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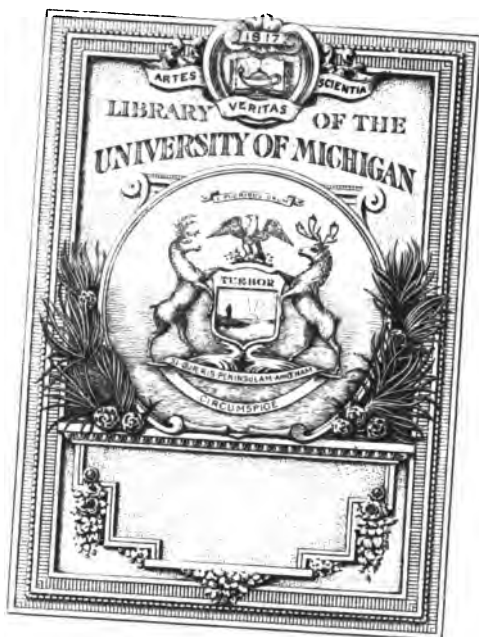
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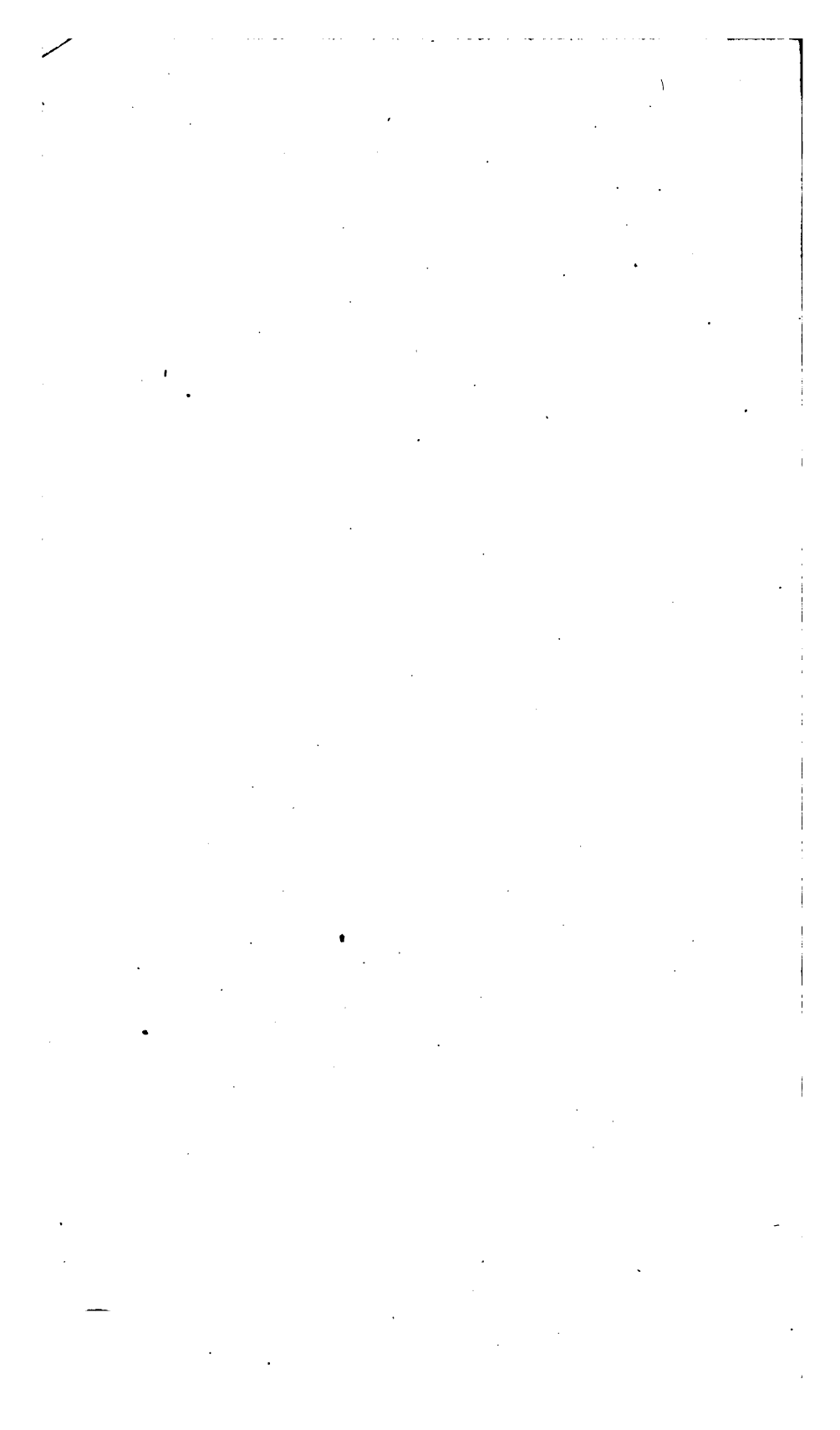
JOINT DOCUMENTS
OF THE
SENATE
AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AT THE
ANNUAL SESSION OF
1846.



Detroit:

BAGG AND HARMON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1846.



Inaugural Address of the Governor.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

and the House of Representatives:

In your presence and in the presence of this convocation of free citizens, I have taken upon me the obligations of the oath required of the chief Executive officer, by the constitution of Michigan.

Under the happy system of representative government, offices of power and trust, are the birth right of none. No ancient charter establishes in advance the succession of rulers: no imperial decree, no military prowess, no diplomatic arrangement, designate the individuals who are to be clothed with authority. Under our system, the private citizen listens to the voice of his fellows, and while it is yet sounding in his ear, the duties and responsibilities of official station are resting upon him. Selected by their vote, he is from their own number and receives the chart of his authority from their hand. Thus called by the suffrages of his fellows, it is well that he should enter upon the responsibilities of his office, with the constitution of the State and of the Union in his hand, and upon his lips, the promise, by a solemn appeal to Heaven, to support their provisions and faithfully to perform the duties of the office assumed.

The high responsibilities and duties of the office of Chief Magistrate of our State, I take upon me with much diffidence, and with distrust of my own powers and qualifications. Honesty of purpose, and an anxious desire to promote the public good, I can promise, for they are within my own command; but the result with which they shall be attended, is hidden in the future.

The history of our young republic, numbering even now scarcely ten years of existence as a State, has been crowded with questions of difficulty and embarrassment. They attended upon her first organi-

zation, and for a time stayed the hand that should have written her name on the lists of States composing the American Union. They attended upon her early legislation; and taxed the wisdom of all the departments of government in adopting and putting into operation a system which should secure the best interests of the people.

It is not to be denied that the early legislation of the State partook in some degree, as did that of almost every other State in the Union, of the speculative and extravagant spirit of the times. But although in the history of the past we see errors, which with the light of experience, we may now think might have been avoided, yet it is evident that our commonwealth has been blessed with general prosperity, and that her progress has been onward and upwards. The embarrassments which have grown out of the early legislation, to which I have alluded, still, however, present many subjects of difficulty and perplexity, which will demand the careful attention of the legislative and Executive departments of the government.

The present State indebtedness is a matter deeply involving both our interests and reputation. The utmost wisdom will be required to prevent oppressive taxation for its discharge or the disgrace of repudiation. With the means now in our power, with the benefits of the general prosperity which has recently blessed individual enterprise, and the consequent increase of wealth among our citizens, Michigan will never consent that a farthing of her honest debts should remain unpaid. The profits of the public works of the state have been much relied on a means for liquidating this indebtedness. The net proceeds as yet, however, promise little assistance for this purpose. A sale of the works to aid in this design has been proposed, and the action of the legislature on that subject will be anxiously expected. The revision of the statutes, which will be presented for definite action at the present session, opens anew the investigation of every subject of general legislation. The interests of the state involved in the charge of the public property, in the care or disposition of the works of internal improvement, in the proper and most efficient organization of the judiciary, in the management of the university and school funds, in disseminating the benefits of universal education, in guarding, protecting, and preserving every right of every individual citizen, and throwing over the whole body politic, the protection and bless-

sings of equal laws and a free government,—these are among the long catalogue of subjects that await your consideration. But upon these subjects, it will be my duty to communicate with you in another form.

It will be my pleasure at all times, to co-operate with you in such action as your wisdom shall dictate, by which the public interests may be secured and promoted:

Deeply sensible of the arduous duties and responsibilities which devolve at this time on the Executive, I shrink from the trust which I am here to assume. I can bring to task neither superior wisdom, nor great political experience. I can bring nothing but a firm determination to devote myself to the public service, and with such feeble powers as I may possess, to endeavor to see that the Republic receive no detriment.

Called as I have been, to this elevated station, by the votes of a large majority of my fellow citizens, without solicitation on my part, nay, even in opposition to my wishes, I enter upon the performance of its duties unembarrassed by obligations to any faction or interest separate from the general good of the public. I claim no exemption from error, neither do I expect to escape the detractions of censure. Committing my motives to the just appreciation of my fellow citizens, I invoke the superintending goodness of Providence, so to direct every effort as to preserve our Republic, and to promote its dearest interests.

Annual Message of the Governor.

Fellow Citizens, of the Senate and

House of Representatives :

In commencing the labors which devolve upon the Legislature, at its present annual session, the number and magnitude of the subjects which will require consideration, cannot escape notice. The early legislation of the state, established a policy for the management of public affairs, intended to secure the public interests, and the rights of citizens, to unfold its resources, and to aid its progress from the feebleness of a new republic, to the full development and strength of maturity. The operation of the state government, and the laws which have been adopted to secure the various interests of the body politic, have been watched with anxious solicitude by the people. Under the kind care of a wise Providence, these interests have been constantly expanding and increasing in importance. Immigration has rapidly swelled our population—the forest has been subdued, and cultivated fields have taken its place—flourishing villages have been built—capital and enterprise have found profitable employment in the navigation of our inland seas; industry has opened the workshop of the mechanic, and abundant harvests have rewarded the toil of the husbandman. In the science of government also, under the peculiarities of the organization of the states of the American Union, every year has brought it lessons of experience and wisdom.

In this state of constant progression, periods will occur in which the principal subjects of public interest and state policy must be presented for legislative action; and upon the legislature now assembled, devolves the duty of passing upon many important and difficult questions, to which this progression and experience have given rise. Your own sense of the importance to the public of your action, renders it unnecessary for me to invoke your careful attention to the duties which will devolve upon both branches of the legislature.

In the performance of the task imposed upon the Executive at the opening of the annual session of the Legislature, I shall respectfully

call your attention to the condition of the affairs of the state, and to some of the matters obviously requiring legislative consideration.

The third section of article four of the constitution requires that an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state should be taken in 1845, preparatory to a new apportionment of senators and representatives. An act of the legislature passed at the last session directed the taking of the census in accordance with this constitutional provision, and the returns of the marshals appointed in the several counties have been made, and will be laid before you. By these returns it appears that the whole number of inhabitants in the state is three hundred and four thousand three hundred and ten, showing an increase in population since 1840, of ninety-two thousand and forty-three. It will be the duty of the legislature, taking these returns as a basis, to apportion anew the representatives and senators among the several counties and districts according to the number of white inhabitants. In forming the senatorial districts, the same article of the constitution provides that there shall not be more than eight, nor less than four districts, to be composed of contiguous territory, so that each district shall elect an equal number of senators annually, as near as may be. The best interests of the public would seem to require, in the arrangement of the senatorial districts, that such territorial divisions should be made, as will throw together in the several districts, those counties whose interests would appear to be most identical. By a due regard to this precaution, much ill feeling in the selection of senators may be avoided, and a more perfect representation of the interests and wishes of the people be secured.

An amendment to the constitutional provision in regard to the time of holding general elections, having been approved by two successive legislatures, and submitted to the people of the state, at the general election in 1844, was found to have been approved by them. This provision, thus adopted, fixes the time for holding the general election, on the first Tuesday in November, instead of the first Monday of that month and the day following. Although this amendment was declared by joint convention of both branches of the legislature, on the seventh of January, 1845, to have been duly adopted, yet no corresponding amendment to the election laws of the state has been made. Many of the provisions of the present statutes on this

subject, are totally inapplicable to the provisions of the constitution as amended, and should be repealed, while other provisions will, it is believed, be found necessary in order to secure the full and convenient exercise of the elective franchise under the amendment.

The office of Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery, was created by statute soon after the adoption of our State constitution. Many circumstances have combined however, to prevent the publication of the decisions of these tribunals of justice, at as early a day as the public interest demanded.

The death of the individual who held the first appointment as Reporter, and the resignation of his successor, on his appointment to another important office, have contributed to this delay. Two volumes of the decisions of the Court of Chancery have however been published, brought down to the term of March last. The present Reporter has now in press a volume of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which it is expected will, during the present winter, be completed and submitted to the public. This volume, however, will contain but a portion of the decisions of that tribunal, and probably two more volumes may be required for the reports of cases already determined. The importance of the publication of these judicial decisions, giving as they do, a construction to many of our statutes, and declaring the law on many vexed and important questions, which have been ably discussed by counsel, and fully considered by the court, cannot be over estimated. The public interests clearly demand that these publications be continued, at the shortest convenient intervals, and it is understood to be the design of the Reporter to present to the public, within the present year, the reports of all the cases of importance which have been judicially determined in these two courts.

Agreeably to the requirements of "An act to provide for consolidating and revising the general laws of the state of Michigan," approved March second, eighteen hundred and forty-four, a commissioner was appointed for that purpose, soon after the passage of the law. His revision will be presented to you at an early day. Your action on this report will be among the most arduous duties of the present session. It involves a review of all the legislation on the numerous and important interests of the State—the private rights and duties of

individual citizens—the security of property—the remedies afforded for the violation of private rights, or the breach of obligations; indeed, the whole subject of statutory law is open for your revision. That the general operation of the statute laws of Michigan, thus far, has been favorable to the welfare of the citizen and the body politic, is too well attested by the universal safety and prosperity of the country, to admit of a doubt. Defects and incongruities have, however, been observed in them, and experience has doubtless suggested many salutary reforms which may judiciously be engrafted upon them. With the work of the reviser, carefully prepared, before you, the duty of passing upon the revision is committed to your hands. The great object of government and of law is to secure the rights and happiness of individuals, and to do this in the most simple, direct and economical manner possible. For this purpose, the subject of the expenses of government, and of the administration of the laws will deserve careful attention. It may well be questioned whether the machinery of township, county and state administration, may not in some respects be simplified, and some of the offices abolished without detriment to the public interest. I recommend, also, a careful examination of the laws relative to the appointment of officers, with a view to committing to the people themselves, the choice of a larger number of the public servants. A proper graduation of the salaries of officers should also be secured, so as to avoid giving in any case at compensation disproportioned to the labor and responsibility, and at the same time to bestow a reward sufficiently liberal to enable the public to command the efficient services of the best and ablest men.

In revising the laws relative to the judiciary, and the proceedings in courts of justice, especial care should be had to establish a system simple and efficient in its operations, economical to the public, and such as shall best secure the rights of parties litigant. I would also respectfully recommend to your consideration the propriety of dispensing with the trial by jury in all cases, unless one of the parties shall signify his desire to have a jury called in the case, and a modification of the rules of evidence requiring the court to hear and determine the question of alleged interest in a witness whose testimony is offered for the jury, and to exclude him if such interest be established. These and many other matters which will readily suggest

themselves are well worthy the consideration of the Legislature, in adopting a revision of the laws. Crude and ill digested innovations, endangering the public interests, should be rejected, while at the same time, a due regard to the general welfare, requires the adoption of all such provisions as manifestly tend to advance the public good, and secure the efficient administration of justice.

The present statutes being familiar to our citizens, and many of them having received a judicial construction, it would be sound policy to retain without alteration such portions of them as are free from objection. Excessive legislation, and constant change in the statutes, have given rise to many inconveniences which have often been attributed to other causes. It is to be hoped that the revision of the laws may be of such a character, as to secure a favorable reception from the people, and also to prevent in future those frequent and unnecessary alterations under which the public interest always suffers. It cannot be expected, however, that any general revision can be adopted and go into operation, although beneficial in all its provisions, without occasioning some inconveniences. Time will be requisite for the community to become familiar with its requirements and its remedies, and to conform themselves and their business to its provisions. It should be remembered by all, that a full and fair trial of such code, when once adopted by the proper authorities, is necessary for the public interest, and that permanency and stability in the provisions of our statutes, are the best security for individual rights.

The disasters which have been brought upon the people of Michigan, by the numerous banking institutions created within our limits, have had the effect, for the last few years, to check the granting of such chartered privileges by legislative enactment. Since our state organization, there have been in operation eleven banks under charters granted by the territorial government, and seven under enactments of the State Legislatures. There were also established under the provisions of an act to regulate banking institutions, approved, March fifteenth, 1837, and usually denominated the general banking law, forty-nine associations. By an act of the Legislature, approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the corporate rights and privileges of forty-seven of ~~the banking~~ these associations were expressly annulled, and provision was made for closing up their

affairs. By another act of the same date, the acts incorporating all the chartered banks then in operation, except the bank of St. Clair, the Bank of River Raisin, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, were expressly, and by name repealed, reserving, however, to five of them, the right to retain their corporate powers upon certain specified terms. The Oakland County Bank has availed itself of this right, and is now in operation. Of the banks above named, which were not embraced in the repealing act before mentioned, the Bank of St. Clair has ceased to do business. The Michigan State Bank, and the Bank of Michigan, it is understood, still claim a corporate existence, notwithstanding the repeal of their charters by the act above referred to.

The Report of the Attorney General, upon whom are now devolved the duties formerly pertaining to the office of Bank Commissioner, will be laid before you, and will exhibit the situation of the banks, five in number, now doing, or claiming to do, a banking business in the state.

The power of the Legislature to repeal the general banking law, or to annul the corporate existence of any association organized under it, has not been questioned. This right is expressly reserved by the terms of the act. The power to terminate the existence of a corporation deriving its powers from a special charter, by a repeal of the act of incorporation, where no such power is expressly reserved, presents a different question. Under the weight of numerous judicial authorities in the Federal and State Courts, the Supreme Court of the State have held that the act above named, purporting to repeal the special charters of the banks enumerated therein, is unconstitutional, and therefore void. The proper method of accomplishing the same objects, where corporations have violated their charters, is, by a judgment in a court of law, or decree in chancery. The power of the Legislature to simplify the proceedings in cases of alleged violation, cannot be doubted, and I respectfully recommend to your careful revision, the law upon this subject. Special privileges, or exemption from liability, granted by a charter to an association of individuals, which, as mere individual citizens, the same persons would not possess, should be held under the strict terms of their grant. Any violation of its provisions, or manifest perversion of the powers con-

ferred, or any use of them not contemplated by the charter, should be deemed a forfeiture of all such rights and powers, and the method of enforcing this forfeiture should, if possible, be made as direct and simple as the most ordinary proceeding to enforce a legal individual right.

Besides these existing bank charters, there are also on our statute books, many other charters granted for various purposes, in some of which forfeiture of the chartered privileges had been incurred by non-user, and in others by misuser. In some of these cases, the power to repeal by legislative enactment is reserved by the charter itself. In such cases it should be promptly exercised. In others, a simplification of the proceedings to obtain a judicial forfeiture would secure their speedy determination.

My own clear convictions of the inexpediency of allowing charters, for whatever object granted, to remain in force for years after the object of the association is relinquished by those who obtain them, or a forfeiture has been incurred, induce me to press this matter upon your serious attention. We have already too often witnessed the resuscitation of corporations, which had long ceased to do business, and which have been revived, greatly to the public detriment. Upon no subject has public opinion been more progressive than upon that of corporate powers and privileges. Every instance of the perversion of those powers, every failure of such corporation to meet its pecuniary liabilities, and every instance in which powers thus granted have infringed upon individual rights, have taught us a lesson of caution. The sad experience of the last twenty years, has surprized the most ardent advocates of such institutions, and given the American people a knowledge upon the subject, which has wrought a wonderful change in public sentiment. He would little deserve the name of patriot, who, having the public interests committed to his charge, should fail to profit by the light thus shed upon his path. The various safeguards, once deemed ample to secure the people from loss, have proved to be totally insufficient for that purpose. Check after check has been tried, and still new limitations and restrictions are found necessary. It is then obviously important to leave upon the statute book no obsolete grant of special privileges, which may be assumed by individuals at pleasure, to the manifest injury of the community.

The experience of Michigan has been such in reference to banking incorporations, as to render it doubtful at least, whether the public good can be subserved by any attempt under the fostering protection of legislative enactment, to create a paper substitute for a gold and silver currency, or to give to the banking business the privileges of a special charter. The ruinous evils produced by an inflated and changeable currency are undeniable. Of the sixty-seven banks and banking associations in operation since our State organization, with but a single exception, none have continued in constant operation and with untarnished credit. Most of them have become bankrupt, their assets have passed into the hands of receivers, their chartered rights have become forfeited, and their paper to a vast amount has proved valueless in the hands of our citizens. These circumstances, still fresh in our memory, afford little inducement again to embark in the hazardous experiment. They should at least admonish us to peculiar caution in listening to any application having for its object the granting of such privileges.

In connection with this subject, I would also call your attention to the fact, that, under the present law, any individual creditor or stockholder, may file a bill in chancery against a corporation for a violation of its charter, with a view to obtain a decree of forfeiture. These proceedings by individuals, are usually instituted for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction of some private claim, and may be discontinued at the pleasure of the complainant. I would respectfully suggest, that such proceedings, having for their object a decree of forfeiture, should be commenced at the suit of the Attorney General only, or at least, when commenced by a private individual, that notice should be given to that officer, and a discontinuance should not be had without his approbation.

During the past year, thirty-seven convicts have been received into the state penitentiary; thirty-five have been discharged; four escaped, and one deceased. The whole number of prisoners at present, is one hundred and nineteen. There has been drawn from the treasury during the year, for the support of convicts, and for the salaries of officers, the sum of thirteen thousand, one hundred and thirty-three dollars, and twenty-one cents. There have also been expended for the same purpose, sums received from contractors and oth-

ers, for convict labor, as reported by the agent, amounting to six thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars, and seventy cents. Total expenditure, twenty thousand and fifty-five dollars, and ninety-one cents. The receipts from this source have been as follows, viz: Receipts from contractors and others, for convict labor, six thousand, nine hundred and twenty-two dollars, and seventy cents; value of labor of persons on the walls and buildings, as estimated by the agent, four thousand, four hundred and twenty-five dollars, and thirty-seven cents, making the whole sum of receipt, eleven thousand, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and seven cents. The excess of expenditure over income is thus shown to be eight thousand, seven hundred and seven dollars, and eighty-four cents. The prison wall has been completed within the past year, and the basement story of the centre building of the main prison, has been erected according to the plan heretofore adopted. It is expected that this building will be nearly completed during the present year, and that little further expenditure on the prison buildings will be required for several years.

The annual reports of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, are herewith transmitted. The total number of men enrolled in the militia of Michigan, including officers, privates, and musicians, is sixty thousand nine hundred and five. The quota of arms apportioned to the state for the past year by the federal government, amounting in value to seven thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, has been received. The apportionment of former years, from the same source, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars in value, have been distributed, according to law, among the volunteer companies of the state. Some further provisions for the safe keeping and preservation of the arms furnished by the United States, and for the return of those already distributed, may be found necessary.

The enactments now in force, providing for the organization and discipline of the militia, are believed to be so confused and imperfect as to require careful revision. The provision which requires of the rank and file of the militia, the duties of general muster and training, while imposing a heavy tax, is believed to lead to the acquisition of little or no military skill. Many of the states have already abolished the system.

The principal objects to be attained by legislation on this subject, appear to me to be, first, to secure the enrollment of every person in the state, liable to do military duty; secondly, to impose the least possible duty in time of peace, on the persons enrolled; thirdly, to provide a system by which they may be armed and equipped and called out for discipline or service in case of necessity; and finally, to encourage by liberal and judicious provisions of law, the organization and discipline of volunteer companies. By a system embracing these simple objects, it is believed, an efficient organization may be established; one which shall be in strict accordance with our peaceful habits, and at the same time securing the patriotic services of the citizen soldiery of the state, if unfortunately any emergency should demand them.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office will be laid before you by that officer. The lands belonging to the state, and those under its control as a trust fund, consist of the primary school lands, the university lands, state building lands, internal improvement lands, and asset lands. All these lands, excepting the last mentioned, were bestowed by the United States government, for the purposes indicated by their several designations. The asset lands are such as have been received in payment by the state from sundry debtors. The total amount received for lands of all these descriptions sold during the last fiscal year, was one hundred and eighty-four thousand eight hundred and two dollars and seven cents. Of the asset lands, sales have been made amounting to five thousand and twenty-four dollars and seventy-two cents. The unsold lands of this class are scattered through many of the counties of the state, and are offered for sale at an appraisal, evidences of state indebtedness being received in payment for them. The total appraised value of these lands remaining unsold, is twenty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-one cents. The internal improvement lands comprise a grant of five hundred thousand acres by Congress. Of these lands, there have been sold during the last fiscal year, 80,562.7-100th acres, for the sum of \$100,702 73, principally in land warrants. There still remain to be selected by the state on the grant above mentioned, 7,495.59-100th acres. Of the quantity selected, there have been sold in all 206,832.90-100th acres, and there remain

unsold 285,671.51-100th acres. There have also been sold during the last fiscal year, primary school lands, to the amount of \$33,162 60, university lands to the amount of \$27,381, and state building lands, amounting to \$10,722 60.

An act of the Legislature, approved March 24, 1845, provides for the sale of the salt spring lands, when Congress shall authorize the state to make such a disposition of them. No such authority having as yet been given, nothing has been realized from this source.

The subject of common schools is universally acknowledged to be one of vital interest in every free government. The liberal reservation by the general government of section sixteen in each of the townships of the state, for that purpose, has enabled us to secure a fund that will do much in support of our common schools, and for the diffusion of knowledge among the youth of the state. The report of the superintendent of public instruction, will give the necessary information on the important subjects coming within his supervision. The whole number of scholars that have attended the common schools during the past year, is 75,770. Of these, 69,253 are between the ages of four and eighteen years, 2,289 under four years, and 4,228 over eighteen years. There are also in the state, 20,753 persons between the ages of four and eighteen years, who have not attended the common schools; the whole number of children between four and eighteen, being 90,006. The amount of school interest money distributed in the last year, for the support of the schools, was \$22,113.

A provision having been made by Congress, May 20, 1826, by which the state was authorized, when the school section in a township was fractional merely, or entirely wanting, to select other lands to supply the deficiency, the state geologist was by act of March 1, 1845, authorized and required to ascertain the quantity thus deficient, and to report the same to the Legislature, at the present session. This duty has been performed under the direction of the state geologist, and the result will be reported to you by the topographer, to whose charge, since the death of the geologist, the documents relating to the same were committed. These returns contain maps, and complete descriptions of all the fractional sections of common school lands in the lower peninsula, and of lands which have been located to supply such deficiency. The quantity of land to which

the state is entitled, for such deficiency in the lower peninsula, is 20,729.68-100 acres. This, added to the quantity of entire sections in the several townships, and also of the fractional sections, gives for the whole amount of school lands in the lower peninsula, 759,518 69-100 acres. The quantity of school lands in the upper peninsula, is estimated at 380,481 31-100 acres. The whole number of acres of school lands in the state, is 1,140,000. The minimum value of these lands, as fixed by law, would be \$5,700,000, yielding an annual interest, at seven per cent, of \$399,000. A sale of all these lands, at the present minimum price of five dollars per acre, is certainly not at present anticipated, and may not take place for many years, yet the statement exhibits a noble fund, from which the amount actually realized is now very considerable, and must continue greatly to increase.

A wise provision of the school law, in connection with a requirement of the constitution, designed to promote the same object, has laid the foundation for valuable township and district school libraries, and during the past year, many such libraries have been established. A more effectual method of fostering a taste for reading, and a thirst for knowledge, and of diffusing intelligence and enlarged views of morals and patriotism, could scarcely be devised. Their influence is at the fire-side, and in silence, yet it is an influence that will do much to elevate the people of Michigan.

Our State University, although it has been in actual operation less than five years, has already given promise of great usefulness, and assumed a rank as a literary institution, of which Michigan may well be proud. There are now connected with the University, seventy students. The ability of its professors, the extensive library and cabinets, and the liberal principles upon which it is conducted, are constantly attracting students to its halls. The fact that no tuition fee is charged to any resident of the state opens its door to all, and makes knowledge literally free.

The University fund, at an early day of its existence, became indebted to the State for loan of \$100,000, and the interest of this debt has been liquidated from the interest received annually on the fund. The acts of the Legislature, approved February 26, 1844, and March 11, 1844, authorized the State Treasurer to receive cer-

tain property, and State warrants belonging to the University fund, and to credit the same on this loan, and also authorized the sale of University lands for Internal Improvement warrants, which were to be paid into the State Treasury, and credited in like manner. The effect of these provisions have been materially to aid in relieving the fund from its embarrassments. The amount received by the State, under these provisions, and credited to the University fund, is \$56,774 14, leaving due to the State from that fund, for principal, \$43,225 86. The amount received on this fund during the past fiscal year, for interest on account of lands sold, and on loans, was \$9,724 74. Deducting from this sum the interest due the State on the loan before mentioned, above the interest allowed on warrants paid in, the available income for the past year is found to be \$6,138 39, while in 1843, it was but little over \$1,100. The embarrassment of the fund has occasioned a withdrawal of pecuniary aid from most of the branches of the University. Six of these branches have been continued in operation, three of which are supported entirely by the avails of private tuition; to each of the others, the sum of \$200 has been allowed during the year. The number of students in these branches, and in the preparatory department of the University, is 396. It is to be hoped that returning prosperity may again enable the Regents to afford them such aid as necessity and good policy shall demand.

The Geological survey of the lower peninsula, having been completed some time since, the final report of the State Geologist, upon this portion of the work, it is understood, was nearly ready at the last session of the Legislature. The labors of that officer for the last two or three years, have been devoted chiefly to the survey of that portion of our state which borders upon the waters of Lake Superior, known as the upper peninsula. The geological survey of this region, was so connected with a lineal survey, made by the geologist under a contract with the United States, as to occasion little expense to the treasury. The recent melancholy dispensation of Divine Providence, in the sudden death, in the midst of his labors and his usefulness, of the faithful and efficient officer, who has held this appointment from the first organization of the department, will, it is feared, throw many difficulties in the way of making available all the valuable information acquired in the various surveys and examinations.

No report of the labors of the Geologist for the past season will be made to you, nor is any person authorized to complete or finish the final report on the lower peninsula, which is understood to be nearly prepared for the press. Many valuable engravings have been procured for this work, and much expense has already been incurred.— I respectfully recommend to the Legislature, that such measures as their discretion may dictate, be taken to secure to the public, so far as it can be done, the full benefit of the materials in this department.

The expenses of the geological department, since its organization, including the salaries of officers, amount to \$50,779 02. The expenditures on the state salt springs, made under the direction of the department, in connection with the surveys, amount to the additional sum of \$33,996 93.

The geological surveys have abundantly developed the resources of the state, and exhibited the fact, that in agricultural and mineral wealth, and in all the elements of true prosperity, Michigan possesses advantages excelled by no other state in the Union. The embarrassed condition of the treasury admonishes us, however, to avoid every expenditure not absolutely indispensable, and I submit to your consideration, whether the duties of this department are not now so far completed, as to render it expedient to bring them to a close, after making the necessary provision to preserve the information already obtained. The proper action on this subject, however, must depend much upon the condition in which the affairs of the department upon investigation shall be found. A continued examination of the mineral region of the upper peninsula may be found desirable, yet as the lineal surveys of the United States will unquestionably be continued, it is possible that an arrangement may be made, by which an examination can be had in connection with this service, at an expense comparatively trifling.

The mineral region within our territorial limits on the upper Peninsula, has, within the past year, assumed an increased importance in the public estimation. Much time, labor, and expense, must necessarily be required fully to develop the resources of this region, but with the limited information already possessed, it begins to be regarded as one of the richest mineral countries of the world. The mines already opened by individual enterprise have furnished the

richest ores of iron, copper and silver. Their value and extent remain for future operations to ascertain. Enough is already known, to give additional interest to this section of our State, to open new fields for industry and enterprize, and to require the early attention of the legislature, to the important interests rapidly growing up in this wealthy, yet hitherto uninhabited portion of the commonwealth.

From the best information to be obtained, there are remaining in the mining country, during the present winter, some three hundred men. This number will undoubtedly be increased on the opening of spring, and there is reason to believe that a permanent and constantly increasing population will soon be established there in the pursuit of mineral wealth. At present this whole region is within the jurisdiction of Chippewa county, for the administration of justice, yet in consequence of its great distance, from the county seat, and of the fact that there is not an officer of any grade appointed under the state authority, residing in the whole region on the South shore of Lake Superior, that county is deprived of the benefits of government. I would therefore respectfully recommend the organization of one county in this territory, or more, if found to be required by the public interest.

Although the lands in the Upper Peninsula have been ceded by the Indians to the United States, the surveys are yet incomplete, and no portion of the territory has been offered for sale. The present occupants are understood to hold their rights under leases from the United States. The leasing by the general government of lands within the limits of Michigan, introduces a policy which may essentially affect our rights, involve us in questions of conflicting jurisdiction, and establish a permanent tenantry within our borders.

The power to grant such leases, depends, it is understood, upon the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1807. This act applies to lead mines only, and is confined to those within the Indiana territory. It is difficult to conceive how the power to lease the copper, iron, and silver mines in this state, can be sustained by the provisions of this act.

The action of Congress, under the recommendation of the President, at its present session, will be looked for with great interest. A

fair construction of the rights of the State, under the act of June 15, 1836, admitting the sovereignty of Michigan over the territory in question, and reserving the right to sell the vacant and unsold lands within her limits, but providing, (with this exception,) that the subject of public lands should be regulated by future action between Congress on the part of the United States, and the said State of Michigan, in my opinion, precludes the power of Congress to establish a system intended to retain the title in the lands in perpetuity, free from taxation, but occupied by tenants, without the consent of the State.

But without discussing the power of Congress in the premises, the injustice to the State, of such legislation, and its inexpediency so far as the interests of both parties are concerned, would seem to be a sufficient safeguard against it.

The recent experience of a neighboring State, in which large tracts of country are held under lease-hold tenures, admonishes us of the evils which such a system might entail upon us. If combinations to resist the laws of that State, were able for a time to set the authorities at defiance, and crimes of the deepest dye were committed for the accomplishment of such opposition, among a tenantry engaged in the quiet pursuits of agriculture, should we not have much more to apprehend from a tenantry scattered over the mining district, pursuing a more hazardous business, fired with the spirit of adventure and engaged in the strife for wealth? The very genius of our government seeks to make every man a freeman, and a free-holder. The fact that the United States would be the lessor of such a tenantry, makes the matter still more objectionable. The title of the lessor would be exempt from taxation, while the property of the tenant would be subject to it. This divided interest, subject to taxation in part, and in part exempt from it, would present many questions of difficulty and embarrassment, which should be avoided.

The proposition to sell the lands to individuals, reserving the mines upon them, or a specified portion of the proceeds, would seem to be equally objectionable. It would bring with it voluminous legislation by Congress, on the new rights and duties thus created, and would lead to similar difficulties and embarrassments.

No law of the federal government has provided for a general reservation of lands containing minerals from sale; and no sale of lands

is believed, has been made, reserving the minerals thereon, or any part of them, to the government. On the contrary, lands containing iron, coal, lead, and probably other minerals, have been disposed of by sale, and patents given conveying to the purchaser an absolute title; and no reason can be conceived, why this portion of the public domain should not be disposed of in like manner.

The system of leasing the lead mines by the United States, so far as the experiment has been tried, has been found both unwise and unprofitable. For the four last years, the amount of receipts from this source, is reported at \$6,354 74, while the expenses incidental to it have been \$26,111 11. The lead mines in Missouri, were at one time leased, but remonstrance was made by that state, and, by an act of Congress of March 3d, 1829, the lands were subjected to sale, like other parts of the public domain.

It has been the intention of the state authorities to locate the balance of the lands already granted by Congress, and not yet selected, on the more valuable portion of the northern peninsula. The system of leasing, in many instances before the surveys are completed, has the tendency to preclude the full benefit of choice selections in that region.

The territory contained in the mining region was ceded to the United States, by treaty concluded with the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, October 4, 1842. The second article of this treaty provides that the Indians shall "retain the right of hunting on the ceded territory, with the other usual privileges of occupancy, until required to be removed by the President of the United States, and that the laws shall be continued in force in respect to the trade and intercourse with the whites until otherwise ordered by Congress." The act of Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, passed June 30, 1834, under the construction which has been given, and the regulations made by the war department, if valid, materially interferes with a full exercise of state jurisdiction within the ceded territory, although within our acknowledged limits. The attention of the Legislature was called to this extraordinary provision of the treaty, before its ratification by the United States Senate, and a resolution was passed, January 24, 1843, instructing our senators to use their exertions to have this objectionable clause expunged. And

again, after its ratification, by a resolution of March 24, 1845, the desire of the state that all such jurisdiction might be terminated was expressed. Justice to the state, undoubtedly requires a removal by Congress, of all obstacles to the perfect enjoyment of a full exercise of sovereignty over our entire limits.

I respectfully commend these matters to your attention, in the belief that a proper representation of the views and interest of Michigan on these subjects, before any practical difficulty has arisen in regard to them, will secure such action by Congress as shall fully preserve every right and interest of the state, and prevent any question which may threaten to disturb harmony of feeling between the parties.

Legislation by Congress, of the character here indicated, relative to the mineral lands, need not, and should not, be permitted to injure the interests of those who have already taken leases. Their rights may not only be protected by government, but interests may be secured to them without detriment to the public, which shall be more valuable than the brief and rent-tax tenures secured by their leases.

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, exhibit the finances of the state, its expenditures and resources. The whole amount of receipts into the treasury, during the year, is \$337,628,10, and the amount of expenditures is \$355,160,26. The balance remaining in the treasury, at the end of the fiscal year, was \$18,892 81, which consisted of \$17,640 in treasury notes, and \$1,252,81 in coin and current funds. The resources and liabilities of the State are arranged under four general heads, viz: The general fund, the internal improvement fund, the trust funds, and the contingent liabilities of the State. The last two do not require present notice. The total amount due from the general fund, is \$272,789 37

The resources to meet the liabilities of this fund are as follows, viz:	
Unsold state tax lands, nominally \$11,251, say	\$4,000 00
Lands unredeemed, sold to state at tax sales of 1844-5,	68,561 04
Unpaid taxes of 1844 above balances due certain counties on account of same,	18,000 00
Due from sundry counties, besides taxes of 1844, returned and credited to them,	30,165 94
Interest past due on unredeemed lands and unpaid taxes belonging to state,	15,000 00
Res'ces of gen. fund in addition to annual state tax, &c.	\$135,726 98

The aggregate valuation of property in the state in 1845, was \$25,932,097 59. The state tax levied for that year, was \$72,305 23. This amount will be due to the treasury after the first of February next, and will, when received, go into the general fund.

The aggregate of county taxes levied in the state the last year, was \$159,753 34

Half mill school tax, 14,463 15

Road tax, 180,789 70

The debt due from the internal fund, including interest to July 1, 1845, is \$4,121,729 79.

The resources of the state which are properly applicable to the indebtedness of this fund, consist of the Central and Southern Rail Roads, with their stock and fixtures, which, with ten per centum added for interest during construction, amounts to \$3,343,284 23

Unsold internal improvement lands, 357,069 38

Balance of 500,000 acres yet to be selected, 7,495 59-

100th acres, valued at \$10 per acre, 74,955 90

Salt spring lands, 72 sections, average value \$2,50 per acre, 115,200 00

Asset lands, appraised and for sale at land office, 26,172 41

Other assets, received of state bank, &c., say 10,000 00

\$3,928,702 61

The value of some of the items here stated, it will be perceived, is obtained by estimate only, and cannot therefore be considered as entirely accurate. The above statement of the indebtedness of this fund, includes the outstanding internal improvement warrants, which amount to \$508,468 00

Warrants payable in land only 25,991 62

Treasury notes or scrip, 52,360 00

It also includes on the unadjusted internal improvement bonds the sum of \$1,232,450 72, with interest on the same to July 1, 1845. The total amount of these unadjusted bonds, is \$3,813,000, upon which the sum of \$1,607,593 12 only, including interest, has been received. An act of the legislature, approved March 8, 1848, proposed certain terms for an adjustment of the amount actually due on these bonds, but no final disposition of the matter has yet been made. By the same act the proceeds of all the public works of the state, were

pledged to the payment of interest on the adjusted internal improvement indebtedness of the state, except so far as they had been appropriated for certain work on the roads, and so far as the same might be necessary to purchase locomotives and cars, to redeem the outstanding state scrip, and to pay the interest on certain domestic debts; and the law further provided, that if their proceeds should be insufficient for the purpose of paying such interest by the first of January, 1846, and there should be no other sufficient means in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the deficiency should be provided for by taxation. For reasons alleged in the report of the commissioner of internal improvement, the revenue of these public works was found on the first of the present month to have yielded no surplus to be applied in discharge of the interest on the bonds, and there were no other unappropriated funds for that purpose in the treasury. In accordance with the duty imposed by the statute last mentioned, the Auditor General has therefore issued his circular to the Board of Supervisors of the several counties, requiring the necessary tax for that purpose to be levied. The amount of the instalment now to be levied is \$52,621 10.

The total valuation of property in the state, is \$26,922,097 59, upon which, the above sum will require a tax of about one mill and four-fifths on the dollar. The instalment which falls due in July next, will require the levy of an equal amount, if there should be no other means of payment.

The terms of the act last mentioned, are understood to have been satisfactory to the bond holders. Although the interest has not been realized from the works of internal improvement, as was anticipated, yet the promptness with which means have been taken to raise the amount, in the manner provided by the act, must, at least, show a determination in good faith, on the part of Michigan, to redeem her pledge in regard to these obligations. The relation of debtor and creditor imposes the duty of payment on the former, as a moral and civil obligation which cannot be avoided. Under a deep sense of this obligation, and under the express pledge given by our statute, it is confidently believed every citizen will heartily and cheerfully co-operate in keeping our plighted faith inviolate. Taxation, always objectionable, should be avoided if possible, yet when necessary and

- kept within reasonable limits, it is infinitely preferable to the disgrace and self-abasement of repudiation. The debts of the state must and will be paid. A sense of justice to rightful creditors, our own interests as a new commonwealth, inviting population and capital within our borders, and our duty to ourselves as an industrial community, alike demand of us the adoption of a policy which shall tend to their discharge at the earliest possible moment. The resources of the state already designated for that purpose, should be strictly applied to that object. The increase of property within her limits, and the general prosperity of her citizens, afford confident assurance that the whole duty of Michigan will be cheerfully performed.

The total amount expended on the works of internal improvement during the past year, for which warrants have been drawn, is \$141,805 47. Sixteen miles of the extension of the Central Railroad from Marshall to Kalamazoo, have been completed, and the unfinished portion, it is expected, will be ready for use in six or eight weeks. The expenditures on this road for construction, exclusive of iron and spike, during the year, amount to \$99,291 15

There have also been expended on the Southern rail	
road, including the Tecumseh branch,	\$13,985 35
Clinton and Kalamazoo canal,	17,320 63
Improvement of St. Joseph river,	5,738 26
“ Flint river,	4,029 68
“ Grand, Maple and Kalamazoo rivers,	811 31
“ Salt springs, Tittabawassee,	252 00
Northern railroad,	290 00
Detroit and Grand River road,	82 25

\$141,805 47

Unexpended balances of appropriations on some of these works still remain. The report of the board of Internal Improvement will present the details of their operations during the year.

Two only of the works of internal improvement in the state have yielded any income—the Central and Southern railroads. The receipts on the Central road during the past year have been \$202,746 57, and the running expenses during the same time have been \$104,118 09 showing a net income of \$98,628 48. The receipts of the Southern road for the year have been \$62,735 62, and the running expenses

\$49,821 41, leaving a net income of \$12,914 21. The cost of constructing the Central road, including ten per cent on cost of construction, and stock and fixtures, amounts to \$2,238,289 72, and of the Southern road, the cost of construction, including the Tecumseh branch, is \$1,125,590 65. The whole amount above stated as the net proceeds of the two roads, has been expended during the year, for iron, spike and transportation, for locomotives, cars, and pay of engineers employed in the construction of the road, excepting the sum of \$600 which was paid into the treasury.

A project for the sale of the roads, was agitated by a former legislature, and has been much discussed by the public. It is a subject of great difficulty and importance.

Two objects are proposed by the contemplated sale. The first is by a disposition of the works which were undertaken by the state, and a relinquishment of the internal improvement system, to separate the government from a business which has usually been the subject of individual enterprise. The conducting by the state, of such works, involves the ordinary hazards attending the ownerships of large amounts of property, the necessary risk of extensive business operations, and the employment of numerous officers, agents, and laborers, who are paid from avails belonging to the public treasury. The business of transporting passengers and freight by railroad, is clearly not within the ordinary designs of a state government, and it is believed that that system is best, which is the most strictly confined to its necessary and simple duties, and participates least in matters of ordinary business. A sale of these works, would have the effect to simplify the operations of the state, to reduce the number of officers and servants in its employ, and to render less complicated the whole machinery of government.

The proposition for a sale, however, is urged principally as a means of discharging in whole or in part the debt due from the internal improvement fund. For this purpose it must be regarded as a relief measure, and unless the amount received should be such as to cancel this debt, or to afford essential relief from it, the object of a sale would be defeated. To dispose of this property, and the right of enjoying it, on terms that would leave the debt still outstanding, without

essential diminution, would be to yield our means of payment, without ridding us of our embarrassments.

If a sale can be made on such terms as will secure essential relief from those embarrassments, the expedience of such disposal of them must depend much on the profits of those works, both present and prospective, to the treasury—the sum necessary to complete them so far as to put them in a state to yield the greatest amount of revenue, and the ability of the state to make such advances.

From the returns of the past year it is evident that the income from them in their present situation, can do nothing towards paying the principal of the debt. In fact, they have fallen far short of paying the interest on the original cost of their construction.

The bridges, and much of the superstructure on the Central road from Detroit to Dexter, some fifty miles, must in a short time be rebuilt, and the iron for that distance re-laid. If iron of the same size as that originally laid, should be used, the cost for this and other necessary repairs on this portion of the route alone, would not probably fall short of \$200,000. The other portions of the road having been used for a shorter time, would require less repairs, but must still be a constant drain upon its proceeds.

The annual interest on the adjusted portion of the debt for which the whole proceeds of the two roads are pledged, by the act of March 8, 1843, is nearly \$122,000, and the interest on the amount due on the unadjusted portion, to which the same pledge is by the act to be extended when the same shall be adjusted, is nearly \$100,000 annually. If the proceeds of the Central road are applied to the payment of this interest according to the terms of the last mentioned act, there will be nothing with which to re-build the road. If by subsequent provisions of law, the repairs are made out of the proceeds of the road, no resource is left to pay the interest, other than a tax upon the people; and it will be borne in mind that without the repairs above mentioned, the road must soon become useless.

The above estimate is upon the hypothesis, that the road is merely to be kept in a condition for doing business, by making the requisite repairs, and by re-building portions of it, in the same manner in which it was originally constructed. But a proper regard for the best interests of the public, if the roads should be retained by the

Sate, would require something more than this. The Central road should be extended to the waters of Lake Michigan, and the Southern, with the Tecumseh branch should be put into a condition to command the greatest possible income from the investment in its construction. We have been accustomed to look to these roads as the means of transporting the rich productions of the wheat growing country in the interior, to the waters upon which they are to be floated to a distant market. Experience has proven, however, that the transportation has been at charges, little, if any less than the cost of carriage by teams. On the Central road, about two-thirds of the total receipts, were until last year, derived from freight, and the remainder from passengers. On the Southern road the proportionate amount received for freight is much greater. It is evident, then, that freight forms an important part of the business of the roads, and it is of great moment to the public that it should be done at low rates.— But roads with the light superstructure and iron of ours, it is now clearly demonstrated, both here and elsewhere where the experiment has been fairly tried, cannot do a profitable freighting business without charging for transportation, rates ruinous to the producer. The weight of the heavy freight trains soon breaks the iron, and injures the wooden superstructure of the road—the machinery often requires expensive repairs, and is soon rendered useless, and the weight drawn by a locomotive is small, compared with that drawn by the same power over roads of greater solidity. Much complaint has existed of the high charges for freight on these roads, yet, even at these rates, it is very doubtful whether any thing has been received from this branch of their business, above the expenses of transportation, and the actual injury to the roads and their stock and fixtures. If we can judge anything by universal experience on this subject, it would seem that true policy requires the Central road to be speedily re-built with a more substantial superstructure and with a T or H rail. In no other manner, it is believed, can the road be made to do the business which seeks this means of transportation, with profit to the treasury, and at rates which shall enable the farmer in this manner to forward his produce to market. A comparison of the freight charged on our roads with those charged for the same distance on many of the eastern roads, will exhibit the peculiar advantages of the above mode of construction over our own.

If the roads should be repaired by using the heavy rail, and completed in this manner to Dexter, the requisite expenditure on this section alone could not be less than \$500,000. For this purpose the present profits of the road, even if the whole of them could be directed to this object, would be totally inadequate. The limited quantity of land now remaining and appropriated to internal improvement purposes would be equally unavailable. Taxation, to raise means for this purpose, could not be attempted, and a new loan would be alike objectionable and impracticable.

While I thus speak of the condition of these roads, and the expenditure necessary to put them into a condition to yield the utmost profit to the treasury, I do not lightly estimate the value of the public works. The geographical position of a rail road crossing the peninsula of Michigan, is such as must necessarily control an immense travel, and an almost unlimited freight business. When the contemplated route, soon to be commenced across Canada West is completed, the Central rail road will form a link in that chain of intercommunication between the east and the west, which must eventually become one of the greatest thoroughfares in the land, and which, when properly repaired, will be one of the most profitable roads in the Union. Indeed, its present proceeds, under all its disadvantages, clearly evince its capabilities.

No direct proposition for the purchase of these works, or either of them, has yet been made, but it is understood that there are those who are ready to negotiate for the purchase, if it can be made on terms sufficiently favorable. The granting of an act of incorporation to the purchasers, seems to be deemed indispensable. The reluctance of many of our citizens to see these important works fall into the hands of corporate bodies, has occasioned some opposition to the proposed sale, and it must be admitted that this objection is not without weight. If the Legislature should entertain the proposition favorably, it will of course be in their power to annex to the corporation, such guards and restrictions as in their opinion shall best secure the public interests. A maximum rate of tolls may be established in the charter; the company may be required to finish the roads in the best possible manner, and in such time as the Legislature may designate, and to keep them in the best possible repair, and

in constant operation. The right of re-purchase after a certain period, and on certain conditions, may, if deemed advisable, be retained by the State, and a simple method, in case of forfeiture of the chartered privileges, may be adopted for annulling the charter and re-vesting the property in the State. But while every requisite guard should be thrown around such chartered rights, it should be remembered, that the facilities granted in such charter, will be regarded as of the utmost importance by those proposing to purchase, and the character of the provisions may very possibly determine the question whether or not a sale can be effected. The utmost discretion is therefore necessary in so framing the provisions of such a charter, as to protect as fully as possible the public weal on the one hand, and not to defeat the possibility of a sale, by unusual restrictions and impracticable requirements on the other.

The passing of an act of incorporation by the Legislature, containing provisions for the purchase of these works of internal improvement by a company or companies to be organized under it, would seem to require that the detail and consummation of such purchase, should be committed to certain state officers, or to a board to be appointed for that special purpose. The same board might perhaps with propriety be authorized if no purchases should be made under the terms proposed by legislative enactment, to receive propositions for such purchase, and to lay them before the next Legislature, for its consideration.

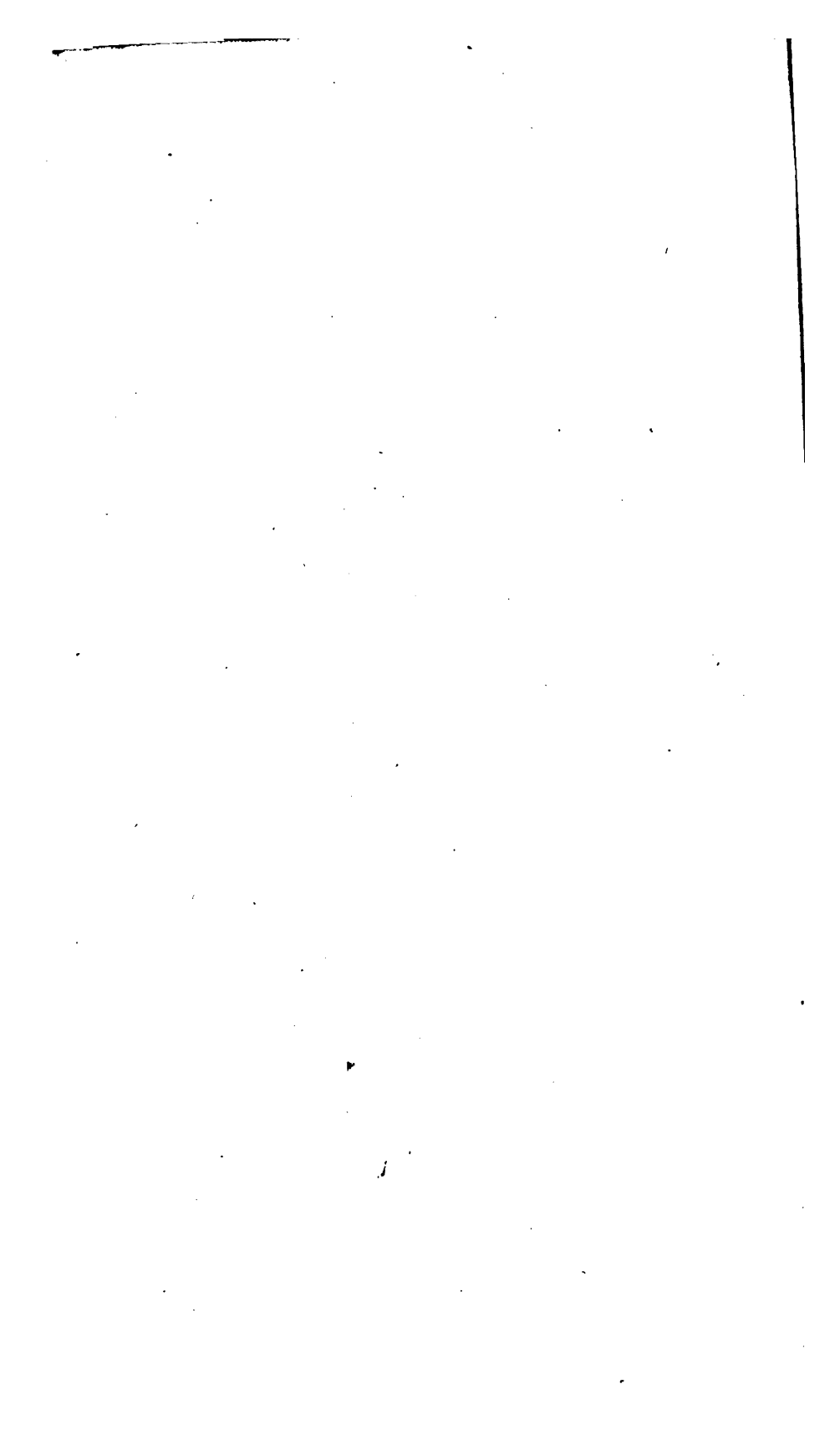
In viewing the whole matter as to the disposition of the public works, no course of action free from all objections and difficulties presented. The importance of the works clearly indicate that when completed in the proper manner, and with the requisite stock and fixtures, they will be sources of great profit. But the means to put them in that condition are not within the resources of the state. On the contrary, the debt contracted for their original construction, is pressing upon us, and the interest is required to be paid. If no relief from this source is obtained towards the liquidation of the debt, direct taxation appears to me to be the only means left within the power of the State to meet the demand. As a means of avoiding these difficulties, I commend to your careful consideration the project of a sale. Coming fresh from the people, among whom the matter has

been the subject of frequent discussion, you will bring to the task an intimate acquaintance with the views and wishes of those mainly interested in the result. If no sale should be effected, it will then become important to settle upon a course of policy in reference to our improvements, and to provide for meeting the demands on the public treasury to which I have already alluded. In view of the limited means within our control, further embarrassments should, if possible, be avoided, while at the same time prompt measures should be taken to put the works in a condition to yield the greatest amount of revenue to the treasury. Any judicious method tending to accomplish this object which you may in your wisdom see fit to adopt, will receive the hearty co-operation of the Executive.

While the trusts which are committed to the Legislature, pertain chiefly to the rights and interests of our own state, we should never forget that this commonwealth, as one of the members of the federal union, is laden with important duties and high obligations. The association of these sovereign states, is not to be regarded merely as a union for the preservation or happiness of each, but rather as a confederation in the holy work of guarding and protecting human rights—of exalting civil liberty high above anarchy and despotism, and testing the wisdom, safety and practicability of free government. Success in such a cause is not for the present alone. It is to cast its blessings into the lap of the future. It is to break the sceptre of tyranny—to dispel ignorance and bigotry—to shed light on the public intellect—to elevate the moral being—to make man a freeman in the highest and noblest sense. It is to give to the world the benefits of institutions and laws extending their restraints and protection over all, yet so kindly in their influence, that, like the air by which we are surrounded, their presence should not shackle, nor their weight oppress. As a member of a Union for such objects, the duty of Michigan is plain. No act of ours should weaken the chain that binds us in such a brotherhood. No legislation should give sanction to injustice or oppression, but every measure should tend to promote the noble object of self government, and the advancement of civil rights. From honest efforts in such a cause, the blessing of Him, who holdeth the nations in His hand, will not be withheld.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Detroit, January, 6, 1846. }

ALPHEUS FELCH.



ANNUAL REPORT of the State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, Dec. 1st, 1845. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the provisions of law, requiring the State Treasurer to lay before the Legislature at each annual session, a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year, and a statement of the balance of cash on hand at its close, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The balance of cash on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1844, was	\$36,424 97
The receipts during the past year, (as per statement A) were	337,628 10
	<hr/>
	\$374,053 07
The expenditures during the same period, were,	355,160 26
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance on hand, Nov. 30, 1845, of	\$18,892 81
	<hr/>

The above balance being made up of \$17,640 in state scrip or treasury notes, and \$1,252 81 in coin and current funds.

In schedule B. is given a statement of the Leger balances on the State Treasurer's books, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1845.

The amount of outstanding warrants on the several funds, including land warrants, is given in the statement marked (C.) The amount outstanding against the general fund being \$11,357 67, it will be perceived that but for the \$10,743 99 drawn on the general fund, under an act of the last legislature, upon the settlement with the Michigan State Bank, and which should have been drawn upon the Internal Improvement fund, as the proceeds of all the lands and other assets received from that bank go to the credit of the latter fund, the amount outstanding against the general fund, would only have been \$613 68.

By reference to the report of the Auditor General, it will be perceived that Leger balances on his books correspond with those of this office, except as to those funds, on which there are outstanding warrants, and as to the balance there charged to the State Treasurer.— The amount there debited to the State Treasurer is \$7,295 14 ; adding the amount of outstanding warrants on the general and contingent fund, which is \$11,607 67, gives the amount on hand, as shown by the books of this office, being \$18,892 81. Adding the respective amounts of the warrants outstanding on those two funds to the credit balances of those funds on the Auditor's books, will give the balances on the books of this office, and deducting from the debit balance or amount overdrawn on the Internal Improvement fund on the Auditor's books, which is \$811,451 57, the unpaid or outstanding Internal Improvement and land warrants, amounting to \$534,459 62, leaves the amount overdrawn on the books of this office, which is \$276,991 95, arising from that amount of warrants on the latter fund, having been met from the resources of other funds,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. REDFIELD,

State Treasurer.

[A.]

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year, Dec. 1st, 1844, to Nov. 30th, 1845, inclusive.

Receipts.

General fund,	\$131,695 08
Internal improvement fund,	105,559 63
Primary school fund,	20,028 20
Primary school interest fund,	25,844 08
Redemption account,	11,580 18
Sinking fund,	10,890 26
State building fund,	4,643 72
University fund,	17,561 66
University interest fund,	9,724 74
Total receipts,	<u>\$337,628 10</u>

Expenditures.

Contingent fund,	\$ 730 04
General fund,	157,920 58
Internal improvement fund,	137,159 57
Primary school fund,	3,000 00
Primary school interest fund,	22,810 87
Redemption account,	9,140 89
Sinking fund,	53 00
State building fund,	28 66
Treasury notes,	10,000 00
Treasury note interest,	4,275 88
University interest fund,	10,046 00
	<u>\$355,160 26</u>

[B.]

Leger Balances on State Treasurer's Books, Nov. 30th, 1845.

DR.

Cash,	\$ 18,892 81
Internal improvement fund,	276,991 95
	<hr/>
	\$295,884 76

CR.

Contingent fund,	1,522 87
General fund,	79,703 28
Primary school fund,	71,827 20
Primary school interest fund,	3,123 49
Redemption account,	5,111 30
State building fund,	5,897 11
Treasury notes,	70,000 00
University fund,	56,774 14
University interest fund,	1,925 37
	<hr/>
	\$295,884 76

[C.]

Warrants outstanding November 30, 1845.

Internal improvement fund,	\$598,468 00
Land warrants,	25,991 00
Contingent fund,	250 00
General fund,	11,357 67
	<hr/>
	11,607 67
	<hr/>
	\$546,067 29

ANNUAL REPORT of the Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, Dec. 1, 1845. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

The undersigned, in obedience to the requirements of law, has the honor to submit the following

REPORT :

The several funds, or branches of the public revenue and expenditure, with which accounts are kept on the books of this office, are all properly resolvable, and in any general view of the finances of the State may perhaps be most properly embraced under three general heads, viz :

1st. The general fund;

2d. The internal improvement fund;

3d. The trust funds; being the principal and interest accounts of the University and the primary school funds; and as there are one or two loans guaranteed by the state, for unpaid interest, on one of which the state has become liable to some extent, and may hereafter become liable for the principal of one or both, (although this is hardly to be anticipated,) yet at present these items can only be properly embraced as

4th. Contingent liabilities of the state.

In submitting, on the present occasion, a somewhat full view of the debt and resources of the state, which it is always important that the legislature should be possessed of, but especially at the present time, when there appears to be every prospect of either allowing the interest on our internal improvement debt to continue to remain unpaid for some time to come, or else of having to resort to heavy direct taxation to meet it, unless some mode is adopted for an immediate extinguishment of the principal of the debt, or at least of the larger portion of it, I will endeavor to submit such an exhibit as briefly and concisely as possible, under the above general heads, beginning first with the debt and resources of the general fund.

General Fund Debt.

General fund stock, due May 1856,	\$100,000 00
Penitentiary do. due January 1859,	20,000 00
Do. do. due January 1860,	40,000 00
Interest past due on general fund bonds held by U. S.,	11,520 00
Tax bonds to counties, outstanding past due,	5,250 00
Outstanding general fund warrants,	11,357 67
Contingent fund do.	250 00
Estimated interest past due on above tax bonds and warrants,	1,500 00
Due individuals for surplus and redemption money,	11,064 50
Due primary school fund assumed by general fund under act No. 114, 1845,	71,827 20

Total indebtedness of general fund Dec. 1st, 1845, \$272,789 37

In addition to the above, the three instalments of surplus revenue of the United States, deposited with this state, amounting to \$286,751 49, may be considered a debt of the general fund. These instalments were originally passed to the credit of the internal improvement fund, but for what reason I do not know; the amount of them and of the money received from the United States, under the act of Sept. 1841, having, however, been transferred to the general fund from the internal improvement fund, at various times, less \$15,319-63, I caused a transfer of that amount to be made, which leaves these deposits as they should be, a debt of the general fund, but as they are not on interest, and the period when they will be called for is indefinite and uncertain, they need not be taken into account in an exhibit of the state debt, made with a view to determine the present or prospective liabilities of the state to be provided for by taxation or otherwise.

The debt due the School Fund, should properly have been a debt of the Internal Improvement Fund, having been produced by receiving the Treasury notes issued for work done on the Central and Southern Rail Roads, &c., in payment of school lands; but the last legislature, taking into view the embarrassed condition of that fund, provided for the payment of interest on the amount so received, from the general fund, thus making it a debt of the latter. Besides the debt thus thrown upon the general fund, which properly belonged to the Internal Improvement fund, the latter also owes the former over

\$80,000, being the amount of overdraft on the Internal Improvement fund, caused by warrants on that fund having been paid to that extent from the resources of the other, which otherwise would have remained as so many additional outstanding warrants on the Internal Improvement fund, and added so much more of course to its indebtedness. Of the \$258,120 Treasury notes also, issued in 1841, there have been cancelled and burned \$198,120, and there is now on hand in the State Treasury in said notes \$17,640, making altogether the sum of \$205,760 absorbed; of these the School fund has taken up, as above, about \$70,000; the University fund about \$10,000 included in the amount of University bonds assumed by the Internal Improvement fund, the Internal Improvement fund itself as yet only about \$20,000, the General fund, the balance being about \$105,000, which should also strictly be considered a debt of the Internal Improvement Fund to the general fund. As the prospect, however, would seem to be that instead of ever paying these items, that the Internal Improvement fund will have to draw still farther on the general fund, or in other words, require more aid by direct tax, these have not been included amongst the debts of the former fund, nor amongst the resources of the latter.

General Fund Resources.

To meet the arrearages of interest due the United States on the general fund bonds held by them, the State has a claim as set forth in Joint Resolution No. 13, 1840, against the United States, for the money advanced or expended by the state towards the construction of the Sault St. Marie canal, amounting to \$8,050 86 and interest since 1837 and '38.

The annual interest on the general fund and penitentiary stock, amounting to \$9,600, and the interest on the amount due the school fund, being at present about \$5,000 a year, will no doubt be met by the surplus of the present annual state tax of two and a half mills beyond the amount necessary for the ordinary current expenses of the state government; and as the state has now on hand fully as much land bid off for taxes, and for which she has paid up the several counties, as she will probably have at any time hereafter, it may be safely estimated that the whole amount of the state tax for any one year will hereafter be realized during the ensuing fiscal year.

As available, therefore, towards paying off the principal and interest of outstanding general fund warrants and tax bonds, as well as to meet the principal of the general fund and penitentiary stock, on or before maturity, the state has the following resources :

Unsold State Tax Lands. (see statement A) nominally,	
\$11,251 64, say	\$4,000 00
Lands unredeemed, sold state at tax sales of 1844 and '45,	
(B.)	68,561 04
Unpaid taxes of 1844, above balances due certain counties, on account of the same, (C)	18,000 00
Due from sundry counties, besides 1844 taxes returned and credited to them,	30,165 94
Interest past due on unredeemed lands, and unpaid taxes belonging to state,	15,000 00
Resources of general fund in addition to annual state tax, &c.	<u>\$135,726 98</u>

As the amount due the school fund, may be considered a permanent loan to the state, so long as the interest is punctually paid, of which I trust there can be no doubt; and if so, it may certainly be considered equally as safe an investment on behalf of that fund, as if loaned to the counties, and much more safe (as far as past experience is any guide,) than if loaned to individuals on bond and mortgage; and as the principal of the general fund and penitentiary stock does not begin to fall due until 1856, I can see no prospect at present, of any necessity of increasing the state tax on account of the liabilities of the general fund.

And all that is necessary probably to provide for the payment of the principal of the above stocks, at or near maturity, will be to limit the annual expenditures as much as possible within the annual revenue; the proceeds of previous years' state taxes having proved sufficient not only for the current expenses, but also to pay off, within the last four years, nearly \$150,000 of tax bonds to counties, and \$31,000 state tax stock, besides absorbing over \$100,000 of the treasury notes cancelled and destroyed during the same period.

Internal Improvement Debt.

Five million loan bonds paid in full, due Jan. 1863,	\$1,357,000 00
Interest bonds issued on \$1,370,000 of above due Jan.	
1850,	363,324 00
do bonds issuable on \$14,000, do* do do,	3,712 80
Amount of principal received up to July 1841, on the	
\$3,813,000 bonds, delivered to U. S. Bank,†	1,208,615 22
Interest on above to July 1st, 1841,	\$82,419 63
do do from July 1, 1841, to July	
1, 1845,	290,067 65
	<hr/>
	372,517 28
Received from Morris Canal assets on acc't of above	
\$3,813,000 bonds since July 1841,	23,835 50
Interest on above from receipt to July 1st 1845,	2,625 12
Palmyra and Jacksonburgh Railroad Stock,	20,000 00
Interest past due on the same, July 1st, 1845,	5,600 00
Outstanding Internal Improvement warrants,	508,468 00
do Land Warrants,	25,991 62
do Treasury Notes,	52,360 00
Amount of \$100,000 loan to University assumed by	
Int. Imp. fund,	56,774 14
Due State Building fund, for warrants rec'd for state	
building lands,	5,897 11
Interest to July 1, '45, on about \$238,000 I. I. war's	
drawn prior to Feb. 21, '43,	50,000 00
do do balance of int. imp. warrants,	27,000 00
do do outstanding Treasury Notes,	8,000 00
	<hr/>
Total int. imp. debt including interest to July 1, 1845,	\$4,121,720 79

Internal Improvement Resources.

Cost Central Railroad, as per Auditor's books, Dec.	
1, 1845,	\$1,837,046 29
Ten per cent. for interest, &c. during construction,	183,704 63
Iron for construction, paid in 1843 and '44,	49,669 82
Do do do in 1845,	43,401 71
	<hr/>
Total cost Central Railroad, Dec. 1, 1845,	\$2,113,822 45

*The remaining \$3,000 of the \$1,357,000 are held by the U. States; and the interest since July 1841, has been partly paid on them, and there is more than enough due the state on the 5 per cent fund on account of sales of lands in this state since June 30th, 1842, to pay the balance.
†This is the amount received without any deduction for damages on unpaid instalments.

Brought forward,	\$2,113,822 45
Cost S. R. R. including Tecumseh branch, Dec. 1, 1845,	\$924,886 08
Ten per cent. for int. during construction,	92,488 60
Iron paid for in 1843 and '44 for construc- tion,	32,087 84
Do. do. in 1845, about	5,000 00
Total cost of S. R. R., Dec. 1, '45,	\$1,054,462 47
Locomotives, &c. on C. R. R., \$120,000; on S. R. R., \$55,000,	\$175,000 00
Unsold Int. Imp. lands, 285,671 51-100th acres,	357,089 38
Balance of 500,000 to be selected, 7,495 59-100th acres, say \$10 per acre,	74,955 90
Salt spring lands, 72 sections at an average of \$2,50 per acre,	115,200 00
Asset lands appraised and for sale at land office,	28,172 41
Other assets rec'd on settl'mt with state bk. &c. say	10,000 00
	<u>\$3,928,792 61</u>

The annual interest on so much of the Internal Improvement debt, as by law is bearing interest, or which, in any adjustment of the part-paid five million loan bonds, will probably be considered as on interest, amounts to about \$240,000. The annual interest on the cost of the two Railroads, at 6 per cent., including expense of remittance, &c., would be about \$200,000. There will probably be differences of opinion as to whether the roads will yield either amount in net profits in the hands of the state. But whether they will or not, it is not to be expected that they will yield for some years to come, anything towards paying the interest even on our recognized and adjusted bonds, amounting to a little over \$100,000 a year. The roads are yet in debt for iron and other materials, and before there can be any of their proceeds applied to pay interest on our roads, there remains some \$50,000 of treasury notes yet to be absorbed by the proceeds of the roads, or from other sources, and about \$50,000 or upwards of back interest to be paid on old Internal Improvement warrants, which, in all the acts with regard to our Internal Improvement debt, have a pledge of having the interest paid before any is paid on the five mil-

lion loan bonds. Besides, I believe it is generally admitted by all who have been concerned with, or who have looked at the situation of the Central Railroad, that it now requires new iron from Detroit to Ypsilanti, or farther; or in fact, that to fit it properly for the amount of freight and travel it should be enabled to accomodate, it ought to be re-laid immediately, as far, at least, as Dexter, with a heavy T or H rail, to pay for which, and to extinguish the present debt of the road for iron, &c., would consume all its net profits for several years hence. Whether an expenditure for such purpose shall be authorized or not, there is little doubt but there must be for some time to come a large deficiency in the net proceeds of the roads to meet the interest even on the adjusted portion of our Internal Improvement debt; what that deficit will probably be for the present or future fiscal years, will, of course, be better known by the time the Legislature will convene, than it is at present.

The present indebtedness and embarrassments of the roads are such that of the \$2,466 65 due from the sinking fund, or in other words, from the proceeds of the Railroads to the University interest fund, only \$600 was received from that source, and that in the early part of last winter; the balance of the \$2,466 65, so far as paid out to the professors in the University or others, having had to be advanced from other sources.

The Trust Funds.

These have no proper indebtedness, except the balance of the \$100,000 loan to the University, not yet assumed by the internal improvement fund, under the acts authorising the reception of warrants on that fund in payment of new sales of University lands. This balance of the University debt in the mean time uses up so much as is necessary to meet the annual interest thereon, of what would otherwise be available for the support of that institution. The school fund having now no indebtedness, it will be enabled hereafter to distribute annually as school money, the entire amount of interest received on the instalments due, or monies paid in for school lands. The school and University lands form the basis of the resources of these funds, and the interest on the monies due, or paid for these lands, constitutes their respective proper incomes; but in addition to this, the school fund has had the benefit for the last three years, of a gen-

eral half mill tax. For details as to the past or the present situation of the school or University funds, or in other words, the sale of school and University lands, the legislature are respectfully referred to the reports of the commissioner of the state land office.

Contingent Liabilities of the State.

The only loans or debts for which the state has already, or may hereafter become liable, are the balance of the \$100,000 loan to the University, not already assumed by the internal improvement fund, and the principal and interest of the \$100,000 stock issued to the Detroit and Pontiac railroad company. The University fund being amply able to meet the interest on the former, and the principal when it falls due, there is no prospect of the general fund ever being called upon to provide for either interest or principal of that loan. In relation to the Detroit and Pontiac railroad stock, the company have until February next to pay up the principal and interest past due and unpaid by the company, and get a release of the state lien; and if not paid by the company, Alfred Williams and associates, have the privilege of paying up the same within six months thereafter, and taking an assignment of the state lien on the railroad. As it is anticipated that payment will be made either by the company or by Williams, within the current fiscal year; and in case neither should pay, the state has the means of providing for reimbursing herself both for what she may hereafter become liable for, and for what she has already paid on account of interest not paid by the company, amounting to \$12,720; this item might perhaps be more properly considered a resource of the state for that amount, than as a liability likely to further increase her indebtedness.

Aggregate Valuation, State Tax, &c.

In order that the legislature should have before them a table showing at a glance, the fluctuations not only of the aggregate valuation of the entire state, but also the fluctuations in the several counties, for the last eight years, being the whole period for which any state tax has been assessed and realized to the state, I have prepared a statement marked (D.) showing the aggregate valuation, and the valuation of each county for each year from 1838 to 1845, inclusive. It will be perceived that the fluctuations in the several counties in each year do not correspond with the rise or fall in the aggregate

valuation : that whilst the latter may have risen as compared with some previous years, the valuation of some counties has suffered a considerable diminution ; and that in those years when there may have been a falling off in the aggregate valuation throughout the state, there has been a falling off in several counties considerably beyond the aggregate reduction, and in others of course less than the average decrease. But whether this has been the case so far as to require any legislative interposition, can be determined by the legislature itself alone.

I have also prepared a statement marked (E) showing the amount of state tax assessed upon each county for and since the year 1838 to the present time, including the assessment of 1845, not chargeable to the several counties until February next. This will give in one view the entire state tax hitherto levied in the state, and accounted for or to be accounted for to the state treasury, as the state tax assessed for 1836 and 1837 was all remitted to the several counties, by an act passed in 1830, in consequence of the irregularities and inequalities in the assessments in the several counties. I have added two columns, the one showing the aggregate tax charged each county for the above eight years, and the other, the average of the state tax on each county during the same period. The state tax having been two mills on the dollar, except in 1811, when it was three mills, and in 1845, for which it is two and a half mills, the average rate for the eight years during which a state tax has been collected, will have been 2 3-16 mills.

It being usual in the annual reports from like departments in many other states, to exhibit the amount of taxation, not only for state purposes, but also the county, town, school, road and other taxes, I addressed a circular in August last to the several county clerks, requesting them to furnish me, at the time of making their returns of the aggregate valuation in their several counties, with the amount of county tax and the town taxes in the several townships, if they could conveniently obtain the latter from the supervisors at their annual meeting. Although this was asking them for information, which the law did not require them to obtain or communicate, yet I am happy to state that in every instance, (except from the county of Chippewa) the information was very cheerfully furnished as far as these officers

were in possession of it or it could be obtained. From some counties they were enabled to furnish the amount of town taxes from all the towns; but in general, from there being no provision of law authorizing or requiring returns of the amount to be assessed in the several towns, to the county clerks, these officers were able to make only partial returns; and as a full table of the township taxes could not therefore be given, they have been omitted in the statement marked (F) which gives the aggregate valuation, the state tax, the amount of county tax, and of the half mill school tax, and road tax in the several counties. The latter tax is given from an estimate at the minimum price for which a day's labor on the highway can be commuted, and allowing one day's road-work on each hundred dollars valuation, making at these rates a tax of six and a fourth mills on the dollar. The returns of the amount of taxes for township purposes, though not so complete as to be embraced in the above tabular statement, are, however, of course, at the service of the legislature or of any committee or member of either House; and if thought worth while to make some provision for their return to the county clerks hereafter, and by the county clerks to this office, they might be useful in suggesting the appropriate matter to be stated in such returns. As near as can be judged from the partial returns received, the township taxes, exclusive of the half-mill school tax, would average about \$200 a town, or for the four hundred and odd towns in the state, the aggregate would probably exceed \$80,000.

Bank Specific Tax.

A law of last winter, which re-enacted the provisions of the Revised Statutes, with regard to a specific state tax on banks, with some alterations and amendments, provided for the payment of an annual tax of one half of one per cent, payable semi-annually, on the capital stock of all banks within the state, but no such tax has been received from any of them during the last fiscal year, except from two which were subject to such a tax under their charters. One of these, the Bank of St. Clair, has since been wound up; and the payment from the other, the Oakland County Bank, was on account of arrearages for two years preceding last January, which were only paid in March last, after they were notified of their delinquency.

Another instalment was due from the latter, last July, but as it was

not deemed proper for this department to be constantly notifying any bank of such repeated violations of its charter, and as the legislature have in the charter of that bank reserved the power to repeal it at any time by a vote of two-thirds of each house, it was thought more proper to submit to the legislature the propriety of repealing the charter of an institution, whose officers live in such constant neglect of a plain and simple provision of the very act giving them a corporate existence. The fact that they so grossly neglect and overlook such a simple requirement of law, and one imposed too as a condition of their corporate existence, certainly affords no very strong presumption that they observe any other provision of their charter, or of existing laws, whenever these may conflict with any real or supposed pecuniary or other interest of the corporation.

The propriety of repealing the charter of the above institution, and at the same time of enforcing in some way the payment of the specific tax due from any other banking institution in existence in the state, is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the legislature.

State Tax Land.

In the accompanying table marked (A,) is given an abstract of the sales of State Tax Lands, at the annual tax sales in October. The total amount due on said lands, as advertised under the law of last winter, it will be seen, was \$20,638 81; the amount withheld, being mostly on account of lands being redeemed prior to the sale, was \$1,066 56, and the amount sold, exclusive of the amount bid above the minimum prices, was \$8,320 61, leaving unsold at the minimum price established by law, lands amounting to \$11,251 64, or more than one half in amount of the above lands as advertised. The greater portion of the unsold lands, however, consists of village property and supposed refuse lands, of which the former was laid out, and the latter purchased during the speculating mania of 1836 and '37.

Although most of these unsold state tax lands, so far as they have been sold for taxes of 1841, '42 and '43, have no doubt been bid off to the state for those years, as well as for 1840 and previous years, yet, as some of them may have been bid off by individuals for one or more of those latter years, and if left unredeemed by the state, her title on account of being bid off to her for taxes of preceding years,

would be cut off, it must be left for the legislature to determine whether to authorize or require the Auditor General to redeem all such lands so bid off to individuals for taxes subsequent to 1840, or to leave it discretionary with him or some other state officer to redeem such only of them as would probably, at some future sale, bring the minimum price for which they were advertised last fall, together with the additional price to be added for their redemption from sales for taxes of subsequent years. Under the act of last winter, providing for the sale or redemption of these lands, the unsold state tax lands are still subject to redemption, but it may be worthy of consideration, whether it would not be advisable to provide that any person might at any time, before they are again offered at public sale, (if any provision shall be made for so re-offering them,) come in and pay the minimum price for which they were offered last fall, with additional interest since to the time of payment, and become thereby entitled to a deed of the lands, conveying to him the title of the state, with the same effect as though he had purchased at the sales in October last.

The state tax lands, lying in towns 6, 7, 8 and 9 N; R 8 E, having been returned originally from Lapeer county, were allowed, by an oversight in the office, to be advertised and offered for sale in that county, instead of Genesee county, where the lands now belong. Some provision will, therefore, have to be made to authorize the persons then purchasing to obtain deeds, as if sold in Genesee county, or for their being again offered at some future sale in that county.

In October, 1847, under existing laws, there will be offered for sale as state tax lands, all the lands bid off by the state for taxes at the October sales in 1844 and 1845, which shall remain unredeemed or not otherwise discharged. The minimum price will be the amount for which each description was bid in by the state for taxes of 1841, '42 and '43, or any previous years, at the sales in 1844 and 1845, with interest up to the time of being offered for sale. If it is intended, therefore, in the approaching revision of the laws, as it no doubt should be, as far as can be foreseen and provided for, to obviate the necessity of any additions or alterations in our tax laws hereafter, then it would be proper, perhaps, in that revision, to determine by law, whether in the event of one or two of the years' taxes, for which these lands may be sold in October, 1847, proving to have been paid or otherwise illegally or improperly returned, the deed for the de-

cription shall be cancelled, or whether it shall be deemed good, so long as one or more of the several years' taxes for which it was advertised and sold, shall appear to have been a legal lien upon the land. And in case a deed shall issue, or remain good, notwithstanding the failure of one or two of the three years' taxes for which the aforesaid lands will be offered in 1847, then it would be proper also for the legislature to direct whether the amount added on account of any year's tax which may be proved illegal, shall be refunded to the purchaser; or whether so long as the deed is held good, the purchaser shall be considered as having offered the amount of his bid for a deed of the land, whilst any one or more years's taxes for which it was offered, should appear to be good. These questions should, at all events, be settled before the sales of state tax lands in 1847; but there will be no necessity under our present tax laws, of extending any such provisions in reference to sales of state tax lands after that year, because, as at present provided by law, the sales of state tax lands in 1848, will be those bid off to the state at the October sales in 1846, for taxes of 1844; and in 1849, those bid off in October, 1847, for taxes of 1845, and so on thereafter for only one year's tax at a time.

Amendments to the Tax Laws.

The only material alteration or addition to our existing tax laws, except those above alluded to, to which I would wish to call the attention of the legislature, would be so to amend the 53d section of the act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved March 8, 1843, as to provide, in lieu of the county clerks transmitting the duplicate receipts of the several county treasurers once a month to this office, that the county treasurers should, at the close of each month, make up an abstract of their receipts for the month, that the same should be compared by the county clerks of the respective counties, with the duplicate receipts in their offices, and that if they find the abstract to correspond with them in the descriptions, amounts of tax, &c., that they should so certify at the foot of the abstract, and forward the same to this office. The advantage of this, besides the saving of postage on the transmission of the duplicates, would be, that it would lead to a monthly comparison of the duplicate receipts in the clerks' offices with the books of the several county treasurers, that all danger or possibility of a duplicate being lost in this

office, or in its transmission, would be thereby avoided, and that when such abstracts were received here, they would be known to contain the entire receipts for the month from each county, and would save considerable clerk labor here in preparing similar abstracts from the duplicate receipts. It would add but little, if any thing, to the time at present occupied by the several county treasurers, and would effect a great saving of time and labor in this office, and tend in a great measure to do away with much correspondence now required between this office and the several county treasurers, in regard to mistakes or mis-descriptions in the duplicate receipts forwarded here.

The attention of this office has sometimes been directed to the fact, that under our present tax law, the sheriff, or deputy sheriff, when called upon to collect the taxes in consequence of the default in a township treasurer to give bonds, is allowed five per cent. instead of the four per cent. added in the assessment roll for collection expenses, and also to the fact that land purchased from a previous white owner and conveyed to an Indian, becomes, under our present laws, exempt from taxation, when the legislature in exempting the "estates of Indians," intended probably to have it apply only to reserves, &c., never sold or conveyed by them to the general government, and not to lands sold by the United States to individual purchasers, whether Indians were the first purchasers from the government or not. But whether any evil has arisen under one or both of these provisions, requiring legislative interposition, the legislature will be better able to judge than this department can from any data in its possession.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1845.

As will be seen by reference to statement marked (G,) the receipts to the credit of the general fund, exclusive of transfers from other funds, amount to \$131,695 63. The cause of the receipts to this fund apparently exceeding so much the amount of the annual state tax, which constitutes its principal source of revenue, arises from the fact that the counties for some years past have returned here delinquent taxes equal to about twice the amount of the whole state tax.

The balance over and above the amount of the state tax, when collected here, though nominally passed to the credit of the general fund, forms no part of its available means for state expenses, being only

collected for the use of the counties returning a surplus of delinquent taxes beyond their quota of state tax.

The expenses of sales, the refunding of taxes twice assessed, &c., constitute other items arising from the same source, which cause an apparent excess in the receipts and expenditures of the general fund. Deducting the apparent excess arising from the above sources, the amount of the receipts last year, on account of state tax, redemption of lands bid off to state, sale of state tax lands, office charges, &c., applicable to the payment of the current expenses of the state government, and of outstanding indebtedness of the general fund, would be about \$112,000. The expenditures for the support of the state government, including the expenses of the state prison, and geological survey, as will be seen from statement (H,) amounted during the same period, to about \$91,000, and \$22,341 were applied in payment of outstanding tax stock and tax bonds.

It has been usual in the annual reports from this department, to submit an estimate of the supposed receipts and expenditures of the general fund for the ensuing fiscal year. But so long as the receipts depend almost entirely on the payments of delinquent taxes and redemption of lands sold to the state for taxes, which may be paid sooner or later, according to the ability or opportunities of the several thousand owners of the lands, it is impossible to estimate before hand, with any degree of accuracy, the amount of receipts that may be realized in any one year. And so long, also, as the length of the sessions of the legislature have no limit fixed by the constitution, and the amount of the appropriations that may be asked for or made by the legislature, is also indefinite, any estimate of expenditures for the current year, prior to the close of the session of the legislature, must be very vague; and I have therefore been unable to make out any estimate of the kind, which I think would be of any service to the legislature. The annual expenditures for salaries of the judiciary, and other state officers, whose salaries are fixed by law, including postages and stationery for offices, incidental expenses of courts, printing reports, &c., have been for some years past and might be estimated at \$24,000 to \$25,000; for interest on general fund and penitentiary stock, there is due annually \$9,600, and including interest on outstanding general fund warrants, this may be estimated at \$10,000; and there will be due next year, for interest on the principal due the

school fund about \$5,000: adding about \$2,000 for wolf bounties, district canvasses, &c., which are audited and allowed here, without special appropriations by the legislature, would give about \$42,000 as the necessary expenses of the state government, exclusive of those for the annual sessions of the legislature, and not including the state prison and geological survey. The buildings at the state prison, it is supposed, are now in such a state of forwardness, that it will hereafter be unnecessary to employ so many convicts in extending them, and that, therefore the convicts may be employed in other work, which, if not made a source of much profit to the state, might at least prevent \$12,000 to \$15,000 being drawn annually from the state treasury, for the prison expenses, as has heretofore been the case.— And whether the legislature will deem it expedient, since the unfortunate and melancholy death of the late State Geologist, to continue any further appropriations for the geological survey of the state, is for them alone to determine. Although I should feel but little confidence in the accuracy of any estimate of the probable receipts of next year, yet I have no doubt that they will exceed the necessary current expenses; the excess, whatever it may be, will furnish just so much means towards the extinguishment of existing state indebtedness; and with that in view, the annual expenses should always be kept as much as possible within the annual income.

The disbursements from the contingent fund, during the past fiscal year, amounted to \$730 04, the items of which are given in statement marked (I).

The receipts to the credit of the internal improvement fund, and the amount of warrants drawn on account of the several public works, as also the aggregate receipts and disbursements on the Central and Southern Railroads, during the last fiscal year, and the balances in the hands of the acting commissioner and superintendent, are given in the accompanying table marked (J).

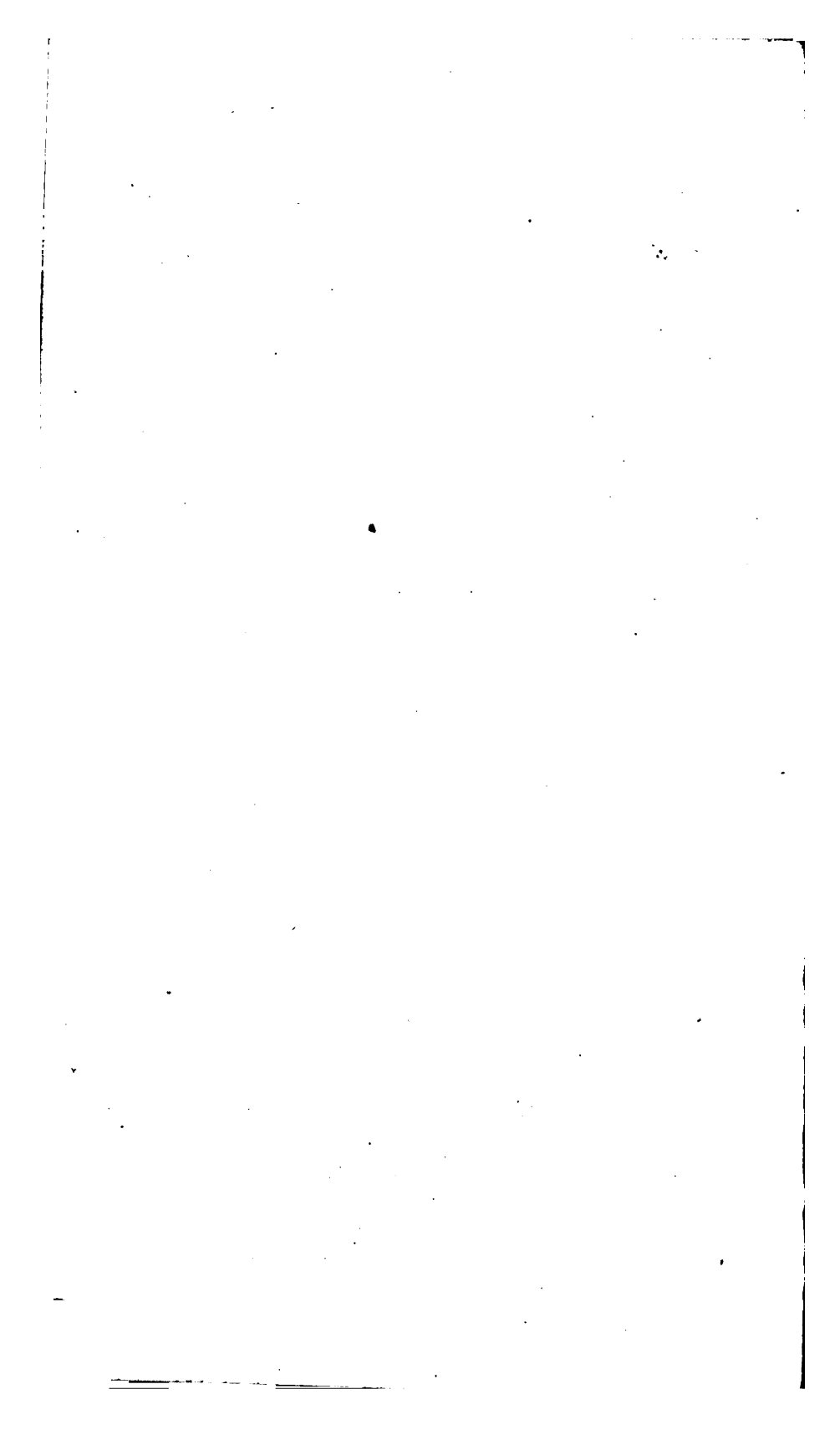
The receipts and disbursements, during the past year from the other funds, will be sufficiently understood by reference to the general abstract marked (K) without any further statement in detail or explanation in regard to them.

The table marked (L) gives the general ledger balances on the books of this office, the amount of outstanding warrants on the sever-

al funds, and the balance of cash in the hands of the state treasurer,
at the close of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1845.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ADAM,
Auditor General.



[A.]

Counties.	Advertised m. - l. imum price	Am't bid a- bove min'm.	Am't withheld	Am't unsold.	Am't sold.
Allegan,	\$337 52	44 28	44 85		336 95
Barry,	1,325 26	11 51	104 09	888 37	344 31
Berrien,	1,760 71	78 68	86 97	1,165 43	586 99
Branch,	1,322 34	205 50	79 01	599 75	849 08
Calhoun,	94 49	10 00		47 78	56 71
Cass,	351 49	23 21	37 93	76 04	260 73
Clinton,	819 73	4 93	32 13	422 73	369 80
Eaton,	904 37	41	10 32	719 31	175 15
Genesee,	15 41	1 15	5 06		11 50
Hillsdale,	116 55		16 52	4 68	95 35
Ingham,	1,052 65	57 41	93 21	424 87	591 98
Ionia,	740 94	46	81 54	208 87	450 99
Jackson,	300 11	111 67	34 25	46 98	330 55
Kalamazoo,	22 15	1 49			23 64
Kent,	195 25		7 01	66 80	121 44
Lapeer,	1,434 76	133 97	97 49	685 52	785 72
Livingston,	566 44	43	16 74	194 98	397 72
Macomb,	490 55	22 06	3 86	135 42	373 33
Monroe,	3,669 56	84 63	28 30	2,416 30	1309 59
Oakland,	106 26	05		98 24	8 07
Ottawa,	979 91		33 23	754 24	192 44
Saginaw,	530 65	1 96	35 54	369 93	127 14
St. Clair,	1,312 96	36 82	94 52	593 15	662 11
St. Joseph,	357 01	8 79		226 30	139 50
Shiawassee	1,262 36	1 20	119 37	763 04	381 15
Van Buren,	464 46	58 43		342 91	179 98
Washtenaw	9 25				9 25
Wayne,	95 67	20 68	4 62		111 73
Total.	\$20,638 81	\$962 29	\$1,066 56	\$11,251 64	\$9,282 90

RECAPITULATION.

Total advertised,	\$20,638 81	Total sold,	\$9,282 90
Am't bid above minim'm,	962 29	" withheld,	1,066 56
		" unsold,	11,251 64
	<u>\$21,601 10</u>		<u>\$21,601 10</u>

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(B.)

Statement of the Amount of Sales of Land to the State for Taxes.

Counties.	Sales in 1911.		Sales 1913.	Withheld 1913.
	Taxes 1911.	Taxes 1912.	Taxes 1913.	Taxes 1913.
Allegan,	1,199 15	1,226 41	54 68	542 39
Barry,	80 23	6 38	41 04	13 42
Berrien,	590 77	488 37	429 22	324 04
Branch,	1,145 37	1,474 59	107 83	691 60
Calhoun,	2 80	120 92	266 38	28 56
Cass,	576 35	956 71	92 50	511 63
Clinton,	1,770 87	2,477 17	498 75	563 09
Eaton,	1,028 04	1,593 16	405 98	638 41
Genesee,	1,276 77	1,199 92	78 85	691 91
Hillsdale,	1,493 63	1,629 74	36 18	690 82
Ingham,	1,415 65	2,065 19		922 47
Ionia,	1,135 60	1,355 63	584 56	631 68
Jackson,	630 97	994 48	193 10	442 89
Kalamazoo,	16 97	16 17		22 01
Kenosha,	793 45	906 66	127 65	368 50
Lapeer,	2,550 15	2,426 34	286 35	668 63
Lenawee,	337 54	450 80	14 96	326 01
Livingston,	711 37	976 15	24 09	527 65
Macomb,	570 64	255 18	102 87	194 12
Monroe,	1,786 82	2,905 63	942 56	2,437 49
Oakland,	562 39	1,207 57	294 83	401 90
Ottawa,	1,877 36	667 56	247 36	83 46
Saginaw,	1,754 70	3,717 43	859 55	1,539 10
Shiawassee,	2,191 84	2,555 82	693 48	960 40
St. Clair,	1,741 59	1,912 67	236 49	730 12
St. Joseph,	393 44	567 89	155 35	161 42
Van Buren,	83 92	89 81		50 90
Washtenaw,	110 28	97 49	5 91	120 36
Wayne,	144 24	341 19	551 32	98 93
	\$27,408 00	\$34,683 96	\$7,331 75	\$15,733 91

Total amount of bids on land struck off or withheld for the State, in 1914 and 1915,

\$85,157 64

Deduct amount of bids on above redeemed prior to December 1, 1915,

16,596 00

Leaves amount of bids on lands unredeemed, December 1, 1915,

\$68,561 04

[C.]

Balances due to and from the several counties, Nov. 30, 1845.

	DR.	CR.
Allegan,		\$2,115 37
Barry,		2,079 41
Berrien,		2,191 82
Branch,		1,698 10
Calhoun,	\$524 70	
Cass,	855 60	
Chippewa,	519 52	
Clinton,		2,792 13
Eaton,		2,169 89
Genesee,		442 85
Hillsdale,	1,055 48	
Ingham,		3,634 05
Ionia,		2,767 55
Jackson,	853 51	
Kalamazoo,	1,040 23	
Kent,		1,627 23
Lapeer,	2,988 05	
Lenawee,	4,699 54	
Livingston,		227 13
Mackinaw,	19 55	
Macomb,	1,627 60	
Monroe,	3,781 72	
Oakland,	2,673 32	
Ottawa,		2,519 66
Saginaw,		4,470 60
Shiawassee,		1,376 17
St. Clair,		4,415 28
St. Joseph,	1,620 13	
Van Buren,		3,565 37
Washtenaw,	2,882 53	
Wayne,	4,924 46	
	<u>\$30,165 94</u>	<u>\$38,092 61</u>

The above being the balances of the accounts with the several counties, after crediting them with all delinquent taxes returned for

1844, and previous years, and without having charged them with the state tax for 1845, which is not returnable until February next, it shows that fifteen counties owe the state \$30,165 94, besides all the unpaid taxes of 1844, returned from those counties, and that the state owes the other sixteen counties the sum of \$38,092 61, out of the uncollected taxes of 1844, which are estimated at \$56,092 61, leaving \$18,000 00, belonging to the state, when collected.

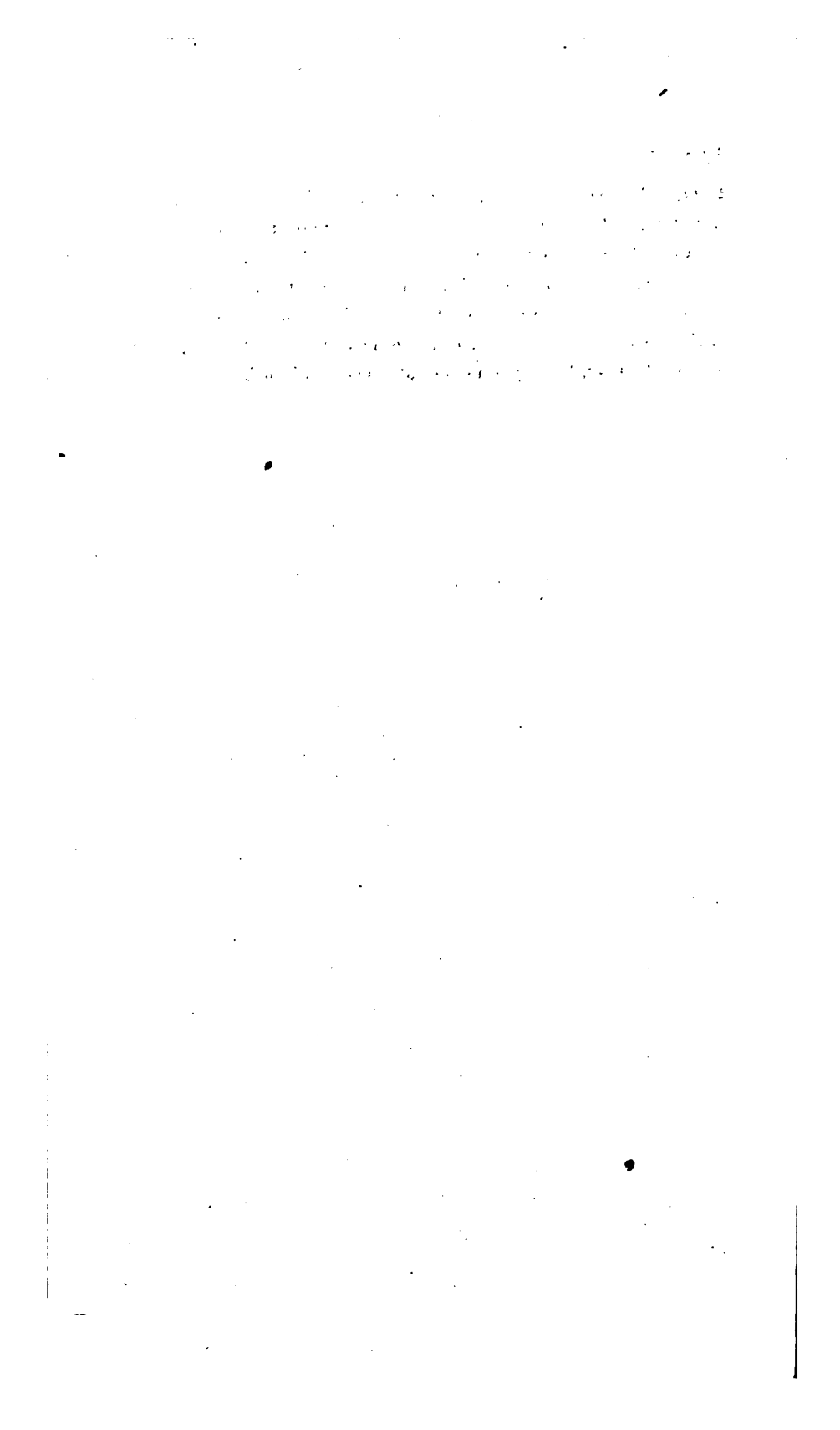
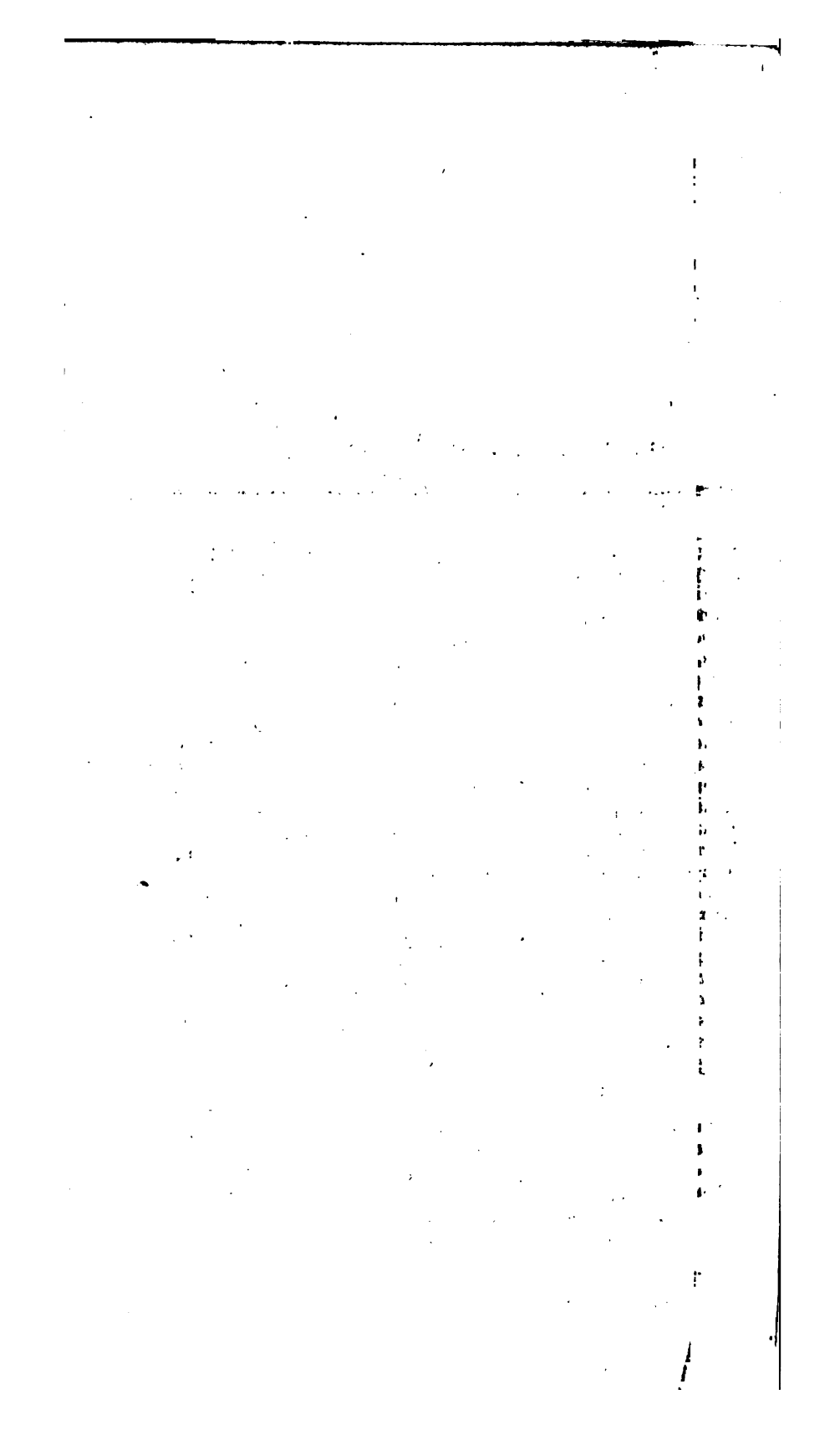


Table of the several aggr

Counties.	Valuation. 1838.	Valuation. 1839.
Allegan, - - - -	\$1,823,963 00	1,145,719 01
Barry, - - - -	729,534 00	786,035 04
Berrien, - - - -	1,876,271 00	1,535,285 00
Branch, - - - -	1,108,032 00	1,146,130 05
Calhoun, - - - -	2,035,236 00	1,966,000 00
Cass, - - - -	1,092,293 00	1,145,620 00
Chippewa, - - - -	28,860 00	† 19
Clinton, - - - -	673,616 00	754,513 00
Eaton, - - - -	737,275 00	791,651 20
Genesee, - - - -	436,655 00	924,295 83
Hillsdale, - - - -	1,257,497 00	1,268,804 00
Ingham, - - - -	687,165 47	867,700 00
Ionia, - - - -	739,758 00	710,351 59
Jackson, - - - -	1,487,094 00	2,065,740 03
Kalamazoo, - - - -	1,565,263 00	1,669,220 00
Kent, - - - -	1,015,744 00	867,419 30
Lapeer, - - - -	1,129,873 00	1,061,205 03
Lenawee, - - - -	2,863,617 00	2,955,000 01
Livingston, - - - -	1,147,574 00	1,288,109 00
Mackinac, - - - -	142,285 00	146,130 00
Macomb, - - - -	1,190,411 00	1,265,348 20
Monroe, - - - -	2,197,958 00	2,672,835 00
Oakland, - - - -	2,249,611 00	2,591,992 00
Ottawa, - - - -	*	338,127 90
Saginaw, - - - -	1,139,522 76	621,652 70
St. Clair, - - - -	1,459,137 94	1,376,674 40
St. Joseph, - - - -	1,505,733 00	1,581,446 00
Shiawassee, - - - -	710,821 00	783,915 80
Van Buren, - - - -	861,155 00	859,010 00
Washtenaw, - - - -	1,994,516 00	3,085,107 00
Wayne, - - - -	7,066,024 50	7,031,665 00
	<u>\$42,952,495 61</u>	<u>\$45,302,702 20</u>

*Attached to Kent co. in 1838. †No returns from this co. in 1839, and no State tax.
JOINT Doc. No. 2—Sig. 4.



Statement of the State Tax assessed upon the aggregate on each County, during

Counties.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Allegan, - - - -	\$3,647 93	2,291 44	1,496 24
Barry, - - - -	1,459 07	1,572 07	1,130 17
Berrien, - - - -	3,752 54	3,070 57	1,797 04
Branch, - - - -	2,216 06	2,292 26	1,983 36
Calhoun, - - - -	4,070 47	3,932 00	3,529 79
Cass, - - - -	2,184 59	2,291 24	2,056 07
Chippewa, - - - -	57 72		94 44
Clinton, - - - -	1,347 23	1,509 03	1,265 46
Eaton, - - - -	1,474 55	1,583 30	1,332 61
Genesee,† - - - -	873 31	1,848 59	1,994 30
Hillsdale, - - - -	2,514 99	2,537 61	2,532 62
Ingham, - - - -	1,374 33	1,735 40	1,505 69
Ioniu, - - - -	1,479 51	1,420 70	1,170 30
Jackson, - - - -	2,974 19	4,131 48	3,324 64
Kalamazoo, - - - -	3,130 53	3,338 44	2,677 11
Kent,* - - - -	2,031 48	1,734 84	1,627 26
Lapeer, † - - - -	2,258 75	2,122 41	2,013 97
Lenawee, - - - -	5,727 23	5,890 00	4,898 62
Livingston, - - - -	2,295 15	2,576 22	2,237 09
Mackinaw, - - - -	286 57	292 26	305 27
Macomb, - - - -	2,380 82	2,530 70	2,279 81
Monroe - - - -	4,395 92	5,345 67	3,472 19
Oakland, - - - -	4,499 22	5,183 98	4,792 45
Ottawa,* - - - -		676 26	704 75
Saginaw, - - - -	2,279 04	1,243 30	654 57
St. Clair, - - - -	2,918 28	2,753 35	2,062 55
St. Joseph, - - - -	3,011 46	3,162 89	2,119 94
Shiawassee, - - - -	1,421 62	1,567 83	1,508 34
Van Buren, - - - -	1,722 31	1,718 02	909 79
Washtenaw, - - - -	3,989 03	6,170 21	5,470 80
Wayne, - - - -	14,132 05	15,863 23	12,718 89
	<u>\$85,906 95</u>	<u>\$92,385 40</u>	<u>\$75,666 04</u>

*In 1838, Ottawa county was attached to Kent. †In 1843, four surveyed townships were set off from Livingston county, as she has been assessed for only seven out of eight; but to make the average tax paid by that county, as she has been assessed for only seven out of eight; but to make the

[E.
several C
g the same

1841.	
2,093 23	
1,747 95	
2,144 78	
2,467 66	
4,922 81	
2,928 86	
223 75	
1,910 64	
1,805 90	
2,752 28	
3,836 69	
2,196 92	
1,287 07	
4,493 63	
3,880 10	1
2,075 53	1
3,269 48	1
7,347 93	4
3,287 28	1
378 10	
3,246 02	1,
4,598 30	2,
6,991 65	4,
945 71	
761 68	4
3,051 41	1,8
2,978 43	1,6
2,382 17	1,1
1,485 00	8
8,599 49	4,8
13,718 58	7,5
<u>103,809 03</u>	<u>\$58,2</u>

u, and attached to Genesee co.
average, one-eighth of the total a

Statement of the Valuation, State and County Tax, &c., for 1845, in the several Counties.

Counties.	Aggregate Valuation.	State Tax.	County Tax.	1 mill School Tax.	Road Tax.
Allegan,	\$555,407 47	1,388 52	3,350 00	277 70	3,471 30
Barry,	403,550 00	1,008 88	2,170 65	201 77	2,522 19
Berrien,	738,142 75	1,845 36	6,274 27	369 07	4,613 39
Branch,	673,051 00	1,682 63	3,750 00	336 52	4,206 56
Calkoun,	1,713,369 00	4,283 42	9,423 49	856 68	10,708 55
Cass,	760,824 89	1,902 06	3,300 00	380 41	4,755 15
Chippewa,	31,810 00	79 53		15 94	198 81
Clinton,	404,277 00	1,010 69	2,828 88	202 14	2,526 73
Eaton,	464,958 93	1,162 40	2,719 75	232 48	2,905 99
Genesee,	748,597 00	1,871 49	3,868 68	374 30	4,676 73
Hillsdale,	1,284,176 59	3,210 44	3,852 52	642 09	8,026 10
Ingham,	528,369 69	1,320 92	3,176 16	264 18	3,302 31
Iron,	488,640 03	1,221 60	3,176 12	244 32	3,054 00
Jackson,	1,407,369 00	3,518 42	8,495 96	703 68	8,796 05
Kalamazoo,	783,788 00	1,984 47	5,558 61	396 89	4,961 17
Kent,	538,628 93	1,346 57	4,309 08	269 31	3,366 42
Lapeer,	406,775 11	1,016 94	2,287 27	203 39	2,542 35
Lenawee,*	1,994,825 00	4,987 06	11,012 94	989 55	12,494 37
Livingston,	858,468 00	2,146 17	4,392 29	429 23	5,365 43
Macomb,	153,397 75	391 00	781 97	78 20	977 49
Macomb,	757,278 00	1,893 20	5,300 93	378 64	4,732 98
Monroe	1,374,196 63	3,435 49	8,245 17	687 10	8,586 73

Statement of the Valuation, State and County Tax, &c., for 1845, in the several counties.—Continued.

Counties.	Aggregate Valuation.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Mill School Tax.	Road Tax.
Oakland,	2,136,618 00	5,341 54	11,644 56	1,068 31	13,353 85
Ottawa,	243,044 99	607 61	1,093 70	121 52	1,519 03
Saginaw,	455,572 86	1,139 68	3,415 17	227 94	2,849 20
St. Clair,	816,865 00	2,042 16	4,901 13	409 43	5,105 41
St. Joseph,	944,088 95	2,360 22	6,610 65	472 04	5,900 55
Shiawassee,	436,852 20	1,092 13	2,500 13	218 43	2,730 32
Van Buren,	469,651 01	1,174 13	500 18	284 82	2,935 31
Washtenaw,	2,388,053 00	5,970 14	8,716 37	1,194 03	14,925 33
Wayne,	3,948,144 81	9,870 36	22,701 76	1,974 07	24,675 90
	<u>\$28,922,090 59</u>	<u>\$72,305 23</u>	<u>\$159,753 34</u>	<u>\$14,463 15</u>	<u>\$180,789 70</u>

*In addition to this, \$4,275 is to be added for valuation of E.A.K. R. R. in two towns, which is not assessable for state tax, but is for county, toward other purposes.

[G.]

Receipts to credit of General Fund, 1845-

Cash paid by sundry counties on acc't of state tax of '44,		\$16,239 77
Delinquent taxes paid at State Treasury,	\$43,335 70	
" tax interest do.	3,852 49	
" tax charges, do.	2,428 05	
	<hr/>	49,616 24
Proceeds of lands sold for taxes of 1843, in		
Oct. 1845,	\$33,586 28	
Expenses sales received at treasury before		
sales,	736 00	
	<hr/>	34,322 28
Proceeds of State Tax Lands sold Oct. '45,	9,282 89	
Office charges on deeds of State Tax Lands,	45 93	
	<hr/>	9,328 82
Received for redemption of lands bid off to		
state,	19,510 27	
Purchases of state bids on lands sold to		
state,	239 80	
	<hr/>	19,750 07
Bank Specific Taxes,	625 00	
Brokers' Licenses,	112 50	
Pedlars' Licenses,	220 00	
Auction duties,	39 73	
	<hr/>	997 23
J. H. Titus, Agent State Prison,		753 33
Amount refunded, being overpayment to		
Hon. S. Denton,	20 00	
Amount refunded, being overpayment to E.		
Williams cl'k H. R.	13 00	
	<hr/>	33 00
Amount received from Trustees State As-		
sets,		654 89
Transfer from Library Fund, balance of		
appropriation,	3,078 34	
Do. Int. Imp. Fund, bal. of U. S. De-		
posits,	15,319 63	
Do. do. for warrants favor		
Mich. State Bank,	10,743 99	
Do. do. for interest on do.	1,880 20	
	<hr/>	31,022 16
Total receipts and transfers to Gen'l Fund,		<u><u>\$162,717 79</u></u>

[H.]

*Payments from the General Fund, 1845.**Legislative Expenses, viz :*

Expenses of Legislature, 1845,	\$22,577 00
do do 1844,	3 00
Legislative printing & pub'ing laws, 1845,	4,829 59
do do do 1844,	64 42
Paper for printing,	1,565 25
Distributing laws,	101 00
Commissioner to revise laws, sal. & expenses,	1,100 00
Appropriations to sundry persons, 1845,	9,098 00
	<hr/> \$30,336 26

Executive Departments, viz :

Salary of Governor,	\$1,500 00
Secretary of State,	1,000 00
State Treasurer,	1,000 00
Auditor General,	1,000 00
Commissioner Land Office,	1,000 00
Recorder do do	400 00
Superintendent Public Instruction,	500 00
Clerks to Auditor and Treasurer,	2,600 00
do Land Office,	964 80
do Secretary State,	399 68
Stationery to public offices,	619 31
Postages do do	624 00
Furniture do do Detroit,	48 59
Land Office, Marshall,	75 00
	<hr/> \$12,031 38

Expenses of Judiciary, viz:

Salary of E. Ransom, Chief Justice,	1,600 00
A. Felch, Associate Justice,	1,500 00
D. Goodwin, do do	1,500 00
C. W. Whipple, do	1,500 00
R. Manning, Chancellor,	1,500 00
B. F. H. Witherell, Dist. Judge,	1,000 00
Attorney General,	837 79
Reporter Supreme Court,	534 92

Carried forward,

\$51,369 64

Brought forward,	\$51,369 64
Expenses of Supreme Court,	291 62
" Court of Chancery,	240 39
Harrington's Chancery Reports,	344 85
Walker's do do	1,150 95
Reports of Supreme Court, vol. 1,	458 91
	<hr/> \$12,459 12

Miscellaneous, viz:

Interest general fund & penitentiary stock,	\$6,930 00
warrants,	1,364 60
delinquent tax stock,	3,084 96
District canvass,	172 14
Wolf bounty,	919 50
Brigade inspectors,	186 00
Coroner's fees,	79 05
Selecting lands granted by U. S.	57 28
Toledo war expenses,	155 43
Expenses legal prosecutions,	25 95
	<hr/> \$12,924 91

Expenses of State Prison.

Expenses state prison, 1845,	\$12,148 22
J. H. Titus, commissioner, 1839,	753 33
	<hr/> \$12,901 55

Redemption of State Tax Stock and Bonds,

\$22,341 00

Geological Survey, viz:

Salary Geologist,	\$750 00
Topographer,	506 09
Engraving geological report,	658 92
Incidental expenses,	34 54
	<hr/> \$1,949 54

Taxes Collected for Counties, &c., viz:

Taxes paid to counties,	22,280 92
refunded on sales &c. cancelled,	2,064 68
Charges do do do	33 41
Surplus paid to owners of lands,	327 58
Expenses sales for taxes,	13,409 62
state tax lands,	1,070 61
	<hr/> \$39,186 82
Michigan state bank assets,	10,743 99
	<hr/> <hr/> \$163,876 57

[I.]

Disbursements from Contingent Fund, for the year ending Nov. 30,
1845.

A. S. Bagg, stationery for Exec. office and Sec. State,	\$19 50
Abbott & Beecher, bill for curtains, &c.,	8 96
Geo. Coombs, sundries repairing and cleaning capitol,	23 30
Thomas Hall, fitting stoves, &c. in capitol,	4 75
John Brown, fixing scaffolds for painting cupola of capitol,	22 50
C. Davis & T. H. Eaton, painting cupola, including materials,	121 01
Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy, paid for transportation,	19 50
Wells & Co. do.,	21 80
A. F. Williams, removing state property from Tittibawassee salt springs,	39 00
Henry E. Perry, repairing front of capitol,	95 00
E. Farnsworth, Att'y Gen'l. office rent,	100 00
John Almy, part payment as state agent in New York,	200 00
G. H. Mead, bill for glazing at capitol,	5 00
Wells & Co. transportation,	3 00
Ezra Williams, cleaning state arms, &c.	10 34
H. E. Perry, drain to capitol,	25 00
Wells & Co. charges on parcel from M. Vattermare,	8 00
T. R. Cumings, drayage paid on sundry boxes books, &c.	3 38

\$780 04

[J.]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Receipts.

Internal Improvement lands sold,	\$100,534 91
Asset lands sold at Land Office,	2,256 00
Received from Trustees State Assets,	2,768 72
Tolls Central Railroad,	9,759 32
do Southern do	1,130 94
	<hr/>
	\$116,449 89

Expenditures.

Central Railroad,	\$99,291 15
Southern do including Tecumseh branch,	13,985 35
Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal,	17,320 63
Improvement St. Joseph River,	5,733 28
do Flint River,	4,029 68
do Grand, Maple and Kalamazoo Rivers,	611 13
do State Salt Springs, Tittibiwassee,	252 00
Northern Railroad,	300 00
Detroit and Grand River Road,	28 25
	<hr/>
Warrants drawn during year on acc't of public works,	\$141,805 47
Interest on Int. Imp. fund warrants cancelled,	1,942 28
do on am't Univ. loan assumed by I. I. Fund,	2,466 65
Transfer to General Fund, for warrants fav. Mich.	
State Bank, and interest,	12,624 19
Transfer to General Fund, balance U. S. deposits,	15,319 63
do of Treasury Notes Interest,	17,914 53
do of debit balance Int. Imp. lands, last year,	7,413 89
	<hr/>
Total expenditures during year, including transfers,	\$199,486 64

Tolls Central Railroad.

In hands of Acting Commissioner, as per last report,	\$2,936 74
Receipts C. R. R. during the past year	202,746 57
Received of Super't S. R. R.,	8,391 78
	<hr/>
	\$214,075 09
Disbursements as per vouchers audited and allowed,	213,000 34
	<hr/>
Leaves balance in hands of Commissioner, December 1, 1845,	\$1,074 75

Tolls Southern Railroad.

Receipts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1845,	\$62,735 62
Balance due Superintendent, as per last report, \$ 15 74	
Disbursements during year, as per vouchers, \$62,452 83	\$62,468 57
Leaves balance in hands of Superintendent,	<u>\$257 05</u>

[K.]

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures from the several Funds for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1845.

General Fund.

DR.		CR.	
To war'ts du'g y'r,	\$163,876 57	By bal. last year,	\$71,424 63
bal. Nov. 30th,		rec'ts & transfers,	162,717 79
1845,	70,265 85		
	<u>\$234,142 42</u>		<u>\$234,142 42</u>

Contingent Fund.

DR.		CR.	
To war'ts du'g y'r,	\$730 04	By balance,	\$442 91
bal. on hand,	1,272 87	transfers fr'm gen.	
		fund,	1,566 00
	<u>\$2,002 91</u>		<u>2,002 91</u>

Redemption Account.

DR.		CR.	
To amount refunded		By bal. on hand last y'r,	2,557 49
purchasers,	9,126 37	rec'ts dur'g the y'r,	11,680 18
balance due do	5,111 30		
	<u>14,237 67</u>		<u>14,237 67</u>

Primary School Fund.

DR.		CR.	
To balance due fund,		By bal. as p'r last y'r's	
Nov. 30, 1845,	71,827 20	report,	51,799 00
paid bal. T. Beal's		rec'ts during y'r,	23,028 20
warrant,	3,000 00		
	<u>74,827 20</u>		<u>74,827 20</u>

Primary School Interest Fund.

DR.		CR.	
To am't overdrawn last		By rec'ts during y'r,	\$26,264 32
year,	329 86		
school mon'y appor-			
tioned for '45,	22,113 00		
inter't on T. Beal's			
warrant,	186 66		
	<u>\$22,629 52</u>		<u>\$26,264 32</u>
Carried forward,		Carried forward,	

Brought forward,	\$22,629 52	Brought forward,	\$26,264 32
paid on acc't selec- tions for fractional school sections,	386 97		
award by auditors of claims on school fund,	124 34		
balance on hand,	3,123 49		
	<u>\$26,264 32</u>		<u>\$26,264 32</u>

University Fund.

	CR.
By balance due fund l'st year,	\$39,212 48
rec'ts during y'r,	17,561 66
	<u>\$56,774 14</u>

University Interest Fund.

DR.		CR.	
To am't overdrawn last		By rec'ts during y'r,	\$12,138 39
year,	\$172 34		
paid treas'r univ'ty			
during year,	10,040 68		
bal. on hand, Nov.			
30th,	1,925 37		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$12,138 39		\$12,138 39

State Building Fund.

DR.			CR.
To warrant drawn past		By bal. on h'nd l'st y'r,	\$1,282 05
year,	\$28 66	rec'ts during year,	4,643 72
balance due fund,	5,897 11		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,925 77		\$5,925 77

Treasury Notes.

DR.			CR.
To am't burned dur'g		By bal. undestroyed l'st	
past year,	\$10,000 00	year,	\$80,000 00
bal. undestroyed,	70,000 00		
	<u>\$80,000 00</u>		<u>\$80,000 00</u>

Treasury Notes Interest.

DR.		CR.
To am't paid up to Nov.		By int. imp. fund, <u>\$17,914 58</u>
30th, 1844,	\$13,638 65	
do. do during p'sty'r,	4,275 88	
	<u>\$17,914 53</u>	

Internal Improvement Fund.

DR.		CR.
To am't overdrawn		By receipts for year
last year,	\$728,414 82	ending Nov. 30, \$116,449 89
bal. to debit of int.		bal. being amount
imp. lands, do.	7,413 89	overdrawn, 811,451 57
war'ts drawn du-		
ring year, on int.		
imp. fund,	16,236 47	
do. do land war-		
rants,	127,511 28	
univ. int. fund,	2,466 65	
general fund,	27,943 82	
treas'ry notes int.,	17,914 53	
	<u>\$927,901 46</u>	<u>\$927,901 46</u>

[L.]

Balances on General Ledger, Nov. 30th, 1845.

DR.

State Treasurer,	\$7,285 14
Internal Improvement Fund,	811,451 57
	<u>\$818,736 71</u>

CR.

General Fund,	\$68,345 61
Contingent Fund,	1,272 87
Redemption Account,	5,111 30
Primary School Fund,	71,927 20
Primary School Interest Fund,	3,123 49
University Fund,	56,774 14
University Interest Fund,	1,925 37
State Building Fund,	5,897 11
Treasury Notes,	70,000 00
Outstanding Internal Imp. Warrants,	508,468 00
Do. Land Warrants,	25,991 62
	<u>\$818,736 71</u>

Outstanding Warrants on General Fund.

General Fund,	\$11,357 67
Contingent Fund,	250 00
	<u>\$11,607 67</u>

Balance in hands of State Treasurer.

Debit balance on Auditor's books,	\$7,285 14
Add outstanding warrants on general and contingent funds,	11,607 67
Shows the balance in State Treasury, Nov. 30, '45,	<u>\$18,892 81</u>

APPENDIX.

A case having arisen since the adjournment of the last session of the legislature, in which it was considered the duty of this department to withhold a warrant for an appropriation contained in one of the acts of that session, I have deemed it proper to lay the matter before the legislature at its approaching session, in connection with my annual report.

In April last, whilst I held the office of state treasurer, there was presented to me for payment a certificate of the Speaker of the House, in favor of W. Norman McLeod, for one hundred and five dollars, accompanied by a certificate from the latter, as "the member from Michilimackinac," that he was entitled to pay for SIXTY DAYS EXTRA time before the last session of the legislature. Knowing that he had already overdrawn to the amount of five dollars, all that he was entitled to under the act providing for the pay of officers and members, or at the rate of three dollars per day for the whole time that the legislature was in session, including the usual mileage allowed to the members from that county, and that being all which I considered that the above mentioned act authorized the state treasurer to pay on the certificate of the Speaker of the House, I of course declined payment. At the time when the above certificate was presented, I was also informed that other parties held like certificates, on which they had advanced seventy dollars, making altogether, with the five dollars overpaid him, one hundred and eighty dollars, or three dollars a day for the SIXTY DAYS EXTRA time certified to by the member from Mackinaw. As evidence that the member from that county was entitled to sixty days extra pay, I was referred to the third section of the general appropriation bill of last winter, Act No. 111. But having strong doubts of the constitutionality of any such appropriation, and at any rate seeing nothing in the terms of the appropriation, requiring the certificate of the Speaker of the House, or authorizing the state treasurer to pay it, either with or without such certificate, without first obtaining the warrant of the auditor general, I referred the parties and the whole matter to that officer. In the absence of the then auditor, (Mr. Hammond,) his deputy, Mr. Whipple, upon my advice, submitted the matter to the Attorney General, in a note, a copy of

which is hereunto annexed, marked A, as also of the reply of that officer, marked B.

In conclusion I would merely remark, that though the matter has not been presented for any decision at this office, since I entered upon the discharge of its duties, yet that my doubts of the constitutionality of the appropriation having been much strengthened by the opinion of the Attorney General, and the opinion of that officer being, that it was clearly the duty of this department in such a case to withhold a warrant until its constitutionality could be tested before the proper judicial tribunal, I should have felt bound, if the matter had been presented, to have refused a warrant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ADAM,
Auditor General.

[A.]

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, April 29, 1845. }

HON. H. N. WALKER, *Attorney General:*

SIR—In the general appropriation bill, approved March 24th, 1845, is contained the following provision:

"There shall be allowed to the member from Michilimackinac, for extra time before the session of the Legislature, at the rate of three dollars per day, to be paid on the certificate of the member."

The constitution of the State, Art. 4, § 18, provides that the compensation of members of the Legislature, shall never exceed three dollars a day; and as this was evidently intended to limit the per diem compensation of members to a fixed rate, not exceeding three dollars a day, for and during some definite period; the question arises what was the period, or length of time?

The uniform practice in other States, under like constitutional provisions, up to and at the time of the formation of our State constitution, would seem to have indicated so clearly, that there could be no misconception or doubt on this point, that the convention deemed it unnecessary to add, "during the actual session of the Legislature," as was undoubtedly their intention by the phraseology used. The restriction in the constitution, would be a nullity, unless so construed.

If not limited to the actual session of the Legislature, the only other supposable limit would appear to be during the whole time those elected were members, or liable to serve as such ; that would be, except in case of death, resignation, &c., three hundred and sixty-five days, more or less, in each case.

But the provision in the appropriation bill, purports to appropriate money as compensation to a member of the Legislature of 1845, before that Legislature met, or could constitutionally meet, and whilst a prior Legislature might have been in session, and drawing pay, and certainly before any member of the Legislature of 1845 did serve, or could have served as such. The appropriation, too, does not purport to be for mileage or traveling expenses, which the same uniform practice which would settle the construction of the above clause of the constitution, would authorize the allowance of, but on its face purports to be a per diem compensation at the maximum rate authorized by the constitution.

A certificate is presented in pursuance of the above recited provision of the appropriation bill signed by the member from Michilimackinac, stating that he was necessarily detained sixty days previous to the session of the Legislature, on which a warrant on the State Treasurer is asked. I would therefore respectfully submit to you as the legal adviser of all the other branches and officer of the state government, whether in case of doubt of the constitutionality of the above provision of law, a warrant should be drawn without testing the question before the Supreme Court, by the parties interested applying for a mandamus, or otherwise. And before deciding whether to refuse a warrant until the question is so tested, I would also solicit your views as Attorney General, as to the constitutionality of such an appropriation as is contained in the extract from the act of March 24th, 1845.

Respectfully, &c.

H. L. WHIPPLE,
Dep'y. Auditor General.

[B.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, May, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 29th ult., asking my opinion as to the constitutionality of the clause in the appropriation bill approved March 24th, 1845, "allowing to the member from Michilimackinac for extra time before the session of the legislature, at the rate of three dollars per day, to be paid on the certificate of the member," and also whether in case you entertained doubts as to the constitutionality of the provision referred to, a warrant should be drawn before the validity of the clause was tested before the supreme court, has been received.

In reply to the first question, I would say, it is one of considerable doubt, and is so important, in the principles involved, that I have not been able to examine it as yet with that care necessary to express a decided opinion upon the validity of the act. My impression is, however, that it is unconstitutional. The language of the act clearly implies, the money appropriated is to be drawn from the treasury to pay a member of the legislature as such.

The constitution declares the pay of members shall never exceed three dollars per day. No specific time is stated for which they are to be paid; but there can scarcely be a doubt but the construction will be, that the pay is to be for the time the legislature is actually in session. But one other interpretation can be given to the constitution, and that is, the members shall receive pay during the entire terms for which they were elected, whether the legislature is in session or not. This seems to me to be inadmissible. If the legislature can pay one member for extra time, they can pay all, and the limitation would then be a nullity. The question is of such a character, I should think you would be fully justified in declining to draw a warrant, until it is passed upon by the supreme court.

In reply to the second question, it is, in my opinion, (in case you entertain doubts as to the validity of an act of the legislature,) your duty to decline acting under it, until the constitutionality is decided by the appropriate judicial tribunals.

I am respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

HENRY N. WALKER.

To the Auditor General.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.

STATE LAND OFFICE, }
Marshall, December 1, 1845. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following report, exhibiting the proceedings and affairs of this office during the last fiscal year:

Sales and receipts from Dec. 1, 1844, to Nov. 30, 1845, inclusive.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Sales.

6,299.19 acres at \$5 per acre,	\$31,495 95
225.40 do. at \$6 88½ ave. pr. a.	1,550 84
160.00 balance, after deducting former payments as pr award of Board of State Auditors,	115 81

T'l a's s'd <u>6,684.59</u>	Total am't sold for,	<u>\$33,162 60</u>
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Receipts.

On account of principal,	\$20,030 63
Do. of interest,	25,487 53
Do. of penalty,	1,235 17
Do. of rents and trespasses,	158 69

Total receipts,	<u>\$46,862 02</u>
-----------------	--------------------

Of which amount there was received

at the Land Office, principal, \$13,629 40

Do. int'st, penalty, rents, &c. 12,886 97

\$26,516 37

At State Treasury principal, \$6,401 23

Do. do. int'st & pen'lty, 13,944 42

20,345 65

Total receipts at both offices on account school lands,	<u>\$46,862 02</u>
---	--------------------

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Sales.

1,819.25 acres at \$12 at per acre, \$21,831

440 00 do. at \$12 61½ ave. per a., 5,550

To'lac's s'd, 2,259.25 Total am't sold for, \$27,381

Receipts.

On acc't of principal, warrants, \$15,099 90

Do. do. scrip and specie funds, 2,187 59

rents, 306 37

\$17,593 86

Less this am't transferred to University interest fund, erroneously entered,

\$32 20

-817,561 66

On acc't of int'st, including \$32-

20, above mentioned	\$9,467 99
---------------------	------------

Penalty,	539 23
-----------------	---------------

- \$10,007 22

Total receipts, \$27,568 85

Of which amount there was rec'd at the land

office, principal, rents, &c., \$16,076 14

Do. do. interest and penalty, 7,271 51

\$28,347 65

At State Treasury, principal,	1,485 52
-------------------------------	----------

Do. do. interest and penalty, 2,735 71

4,221 23

Total receipts at both offices, on acc't University lands, \$27,568 88

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Sales.

807.55 acres at \$12 per acre, \$9,690.60

80 do. at \$12 77½ ave. per a., 1,032 00

To'l ac's's'd, 887.55	Total am't sold for	\$10,722 60
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Receipts.

On account of principal and interest,	\$4,643 72
---------------------------------------	------------

Of which amount there was received at the

land office, 4,089 36

At State Treasury, 554 36

Total rec'ts at both offices on acc't State building lands, \$4,643 72

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Sales and Receipts.

Sold to 37 pre-emption claimants

4,644.63 acres at \$1 25 per acre, \$5,505 80

Public & pri-

vate sale, 75,917.44 do do do 91,893 93

Total acres

sold, 80,562.07 am't sold for 100,702 73

Asset lands sold, 2,250.00

do rec'd from Trustees and

for interest on lands sold, 2,768.72 5,018 72

Received for rents, 6 00

Total receipts, \$105,727 45

Of which amount there was received at the

Land Office, 102,953 73

At State Treasury, 2,768 72

Total receipts at both offices on account Int.

Imp. lands, \$105,727 45

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of sales of University, School and State
building lands, \$71,266 20

Total am't of receipts on acc't of said lands, 79,074 62

do do for Int. Imp. and Asset

Lands, 105,727 45

Total am't of receipts on account of all classes

of lands, \$184,802 07

Of which amount there was received

AT THE LAND OFFICE.

On account of School Lands,	26,516 37	
do do University Lands,	23,347 65	
do do State Building Lands,	4,089 36	
do do Int. Improvement Lands,	102,958 73	
		<u>\$156,912 11</u>

AT STATE TREASURY.

On account of School Lands,	20,345 65	
do do University Lands,	4,221 23	
do do State Building Lands,	554 36	
do do Int. Improvement Lands,	2,768 72	27,889 96
		<u>27,889 96</u>

Total am't of receipts at both offices during the year, \$184,802 07

*Comparative Statement of Sales and Receipts for the years
1843, 1844 and 1845.*

Class of Lands.	Acres sold.	Rec'd on acc't of Principal.	Rec'd on acc't of Interest.	Total rec'pts.
1843.				
Primary School land.	7,795.84	\$14,866 90	\$ 19,567 33	34,434 23
University land.	924.59	1,964 08	7,526 57	9,490 65
Asset land.				5,153 88
Int. Improvem't land.	45,429.97			56,787 43
	<u>54,150.40</u>			<u>\$105,868.19</u>
1844.				
Primary School land.	7,454.66	\$19,615 12	\$ 21,368 98	40,984 10
University land.	4,155.57	21,451 83	8,617 54	30,069 37
State Building land.	120			756 81
Asset land.				676
Int. Improvem't land.	80,840.86			101,120.64
	<u>92,571.09</u>			<u>\$173,608.02</u>
1845.				
Primary School land.	6,684.59	\$20,030 63	\$26,831 39	46,862 02
University land.	2,259.25	17,561 66	10,007 22	27,568 88
State Building land.	887.55			4643 72
Asset land.				5,018 72
Int. Improvem't land.	80,562.07			100,708.73
	<u>90,393.46</u>			<u>\$184,802.07</u>

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from Dec. 1, 1844, to
November 30, 1845.*

DR.

For am't rec'd at land office, credit P. School		
fund,	13,629 40	
do do on hand Nov. 30, 1844, do do do,	670 65	
do do rec'd at Treasury, do do do,	6,401 23	
	<hr/>	20,701 28
do do do at Land Office, cr. P. S. int. f'd,	12,886 97	
do do do at Treasury, " do do	13,944 42	
	<hr/>	26,831 39
do do do at Land Office, " University do,	16,076 14	
do do do at Treasury, " do,	1,485 52	
	<hr/>	17,561 66
do do do at Land Office, " Univ. int. do,	7,271 51	
do do do at Treasury, " do,	2,735 71	
	<hr/>	10,007 22
do do do at Land Office, " S. building do,	4,089 36	
do do do at Treasury, " do do,	554 36	
	<hr/>	4,643 72
do do do at Land Office, " Int. Imp. do,	102,958 73	
do do do at Treasury, " do do,	2,768 72	
	<hr/>	105,727 45
	<hr/>	<u>\$185,472 72</u>

CR.

By deposited by Com'r to credit P. School f'd,		13,626 97	
" received by Treasurer do	do,	6,401 23	
" balance on hand do	do,	673 06	
		<hr/>	20,701 28
" deposited by Com'r do P.S.int.do,		12,819 90	
" received by Treasurer do do do,		13,944 42	
		<hr/>	26,264 32
" deposited by Com'r do Univ. do,		16,076 14	
" received by Treasurer do do do,		1,485 52	
		<hr/>	17,561 66
		<hr/>	<u>\$64,527 26</u>
Carried forward,			

Brought forward,			\$64,527 26
" deposited by Com'r	univ. int. do,	6,989 03	
" received by Treasurer	do do do,	2,735 71	
			9,724 74
" deposited by Com'r	do S. Building do,	4,089 36	
" received by Treasurer	do do do,	554 36	
			4,643 72
" deposited by Com'r	do int. imp. do,	102,790 91	
" received by Treasurer	do do do,	2,768 72	
			105,559 63
" refunded Joseph Brewer, overpaym't P.S.			
int. fund,			29 52
" expense account, for advertising, blanks,			
postages, stationery, rent, attorney's fees,			
surveying, and other incidental expenses,			
charged to P. S. interest fund, univ. int. fund			
and int. imp. fund, as audited and allowed,			987 85
			<u>\$185,472 72</u>

Immediately upon the passage of the act No. 115, of last year, which authorizes the redemption of certain forfeited purchases by the payment of a penalty, I gave general public notice of its provisions; under which all of the forfeited cases of 1844, except 38, have been redeemed, and 31 purchases only have been totally forfeited for non-payment of dues for this year.

The amount of school interest monies distributed among the several counties in 1844, was, \$28,076 06, and the amount distributed in 1845, was \$22,113; showing an apparent deficiency in the last year's income of \$5,963 06, and it may be proper that the discrepancy and its causes should be here explained. The amount distributed in 1844, included the *whole* of the dues for that year, besides all that portion of the interest monies of the previous year which was received *after* the first day of May of that year, up to which time the receipts had been distributed. As pursuing the same course adopted by the Sup't of Public Instruction, purchasers were allowed in 1843, to pay up arrearages any time before the fall public sale, and very many of them deferring payment until that time, a considerable amount of that year's dues were consequently not included in the aggregate distributed for 1843, being received after the first day of May, when the distribution took place, and therefore all the payments for that year received after that day as above mentioned, went into the aggregate amount distributed for 1844, which in addition was comprised of the entire income due for that year—prompt payments by the first of May being required and made, thus swelling the aggregate amount on hand for distribution May 1, 1844, beyond the actual revenue for that year.

Another cause for the apparent deficiency may be found in the fact that many of the purchasers availed themselves of the privilege allowed by the act No. 115, above mentioned, and delayed their payments for this year until after the first of May, and thus excluding a very considerable amount from the aggregate for distribution at that time when the apportionment was made.

It will, nevertheless, be seen that the amount of school interest monies received during this year, and which, with the exception of a

small amount paid for redeemed forfeited cases of 1844, is strictly the legitimate and regular income for the year, is not less than the amount received the previous year, but actually exceeds it by over \$5,000, notwithstanding the latter includes a considerable portion of the dues of 1843, as before mentioned; a fact, indicative of the permanency and steady increase of the principal fund.

The income of the University from all sources during the past year is as follows:

Receipts at Land Office and Treasury for interest on account of lands sold, and on loans, exclusive of expenses;	\$9,724 74
Deduct for interest due by University on loan of \$100,000 state bonds,	\$6,000 00
Less this amount for interest allowed by State Treasurer on scrip and Internal Improvement warrants received for University lands,	2,413 65—3,586 35
Leaving available nett income, of	\$6,186 39
and which exceeds that of the previous year by,	\$2,484 67
and is an excess of about \$5,000 over that of 1843.	

This favorable condition of the pecuniary resources of that institution, is in a very considerable degree, produced by the effects of the act, authorizing the reception of Internal Improvement warrants for its lands; and must be in every respect a source of gratification to all interested in its munificent endowment, and its incidental benefits.

Of the \$100,000 authorized by the "act for the relief of the University of Michigan," approved March 11, 1844, to be received in Internal Improvement warrants, to the credit of the University fund, there has been received to the close of the fiscal year, including receipts into the State Treasury under the provisions of said act, the total sum of, \$56,741. 94.

If it were possible for the state, in the use of its means, to authorize the reception of a limited amount of these warrants in payment for the school lands, and to afford a guarantee that the interest on the amount thus invested would be promptly and certainly paid annually

to the School Interest Fund, it would require no very great effort to prove the soundness of the policy, as the foregoing comparative statement of the sales of the University lands will show. This, indeed, is no new suggestion; for as a measure, it has received the consideration of the legislature for the last two years, and for its adoption there have been many able advocates. But involving as it does the interests of a fund devoted to the sacred purposes of general education, and appearing to be of an experimental character, it has hitherto been cautiously, if not reluctantly examined, and the result has been its suspension. A law authorizing the reception of these warrants for the school lands would most certainly induce increased and extraordinary sales of them, thus augment the principal fund, and of course be productive of a larger amount of interest monies for distribution. A considerable portion of that land of inferior quality, now comparatively worth much less than the present *minimum* price, and which at that price will not likely be purchased for specie funds for many years, would probably be entered under the provisions of such a law, the effect of which being equivalent to a reduction of that price. It would thus be appreciated, and prove satisfactory to those interested, and who periodically agitate this subject of reduction thro' their representatives. But favorable as this view is, such a law to be productive of full and permanent benefits, must be based on undoubted and substantial means to ensure such ends.

The Internal Improvement Fund should be so conditioned as to have the ability to annually pay the interest on the principal fund thus absorbed by it. Without this assurance it is evident that nothing but perplexity and injury would ensue.

The embarrassed condition of that fund, and the unsettled policy regarding the sources of its proceeds, have unquestionably hitherto operated against the adoption of such a measure as is here alluded to; and it is not probable that more auspicious circumstances now exist. But as the Legislature may, upon consideration of the subject of Internal Improvements, and its contingencies, provide some certain means for the payment of our domestic indebtedness, or the interest accruing upon it; and as this matter of reduction may be again renewed at its ensuing session, I have deemed it my duty with the most respectful deference, to submit the foregoing remarks on the sub-

ject, not knowing, nor presuming to anticipate what the result may be, but without belief, and with but little hope, that under existing circumstances it will be such as to warrant the adoption of the measure suggested, even though it should be otherwise favorably entertained.

A part of the lands received from the Michigan State Bank, and otherwise, in payment of debts due the State, denominated "asset lands," situated in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Calhoun, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Oakland, Genesee, Lapeer, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Ionia, Midland Gratiot, Saginaw, Macomb, St. Clair and Wayne, have been appraised according to law, and were offered at this office on the 15th of July last, and are now subject to private entry. As will be seen, but few sales of these lands have been made, and yet it is believed that many of them are choice lands, eligibly situated, and appraised at reasonable prices, for which warrants on the Internal Improvement Fund are receivable. Scattered as these lands are through the several counties, and being for a long period heretofore involved among the assets of that Bank, it is not improbable that persons desirous of purchasing have been unable, without difficulty, to trace ownership of them, and in this respect, their sale is retarded.

I therefore, notwithstanding lists of their descriptions have been published in most of the several counties in which they are situated, deem it proper to annex a full schedule of them, (marked A,) with their appraised prices, as being calculated to afford more particular information, and with a hope of attracting more especial attention to their prices and condition, which may result in enlarged sales.

The attention of the legislature is again respectfully directed to the condition of the salt spring lands. By the provisions of Act No. 90, approved March 24, 1845, whenever the Governor shall be notified of the passage of an act by Congress, authorizing their sale by the State, the Commissioner is to proceed to advertise and sell them according to the terms prescribed. No act granting such authority having been passed by the late Congress, it is therefore necessary that the application for such purpose be renewed at its present session.

Many of those lands are of a superior quality, and well located,

and their sale would not only be productive of revenue to the appropriate fund, but would facilitate the settlement of the districts in which they are situated.

The amount of sales of the Internal improvement lands during the year, bears favorable comparison with that of the previous year; and is probably larger than the aggregate sales at all the United States land offices in this State during the last four or five years. The advantages offered by their excellent location and incomparable cheapness, continues to be appreciated, and the result is seen in the quantity sold. Indeed, at one period, so frequent were the inquiries concerning them, addressed by letters to this office, from persons in several of the eastern and southern States, that I was compelled to prepare a circular letter embodying the general information required, as the most prompt and certain method of reply, and the communications thus, and otherwise made, have doubtless contributed to induce the purchase of those lands by emigrants from some of those States, as our books show that a very considerable part of the sales has been made to persons from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, and from Canada; and there is but little doubt that as a knowledge of the combined advantages in their purchase is extended, their sale will steadily continue.

All of the pre-emption claims to these lands which were proven and allowed at this office, being one hundred and five in number, have been consummated by the purchase of the lands claimed within the time limited by the law, and its provisions concerning them have proved very beneficial to the claimants.

The exact quantity selected by virtue of the grant to the State, under the direction of the Governor, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury as officially reported by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is 492,504.41-100 acres, leaving a balance of 7495.59-100 acres yet to be selected to equal the quantity granted by the act of Congress.

Annexed is given a list (marked B.) of the quantity of these lands selected, the quantity sold, and that remaining unsold in the several townships in the counties in which they are respectively situated. To many it will afford useful, perhaps valuable information. It will be

seen that of the said quantity selected, the total amount sold to Nov. 30, 1845, is 206,332; 99-100 acres, leaving the balance of 285,871, 51-100 acres unsold, and subject to entry.

The existing laws concerning the disposition of the public lands, and the government of this department, have generally proved in their execution, salutary and satisfactory; and the discharge of its duties, and the transaction of its continually increasing business, are much facilitated by the comparative certainty of their provisions. There may be few exceptions, but they are probably only such as unavoidably occur in the application of all general laws to individual cases.

There are, however, some difficulties experienced, arising out of an imperfection in the laws organizing this department, which at the time of organization were certainly unforeseen, and which I deem it my duty to notice and suggest the remedy.

The embarrassments alluded to, are occasioned by the offices of the Commissioner and Recorder being held separate and apart.

In the ordinary transaction of business with this office, there are few persons to whom certificates or receipts are issued who are aware of the requirement to obtain the Recorder's countersign, and the constant practice of myself and clerks, has therefore been to state in all cases, the necessity for it; but the caution for some reason or other is not always regarded, and in some cases the countersign is not procured.

Much of the business with this office is transacted by means of correspondence through the mail, and a considerable portion of the time of the clerks is necessarily spent in procuring such countersign before the papers can be transmitted to the persons making the payments.—Again, it not unfrequently occurs that one denomination of figures is mistaken for another; the Recorder erroneously charges more or less as the case may be, and the monthly comparison between the two offices shows conflicting statements. In fact, the difficulties mentioned, with others of less consequence, are productive of much trouble and embarrassment, and unless removed, must entirely prevent the important requirement of such countersign from having the effect designed to be produced by its enactment.

The remedy is obvious, and is to require the Recorder to hold his

office in the same building occupied by the Commissioner. This ensures his countersign promptly and certainly, without the least trouble to persons making payments ; without loss of time to this office ; prevents the occurrence of errors, by affording ready facilities for required explanations, removes all difficulties, and secures the accomplishment of the objects intended by the law.

It may be proper for me here to remark that the present Recorder, whose distinguished character is a guarantee for the faithful and proper discharge of any duty devolving upon him—has made every consistent effort to obviate the difficulties mentioned ; and that in view of the necessity for the remedy suggested, and of his inability to aid in the full application of it without great personal inconvenience, he had intended under any circumstances to have resigned the office, and thus afforded the opportunity for the adoption of the proposed remedy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. V. BELL,
Commissioner.

[A.]

Schedule of *Asset lands* being part of the lands received from the Michigan State Bank, and otherwise in payment of debts, due the State, now subject to entry at the prices annexed to the respective descriptions. The whole of the purchase money to be paid at the time of purchase, for which warrants on the Internal Improvement fund are receivable.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	R'ng.	Quantity Acres.	Appraised price, Dollars.
MONROE COUNTY.					
s w qr of s e qr	21	5 S	6 E	40	80
e hf of s w qr	27	5 "	6 "	80	100
w hf of n e qr	33	5 "	6 "	80	100
Undivided hf of e hf of s e qr	11	6 "	6 "	40	100
do s w qr of s e qr	11	6 "	6 "	20	50
do n e fr qr	12	6 "	6 "	74.02	180
do s w qr	12	6 "	6 "	74.02	180
do e hf of n w qr	12	6 "	6 "	37.01	90
do s w qr of s w qr	12	6 "	6 "	18.50	45
Undivided 1-24th of w hf of s w qr	17	6 "	6 "	80	10
do s e qr of s w qr	17	6 "	6 "	40	
do s hf	18	6 "	6 "	320	25
do s hf of n e qr	18	6 "	6 "	80	6
do entire	19	6 "	6 "	640	50
do w hf	20	6 "	6 "	320	25
do n e qr	20	6 "	6 "	160	12 50
do n w qr	29	6 "	6 "	160	12 50
do entire	30	6 "	6 "	640	50
do n hf	31	6 "	6 "	320	25
do w hf of n w qr	32	6 "	6 "	80	6
do qr of w hf of s e qr	1	7 "	6 "	20	30
e hf of s w qr	1	7 "	6 "	80	120
s e qr of n e qr	3	7 "	6 "	40.12	60
undivided hf e hf of s e qr	22	7 "	6 "	40	50
n w qr	29	7 "	6 "	160	320
s w qr	29	7 "	6 "	160	320
s hf of n e qr	30	7 "	6 "	80	160
e hf of s e qr	30	7 "	6 "	80	160
n w qr of s e qr	30	7 "	6 "	40	80
n e qr	31	7 "	6 "	160	320
e hf of n w qr	31	7 "	6 "	86.52	160
n w qr of n w qr	31	7 "	6 "	43.26	80
n w qr	32	7 "	6 "	160	320

Description.	Sec.	Town	R'ng.	Quantity Acres.	Appraised price, Dols.
MONROE COUNTY, Continued.					
n e qr	34	7	S 6 E	160	200
n w qr	34	7	" 6 "	160	200
s e qr	34	7	" 6 "	160	200
s w qr	34	7	" 6 "	160	200
s e qr of n w qr	2	5	" 7 "	40	80
n e qr of s w qr	2	5	" 7 "	40	80
n e qr of n e qr	7	5	" 7 "	40	80
undivided hf of s w q of n e qr	9	5	" 7 "	20	25
e hf of s e qr	14	5	" 7 "	80	100
w hf of n e qr	21	6	" 7 "	80	200
undivided hf of e hf of n w qr	21	6	" 7 "	40	100
n e qr of s w qr	22	6	" 7 "	40	60
n w qrs of L'Plaisance Bay Road	22	6	" 7 "	30	45
Undivided hf of w hf of s e qr	30	6	" 7 "	40	100
w hf of n w fr'l qr	4	7	" 7 "	94.70	120
Undivided qr of s w qr	5	7	" 7 "	40	50
do s hf of n w qr	5	7	" 7 "	23.42	30
do w hf of n e fr'l qr	6	7	" 7 "	96.18	30
w hf of n e qr	20	7	" 7 "	60	100
n w qr of n w qr	20	7	" 7 "	40	50
Undivided qr of n e qr	31	7	" 7 "	40	50
do n hf	32	7	" 7 "	80	100
do l-24th of s e qr	29	5	" 8 "	160	16 66
s w qr of n w qr	26	5	" 9 "	40	50
w hf of s w qr	25	5	" 10 "	80	160
s e qr of s w qr	25	5	" 10 "	40	80
e hf of s e qr	26	5	" 10 "	80	160
e hf of n e qr	36	5	" 10 "	80	
e hf of s w qr: e hf of w hf of s w qr except 7 64-100 acres, s w qr of s e qr & p't of e hf of n w qr	15	8	" 8 "	154.36	770
Lot No. 9 Monroe st. city of Mon- roe, 100 feet by 150 feet.					300
Lot No. 148. Wadsworth & Na- varre plat city of Monroe, 50 ft. by 200 feet.					200
Lot No. 152. Wadsworth & Na- varre plat city of Monroe-50 feet by 150 feet.					100
Lot No 185 cor. Murray & Hum- phrey st. city of Monroe, 50 ft. by 150 ft.					100
Lot of R. S. Rice's, running from South'n R. R. to River Raisin, 100 feet by 331 feet.					500

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Quantity Acres.	Appraised price, Dollars.
JACKSON COUNTY.					
e hf of s e qr	5	1 S	1 W	80	240
e part of s e qr	6	1 "	1 "	74.70	186 75
s p't of s e qr & n w qr of s e fr'l qr	9	1 "	2 "	101.84	200
Undivided hf of e hf	26	2 "	2 "	160	200
do do n e qr of n w qr	26	2 "	2 "	20	50
do do n e qr of s e qr	27	2 "	2 "	20	50
s w qr	30	3 "	3 "	148.63	800
e hf of n e qr	30	3 "	3 "	80	240
s w qr	6	4 "	3 "	159.20	400
LENAWEE COUNTY.					
e hf of s w qr	26	5 "	5 E	80	180
w hf of s e qr	26	5 "	5 "	80	160
Undivided 1-24th of s hf	11	6 "	5 "	820	37
do do of s hf of n w qr	11	6 "	5 "	80	
do do of s w qr of n e qr	11	6 "	5 "	40	
do do of s w qr	12	6 "	5 "	160	
do do of w hf of s e qr	12	6 "	5 "	80	24
do do of s e qr of n w qr	12	6 "	5 "	40	50
do do of entire	13	6 "	5 "	640	
do do do	14	6 "	5 "	640	
do do of e hf and s w qr	22	6 "	5 "	480	
do do of entire	23	6 "	5 "	640	50
do do do	24	6 "	5 "	640	50
do do do	25	6 "	5 "	640	50
do do do	26	6 "	5 "	640	50
do do do	27	6 "	5 "	640	50
do do of n hf	34	6 "	5 "	320	25
do do of do	35	6 "	5 "	320	25
do do of do	36	6 "	5 "	320	25
HILLSDALE COUNTY.					
w hf of s w qr	9	5 S	4 W	80	240
GRATIOT COUNTY.					
e hf of s w qr	34	11 N	2 W	80	120
GENESSEE COUNTY.					
w hf of n w qr	2	7 "	6 E	80	240
n e qr of s w qr	2	7 "	6 "	40	120
n e qr	35	8 "	7 "	160	480
LAPREE COUNTY.					
s w fr'l qr	7	7 "	10 "	144.56	360
s w qr of n e qr	7	7 "	10 "	40	100
n e qr and s e qr of n w qr	33	7 "	10 "	200	400
SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.					
w hf of n w qr	34	7 "	2 "	80	200
s w qr	9	7 "	4 "	160	400
SANILAC COUNTY.					
s e fr'l qr and e hf of s w qr	5	13 "	16 "	227.50	300

Description.	Sec.	Town.	R'dge.	Quantity Acres.	Appraised price, Dols.
SANILAC COUNTY—Continued.					
w hf	8	13 N	16 E	320	400
n e frl qr and e hf of n w qr	28	13 "	16 "	125.75	160
n e frl qr	33	13 "	16 "	134.30	170
IONIA COUNTY.					
s frac of s e qr	19	7 "	6 W	82	2
s w frac	20	7 "	6 "	16	300
n e qr	30	7 "	6 "	160	400
e hf of n e qr	9	8 "	6 "	80	160
MIDLAND COUNTY.					
Undivided hf of s hf	8	15 "	1 "	320	200
do do n w qr	8	15 "	1 "	160	100
do do s w qr	9	15 "	1 "	160	100
do do e hf of n w qr	9	15 "	1 "	80	50
do do w hf of n e qr	9	15 "	1 "	80	50
do do w hf of s e qr	9	15 "	1 "	80	50
do do w hf of s w qr	14	15 "	1 "	80	50
do do e hf of s e qr	15	15 "	1 "	80	50
s e frl qr	11	16 "	1 "	138.66	200
Undivided hf of w hf of s w qr	22	14 "	2 E	90	60
SAGINAW COUNTY.					
n e qr, s w frl qr and w hf of s e qr	19	9 "	3 "	405	1500
VAN BUREN COUNTY.					
s e qr	34	1 S	15 W	160	400
s e qr of s e qr	5	2 "	15 "	49	100
WASHTENAW COUNTY.					
s hf of s w qr	8	2 "	4e	2	1200
n w qr	17	2 "	4e	240	1200
CALHOUN COUNTY.					
n e qr of s w qr	22	2 "	6 W	40	200
Lots in village of Marshall.					
part of lot No 726					100
do do 132					1000
lots 207 307 each					50
lots 306 395 630 631 828 829 830					40
831 832 and 838, 311 312 313					30
611 612 613 412 314 each					60
lots 376 377 378 396 397 each					80
lot 423					190
lot 503 542 each					20
lots 617 664 717 718 801 808 576					120
577 702 709 703 710 767 each					
lots 653 649 541 each					
lot 719					
OAKLAND COUNTY.					
lot No. 1 in block 1 on out lot No.					40
17 on s e qr sec 29, village of Pontiac,					60
lot 2 do do do do do					

Description.	Sec.	Town.	R'ng.	Quantity Acres.	Appraised price, Dolls.
WAYNE COUNTY.					
lot in city of Detroit on Wood- bridge st., adjoining lands of late Dr. McCoskry,					800
lots No. 63 64 65 66 and 67 on Mullet's addition to city of De- troit, each					140
lot No. 10, n side Jeff. ave. be- tween Randolph and Brush sts 19.25 ft front					800
lot No. 3 e side of Cass st. 50 ft front by 96 ft deep,					1200
s e qr of s w qr sec 30 t 1 s r 11 e, 40 acres					80
MACOMB COUNTY.					
lot in village of Frederick, on Li- vingston, Shelby & Harring'n streets					100
do do do n of canal reserve					40
w part	25	2 N	13 E	61.09	183
s hf	26	2 "	13 "	320	960
n e frl qr	26	2 "	13 "	144.94	435
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.					
s e qr	9	4 "	16 "	160	400
n e qr	10	4 "	16 "	160	400
n w qr of s e qr	10	4 "	16 "	40	100
e hf of s e qr	10	6 "	16 "	80	200
n e qr	14	6 "	16 "	160	400
Tract adjoining village of Algonac being a divided hlf of lands late- ly owned in common by Justin Rice & T. B. Clark, adjoining lands of Jacob Peers Jr., 116 acres,					700

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum.

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[B.]

*Schedule of Internal Improvement Lands selected, sold and unsold,
in the several Townships and Counties.*

County and Township.	Quantity select'd	Acres sold.	Acres unsold.
IONIA COUNTY.			
Town 8 North Range 7 West.	6,810.49	3,828.59	2,981.90
7 do do 8 do	7,656.15	3,968.69	3,687.46
8 do do 8 do	7,132.90	4,342.26	2,790.64
	21,599.54	12,139.54	9,460.00
MONTCALM COUNTY.			
Town 9 North, Range 7 West.	16,102.02	6,166.39	9,935.63
9 do do 8 do	17,685.19	11,756.89	5,928.30
10 do do 8 do	8,719.29	2,794.80	5,924.49
	42,506.50	20,718.08	21,788.42
BARRY COUNTY.			
Town 1 North, Range 9 West	382.94	151.85	231.09
2 do do 9 do	640	80	560.00
	1,022.94	231.85	791.09
KENT COUNTY.			
Town 6 North, Range 9 West.	910.68	411.29	499.39
7 do do 9 do	5,249.01	4,706.26	542.75
8 do do 9 do	16,929.32	12,717.96	4,211.36
9 do do 9 do	10,175.32	7,252.79	2,922.53
10 do do 9 do	8,878.39	1,164	7,714.39
5 do do 10 do	1,674.88	1,241.16	433.72
6 do do 10 do	1,024.56	807.56	217
7 do do 10 do	4,920.47	4,371.71	548.76
8 do do 10 do	15,133.04	12,269.89	2,863.16
9 do do 10 do	10,855.06	5,158.64	5,696.42
5 do do 11 do	8,111.51	5,309.73	2,801.78
6 do do 11 do	560	320	240
8 do do 11 do	1,268.04	799.63	468.41
9 do do 11 do	18,296.45	5,598.66	12,697.79
5 do do 12 do	5,920	3,520	2,400
6 do do 12 do	164.68		164.68
7 do do 12 do	3,542.46	2,997.32	545.14
8 do do 12 do	14,171.29	12,579.77	1,591.52
9 do do 12 do	20,825.02	10,904.76	9,920.26
10 do do 12 do	15,941.32		15,941.32
	164,551.50	92,131.12	72,420.38

County and Township.	Quantity select'd	Acres sold.	Acres unsold.
ALLEGAN COUNTY.			
Town 4 North, Range 11 West	1,564.23		1,564.23
4 do do 12 do	7,469.68	2,479.11	4,990.57
3 do do 13 do	320		320
2 do do 16 do	640	40	600
	9,993.91	2,519.11	7,474.80
OTTAWA COUNTY.			
Town 5 North, Range 13 West.	5,647.84		5,647.84
6 do do 13 do	116.93	116.93	
7 do do 13 do	8,138.36	7,670.51	267.85
8 do do 13 do	20,728.37	14,425.04	6,303.33
9 do do 13 do	18,068.21	3,720	14,348.21
10 do do 13 do	16,105.26		16,105.26
5 do do 14 do	9,840		9,840
7 do do 14 do	2,219.44	1,752.59	466.85
8 do do 14 do	11,031.08	9,754.16	1,276.92
9 do do 14 do	13,595.68	3,440	10,155.68
8 do do 15 do	6,441.24	3,005.72	3,435.52
	111,932.41	44,094.95	67,847.46
KALAMAZOO COUNTY.			
Town 4 South, Range 9 West.	5,325.52	4,845.52	480
4 do do 10 do	11,124.26	10,034.26	1040
4 do do 11 do	2,996.95	2,477.35	519.60
	19,446.73	17,407.13	2039.60
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.			
Town 5 South, Range 9 West.	2,345.57	2,518.79	326.78
5 do do 10 do	6,652.87	6,013.57	639.30
5 do do 11 do	2,662.23	2,562.23	80
	12,160.67	11,114.59	1046.08
VAN BUREN COUNTY.			
Town 2 South Range 14 West	320	320	
3 do do 14 do	320	320	
4 do do 14 do	358.73	288.73	120
1 do do 15 do	320	320	
	1,318.73	1,198.73	120

County and Township.	Quantity releas'd	Acres sold.	Acres unsold.
BERRIEN COUNTY.			
Town 8 South Range 18 West	640	640	
	640	640	
SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.			
Town 7 North Range 1 East,	582.21		582.21
7 do do 2 do	600	160	440
8 do do 2 do	5,934.43		5,934.43
7 do do 3 do	2,638.60	160	2,478.60
8 do do 3 do	6,887.52	160	6,727.52
7 do do 4 do	4,099		4,099
8 do do 4 do	9,797.95		9,797.95
	80,589.71	480	30,059.71
SAGINAW COUNTY.			
Town 9 North Range 4 East,	1,808.88		1,808.88
11 do do 6 do	2,256.94		2,256.94
12 do do 6 do	12,808.07	160	12,648.07
	16,873.89	160	16,713.89
TUSCOLA COUNTY.			
Town 10 North Range 7 East,	2,700.95		2,700.95
11 do do 7 do	5,540.52		5,540.52
12 do do 7 do	16,131.04		16,131.04
13 do do 7 do	10,046.94		10,046.94
12 do do 8 do	3,129.84		3,129.84
13 do do 8 do	1,873.98		1,873.98
	39,423.27		39,423.27
GENESEE COUNTY.			
Town 9 North Range 5 East,	1,028.96		1,028.96
	1,028.96		1,028.96
SANILAC COUNTY.			
Town 10 North Range 15 East,	320		320
11 do do 15 do	2,160		2,160
12 do do 15 do	3,760		3,760
10 do do 16 do	5,585.65	1,407.80	4,177.85
11 do do 16 do	2,240	320	1,920
12 do do 16 do	2,080		2,080
	16,145.65	1,727.80	14,417.85

County and Township.	Quantity select'd	Acres sold.	Acres unsold.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.			
Town 10 North Range 16 West	2,360	2,280	80
	2,360	2,280	80
LAPEER COUNTY.			
Town 10 North Range 7 East,	960		960
	960		960
RECAPITULATION.			
Ionia County,	21,599.54	12,139.54	9,460
Montcalm County,	42,506.50	20,718.08	21,788.42
Barry do	1,022.94	231.85	791.09
Kent do	164,551.50	92,131.12	72,420.38
Allegan do	9,993.91	2,519.11	7,474.80
Ottawa do	111,982.41	44,084.95	67,847.46
Kalamazoo do	19,446.73	17,407.13	2,039.60
St. Joseph do	12,160.67	11,114.59	1,046.08
Van Buren do	1,318.73	1,198.73	120
Berrien, do	640	640	
Shiawassee do	30,539.71	480	30,059.71
Saginaw do	16,873.89	160	16,713.89
Tuscola, do	39,423.27		39,423.27
Genesee do	1,028.96		1,028.96
Sanilac, do	16,145.05	1,727.80	14,417.25
St. Clair do	2,360	2,280	80
Lapeer, do	960		960
Total acres,	492,504.41	206,832.90	285,671.51

ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of Internal Improvement.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, }
Detroit, 1st December, 1845. }

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned, Commissioners of Internal Improvement, in accordance with law, respectfully report: No changes have been made in the engineer corps since our last annual communication, and the former secretary of the board is still continued. During the past year, the board have had under contract, forty-four miles of rail road, the completion of sixteen miles of canal, which also includes the contract for locking Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal into Clinton river, and the improvement of the navigable portions of the Flint and St. Joseph rivers. The season has been in most respects propitious for the prosecution of these works, and they have progressed in a satisfactory manner. The rail roads would have been completed by this time to Kalamazoo, had there been no difficulty in procuring sawed timber, and some unforeseen delay in the receipt of iron and spike. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, some sixteen miles of the road are now finished, and the balance will be completed in six or eight weeks. The whole number of miles in successful operation at that time, will be two hundred and twenty-two, seventy-four of which will have been added within the twenty-two months last past. The receipts from the Central and Southern roads, the only paying works, for the last two years, are as follows:

Central road,	\$413,916 41
Southern do,	128,076 13
Total,	<u>\$536,992 54</u>

Of this sum there has been received and disbursed under the administration of the present board, within the last nineteen months, four

hundred seventy-eight thousand, five hundred eleven dollars and eighty-four cents. Within the time last before mentioned, the stock of the Central and Southern rail roads have been increased, two hundred four thousand eight hundred ninety-four dollars and eighty-two cents, to wit :

Central road,	\$150,365 92
Southern do,	54,528 90

This is over and above the amount paid for construction in internal improvement and land warrants, which are issued upon certificate of the acting commissioner, and for which amount we respectfully refer the legislature to the report of the Auditor General.

The present cost and value of the rail roads, and furniture of the road and shops, including materials on hand, are as follows :

Central road, as per auditor's books,	\$1,837,046 29
Iron purchase of 1843, '44 and '45,	103,071 53
Furniture of road and shops, &c.	114,467 27

\$2,054,585 09

Add 10 per c. interest during construction,	183,704 63
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Total cost of road and furniture, &c.	\$2,238,289 72
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Southern R. R. proper,	\$904,886 03
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Tecumseh branch,	22,000 00
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Iron in 1843, '44 and '45,	37,087 84
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Furniture &c., as above,	71,128 18
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1,035,102 05

Interest as above,	90,488 60
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Total value of both roads,	\$3,363,880 37
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In addition to the above sum, the invoice of sundries in the internal improvement office, and instruments, books, maps and furniture in the office of the chief engineer, to the amount of one thousand dollars, should be added.

The destruction of West Lowell bridge, which occurred on the 23d of August, resulted in the following damage and loss :

Total loss of flour,	\$281 57
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Damage to cars,	825 00
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The passenger cars made regular daily trips with but slight inter-

ruption, but very great delay and difficulty was experienced in forwarding freight. A large number of men were industriously employed for twenty-six days, without interruption, and, until the breach was repaired. The bridges upon the Rouge and Huron have always been to the Board a source of lively anxiety, and they have frequently been subjected to the close and careful examination of engineers and mechanics. No prudential measures for keeping them unquestionably safe had been spared, and the failure of the one in question, though disastrous to the character and revenue of the road, is undoubtedly to be classed among those providential occurrences which no human foresight could anticipate or avert. The present bridge is remarkably well planned and built, and the materials used were selected with great care. All the bridges over the streams before named have been thoroughly examined and strengthened, and no fears are entertained of any present danger. Nevertheless, the time is not very distant when they must all be rebuilt.

Since the date of our last annual communication, the car-house at Ann Arbor, with a large amount of private property has been destroyed by fire. This calamity was occasioned, it is supposed, by sparks from the engine finding their way through some crevice in the plastering to the under side of the roof. The original cost of the car-house was about six thousand dollars, and the value of the fixtures connected therewith was, as nearly as can be ascertained, about one hundred dollars more. To supply the wants of that station a cheap water-house and wood-shed are being built, at an expense of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars, which will answer all the indispensable demands of business for some time.

The increase of business on the line of the Central Railroad has made it necessary to construct several new side tracks, especially in the immediate vicinity of mills, and very much to extend some others which were constructed when the road was built. The expenses of this work have been charged in the construction account and been paid for out of the receipts of the road.

The Tecumseh branch of the Southern road, which has been under contract for renewing the superstructure, has been completed, and the iron is now being laid. At the date of our last annual communication to the legislature, it was supposed that twelve thousand

five hundred dollars would fit the road for the iron as far as the village of Tecumseh. This belief was founded upon the presumption that a long and expensive bridge over the valley of the River Raisin could be repaired and made safe for the passage of a train of cars for about seven hundred dollars. Upon a closer examination, however, it was thought to be impracticable to repair it, and the Board decided to erect an other bridge, and in this way \$5,160 of the appropriation was absorbed, leaving a balance of \$7,340 which has all been expended upon five miles of the road. There is still due the contractors upon this part of the road in land warrants, the sum of one thousand, five hundred seventy-seven dollars and forty-nine cents. Most of the road north of the bridge (four miles) has been renewed by the citizens of Tecumseh under the supervision of the engineer having charge of the road, and it is believed to be well done. The timely aid afforded by the patriotic citizens of Tecumseh has enabled the work to go on to completion at least twelve months sooner than it otherwise would. The amount of their expenditures is \$3,739 62. There is about one thousand dollars due for engineering, well-digging and putting in turn round at Tecumseh, which, added to above sums, exhibits a deficit for this work of seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars in land warrants. The parties to whom this amount is payable rely upon the justice of their claim in enlisting the early action of the legislature, and the Board respectfully recommend a provision for its payment. Could this branch have been completed by the 10th of August, its receipts would have more than confirmed the favorable opinion we expressed in our last report. There have been manufactured and forwarded from the two mills at Tecumseh the past autumn, 26,133 barrels of flour. The number of bushels of wheat sent to Monroe and Adrian by teams is not definitely known, but the quantity is exceedingly large. To above add the flour made at Clinton, Manchester, Brooklyn, Jefferson and other points, whose natural outlet would be this road, besides the large amount of merchandize which would have been carried over this road to these flourishing villages. The destination of the flour of the Manchester mills for the last three years has been such that it has paid no revenue to the state. The owner says, "my flour for the last three years has all gone to Toledo, all of which would have gone to Tecumseh had

the Railroad been completed to that place." This branch will prove to be an important addition to the Southern road, and may always be relied upon for more than the interest upon its cost.

Application will be made to the legislature for an appropriation to repair and iron the Palmyra and Jacksonburg branch of the Southern Railroad to the village of Clinton, five miles north of Tecumseh, its present termination. This road, when in the hands of the company, was completed and used upon wooden rails as far as Clinton, and of the seventy thousand dollars expended in its construction, twenty two thousand were contributed by the citizens of Clinton and vicinity. But this fact, though showing the deep interest felt by the citizens of that place in the completion of the work, and their faith in the profitability of the investment, would constitute but a feeble argument in favor of now completing the road in connection with the Southern road, unless from authentic data it could be shown that the business that would be done upon it, would pay the interest of the amount now required to put it in operation.

An estimate was made by Mr. Hart, the Engineer upon that branch of the Southern road, at the request, and in behalf of the citizens of Clinton, of the amount necessary to fit the five miles between Clinton and Tecumseh for iron. He reports 6,947 acres of land as heretofore appropriated, sufficient for that purpose. Should the legislature appropriate 8,000 acres of land, and ten thousand dollars for the purchase of iron and spike, it would give \$20,000 as the amount necessary to put the road in operation. Seven per cent interest upon this sum, would produce \$1,400. From statements furnished the board as obtained from the actual business done at the several mills, whose business would be done upon this road, if it were completed to Clinton, we select the following: The Atlas mills made and sent off 8,000 barrels of flour from last harvest up to Dec. 1st. The Manchester mills over 8,000, the Jefferson and Brooklyn mills 4,000 each, and the Novelty mill 3,000, within the same period. Had it not been for the low stage of water, 12,000 barrels at least would have been floured in the time mentioned in each of the mills at Clinton and Manchester, and a like increase at the other mills. Estimating this at one third of the year's business at the above mills, the Clinton and Manchester mills would furnish annually for transportation from

Clinton, from 24,000 to 36,000 barrels, say 30,000 barrels each, and the other mills say 30,000. This estimate would give 90,000 barrels of flour yearly, which, at 3 cents a barrel for the five miles, would yield \$2,700, or at 2½ cents, would give \$2,250. The wheat that would probably be sent off in bulk, is estimated at 80,000 bushels, which at one cent a bushel, would give \$800, and estimating all the up freight at say \$1,000, it would make the gross receipts, without a cent for passengers, or for carrying the mail, about \$4,000. After deducting one half for expenses, and \$600 for over estimate, we still have remaining the seven per cent. interest upon the appropriation asked for. From what cursory personal examination the board have been able to give to the proposed extension, they are satisfied of the correctness of the above data.

In the vain attempt to bring forward all the produce which has been brought to the Central Railroad, since the late abundant harvest, 7 locomotive engines, and 96 cars and racks have been running night and day, for 3 months. The disaster at Lowell, no doubt occasioned some accumulation of flour and grain at the western stations early in Sept. Nevertheless, the character of the road, and the limited number of our engines and cars must have prevented the prompt removal of freight, had there been no such impediment. The board are fully convinced, that a Railroad through the central tier of counties to be used for freight, and the stock of which should be good to its owners, and achieve the object of its construction, must be built in the most substantial manner, and laid with a heavy T or H rail. The best of flat bar roads are of too slight a structure for a heavy freighting business, (such as must ever be done upon the Central road,) as they soon get out of repair and become so uneven, that trains passing rapidly over them, are liable to be, and often are, thrown off the track. The repairs of machinery and cars consequent upon a rough road, even where they are so fortunate as to keep the track, is at least four times greater than the like repairs of machinery and cars running upon the smooth and solid surface of a T rail.

The Lancaster and Harrisburgh railroad company report the annual expenditure for repairs, at four hundred and twenty-five dollars per mile, upon the plate rail portion of their road, while the repairs upon that part laid with the T rail was only seventy-five dollars per

mile. It may be proper to say that this statement which is believed to be correctly made, rests upon recollection, and is not made on reference to the printed report, none being at hand. The Reading rail road, which cost ten millions of dollars, is enabled to make money for the company, although the cars on their return trips are generally empty. The price of freight upon this road is lower than upon any other road in the United States. The cost of transporting coal, including repairs of engines and cars, for ninety-four miles upon this road, is less than forty cents per ton of 2,240 lbs., and the average load per engine is one hundred cars, laden with three hundred and eighty tons. The average cost of renewals and repairs of freight cars, as appears in the company's report of last year, is 5-8 cents per ton hauled. The average cost per ton on the C. R. R., including repairs of engines and cars, is 92 15-100 cents.

The expenses of the freight and passenger train, including repairs of road and wear and tear of machinery upon the Fitchburgh railroad, as appears by the company's report of 1844, is 28 8-10 cents, per mile, for every mile run by locomotives. It should be remarked that this road was entirely new, and that it was not in operation for the twelve months preceding the report, but a part of that time. Total number of miles run by locomotives, fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-four.

By subjecting the Central Rail-road to the same test for the fiscal year now closed, it gives the expense of running the road per mile, 61 8-10 cents; whole length of the line in operation some portions of the year, is one hundred and twenty-three miles—the number of miles and the period of time following, to wit :

Detroit to Ypsilanti,	30 miles, since Feb., 1838.
Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor,	10 do., do., Oct., 1839.
Ann Arbor to Dexter,	10 do., do., July, 1840.
Dexter to Jackson,	30 do., do., Jan., 1842.
Jackson to Marshall,	30 do., do., Aug., 1844.
Marshall to Battle Creek,	13 do., do., Nov., 1845.
Total,	123 miles.

By making a just allowance for the greater dilapidation of the Central road, and of the machinery and cars, on account of their having been much longer in use, than the before mentioned road, the Legis-

lature will readily discover how much greater is the expense of doing business upon a plate road, than upon a T or H rail-road.

A full load for an engine running upon our track at the rate of ten miles an hour, would be trebled in amount, and the speed increased to twenty miles an hour upon a T rail, while the expenses of running, independent of repairs, which have been included in above estimate, would be one third less than they now are. The extraordinary facilities given by a well built T rail-road for the cheap and rapid transportation of freight, overcomes, in a great degree, the inconveniences and draw-backs of a residence in the interior, remote from the natural channels of trade. Whether rail-roads are fit only for the purpose of pleasant or rapid travel, or are indeed valuable for the transportation of all the articles of commerce, is a question no longer doubtful or unsettled; even the history of our own imperfect roads is a development of the wealth and resources of our country, which, but for their existence, would at this moment be unfelt and unknown. It has afforded the settler far distant in the interior, the means of rapid intercommunication with his remote fellow citizens, thereby binding him more strongly to our infant state and its institutions. It has largely increased the value of property, by diminishing the cost of transportation of the productions of the mill, the farm and the manufactory; it has made valuable the otherwise nearly valueless water-power of the interior; it has given a healthy stimulus to trade in crude and ponderous mineral and agricultural productions, and has led to the purchase and settlement of our public lands, and the increase of our population and taxable property. To the central counties of this state, blest as they are with a highly productive soil, an extensive water power, great mineral wealth, and a salubrious climate, a first class rail-road is of vital importance. Flour, which is and always must be one of the great commercial staples of this state, should be transported from the interior, (say Calhoun county, for example,) to Detroit river, or to Lake Michigan, for a sum not exceeding thirty cents per barrel. Upon a light plate road incident to the casualties and expenses heretofore named, the price per barrel cannot be much less than sixty cents. The marshal for taking the census of Calhoun county, reports the wheat crop of that county at 459,110 bushels.— This would make one hundred, two thousand and twenty-four barrels

of flour, at the rate of four and a half bushels to the barrel, and at the present rate of transportation, (sixty-five cents per barrel,) it would cost sixty-six thousand three hundred fifteen dollars and sixty cents, to land it at the terminus of the rail-road in this city.

The published rates of transporting flour in 1844, from Albany to Boston, were as follows :

Albany to Worcester, 156 miles,	28 cts. per bbl.
Albany to Boston, 200 “	30 cts. “

The pro rata charge for carrying flour from Marshall to Detroit, 110 miles, at the first rate above, would be nineteen and three fourths cents, and at the second rate sixteen and one half cents. Making a difference to the farmers of Calhoun county, upon their late crop, at the highest price charged by the Western Railroad, of forty-six thousand one hundred sixty-five dollars and eighty-six cents, and at the lowest rate, forty-nine thousand four hundred eighty-one dollars and sixty-four cents. A like proportionate loss is suffered upon all the marketable productions of the interior, and to all the counties sending their surplus productions to market over the Central Railroad. The whole crop of Calhoun county is deemed surplus only for the use of example. It would be desirable to know definitely the surplus quantity of wheat and other productions in the counties of Jackson, Calhoun and Kalamazoo, and exhibit the actual loss to the producers of those counties, consequent upon forwarding upon a plate, rather than a T rail road. That, however, cannot be ascertained, but the Board entertain the belief that it is not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and to all the counties doing business upon this road an amount larger than the interest upon the cost of both the Southern and Central roads. This statement is based upon the presumption that the business of the country can be done upon a plate railroad. The experience of the past year, however, dissipates entirely this idea. Although the most unwearied efforts have been made to clear the road, it has been impossible to do so. This circumstance at one time drove wheat out of the market, even for “goods,” at, at least two of the most important wheat markets of the west, and even when it commanded cash, there was not as much spirit and competition among purchasers as could be desired. The only thing that can give stability and prominence to the wheat market

of the central counties of this state is the early improvement of the railroad in the manner suggested. It may not be imperatively necessary to lay the T rail upon the whole line immediately, but the Board do not hesitate to recommend the reconstruction of the road from Detroit to Dexter at the earliest possible moment, and the remaining portion in sections of thirty miles each, to be annually rebuilt until it shall have been thus constructed, at least as far west as Battle Creek. Beyond that point a plate road might answer for a few years; and yet we doubt not, the true policy of the state demands a continuance of the construction of a T railroad to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, so soon as it shall be permitted by the internal improvement fund. In submitting these reflections to the legislature the Board do not lose sight of the fact that the revenue from our public works is pledged by legal enactment to the payment of the interest accruing upon a portion of the public debt, and hence cannot be used in the reconstruction of the Central road. This consideration, however, does not deter them from suggesting improvements, which they deem infinitely desirable and which sooner or later must be made. The Central railroad of this state may not be inaptly compared to the Erie Canal of the state of New York. It is and must forever be the great channel of business for the central tier of counties, and one of the indispensable and most important links in the great chain of communication between the Atlantic cities and the Valley of the Mississippi. It is confidently believed that in one or two years at farthest, a substantial railroad will be in successful operation on the northern and southern shore of lake Erie, upon both of which freight will be transported at all seasons of the year, thereby immensely enhancing the passage and freighting business of the Central and Southern roads. To avail ourselves of this increase of foreign business, and to be fully prepared for the timely transportation of our annually increasing crops as well as the large importations of merchandize which must pass over the road, we again respectfully repeat that it must be entirely rebuilt.

In view of these facts, it remains with the legislature to adopt such measures as will secure to our citizens doing business upon our Railroads, a cheap and certain market. By the provisions of the amended constitution, money cannot be borrowed by the legislature for any purpose, without the consent of the people; and it may be con-

sidered doubtful whether a majority of the whole people would consent to the passage of a law which should authorize a debt for the reconstruction of the Central and Southern Railroads, or either of them. There would then appear to be but one remedy, to wit: a speedy sale of our public works to a company, who would have the ability as it would be for their interest, immediately to renew a great portion of the superstructure and lay the T or H rail. By a judicious sale of our roads, providing for their early extension and securing our citizens against an extortionate monopoly, our citizens residing in their vicinity, or doing business upon them, would be greatly benefitted in the increased value of their property, and more than three millions of dollars of the public debt would be extinguished, leaving a small sum unpaid in comparison with the resources and enterprise of the people of Michigan. The Board would therefore respectfully recommend the sale of our public works to the favorable consideration of the legislature.

The amount paid for killing and maiming animals upon the Railroads is becoming enormously large. If animals are allowed to run upon our road tracks, very many must inevitably be killed; and when killed, and where no want of care on the part of the engineer can be proven, should not the loss fall entirely upon the owner of the property destroyed? If the owner is not debarred from collecting any portion of the loss, should he not, at least, share in the risk, say to the amount of one half the damage? These suggestions are thrown out in the belief that some change in the present mode of settling damages is imperiously required.

In our last annual communication, the board expressed their conviction, that the gross receipts of the Central road in the year now closed, would not fall short of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This large increase was based upon the presumption that the exports of the state, particularly grain and flour, prior to another harvest, would be equal to the export of the corresponding months of the previous year. Such, however, has not been the case, as fully appears, from the monthly statement which follows, to wit:

Wheat and flour.		Wheat and flour.	
Am't rec'd Dec. 1843,	\$5,197 39	Dec. 1844,	\$1,869 87
Jan. 1844,	6,169 17	Jan. 1845,	994 23
Feb. "	6,548 88	Feb. "	1,121 87
March "	4,490 69	March "	1,406 06
April "	6,051.82	April "	1,893 75
May "	7,066 76	May "	1,367 79
June "	6,203.82	June "	157 26
July "	2,743 52	July "	184 93
Aug. "	2,747 21	August "	2,497 80
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\$47,219 26		\$11,513 56	

The deficiency upon these two items alone, amounts to \$35,695 70, in the first nine months of the last fiscal year. In consequence of our light harvest, a wise and general check was also given to mercantile operations, and the revenue under this head, which had heretofore kept pace with the increase of our population, and had therefore been annually increasing in amount, had fallen off \$743 94, in the nine months above mentioned.

While the board regret the diminution of revenue from our public works, yet, under the state of facts as demonstrated in the foregoing table, we see not only a satisfactory explanation, but cause for congratulation, that our business men have so universally limited their business to the ability of the country to pay.

The following sums have been received for the transportation of the following articles, and the sale of old iron, to wit :

Sundries.	In	Out.	Total.	Total receipts.
Flour,	124,540		124,540 bbls.	\$47,186 80
Whiskey,	1,102	368½	1,470½ "	770 50
Pork,	831½	40	871½ "	82 47
Salt,	3	4,455	4,458 "	2,942 94
Beer,	98	276½	374½ "	159 99
Cider,	1	601½	602½ "	396 48
Fish,		435	435 "	282 16
Wheat,	91,480		91,480 "	11,874 10
Agl.,	893,586	2,326.568	3,210,154 "	6,822 00
Mdza.,	1,184.041	8,752.554	9,936,595 "	32,011 37

Carried forward,

\$101,528 81

Brought forward,				\$101,528 81
Ashes,	920,609	28,194	948,803 "	2,088 07
Vehicles,	14,572	213,409	227,981 "	784 21
Wool,	189,015	1,805	190,820 "	394 26
Lumber,	16,882	105,436	122,318 feet.	242 14
Shingles,	218	730½	948½ M	400 70
Wood,	30	2½	32½ cords.	41 89
Horses,	7	1	8	37 12
Cows,	1		1	4 09
Sheep,	5	70	75	63 49
Hogs,	8	4	12	11 67
Calves,		2	2	2 00
				<hr/>
				\$106,577 84
Passengers,	24,105	27,030½	51,135½	89,126 03
U. S. mail,				6,782 87
Sale of old iron,				257 83
Rec'd of J. H. Cleveland, Sup't S. R. R.,				8,391 78
Balance from last report,				2,936 74
				<hr/>
				\$214,075 09

Disbursements of receipts as follows :

Detroit Station,	\$4,047 98
Dearborn "	1,064 63
Wayne "	1,114 22
Ypsilanti "	1,478 38
Ann Arbor, "	1,784 46
Dexter "	1,054 46
Davison's "	964 07
Grass Lake "	975 79
Jackson "	1,369 45
Gidley's "	956 10
Albion "	1,048 86
Marshall, "	2,420 70
Battle Creek "	90 44
	<hr/>
	\$18,369 54
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$18,369 54

Brought forward,	\$18,369 54	
Repa. machinery and cars,	23,611 84	
Freight and passenger train,	8,191 93	
Repairs of road,	33,097 86	
Pay of engineers,	6,548 01	
Oil account,	3,738 83	
Wood acc't.	10,560 08	
	<hr/>	85,748 55
State Treasurer,	9,759 32	
Iron acc't C. R. R.	53,401 71	
New locomotive, S. R. R.	6,381 62	
Detroit Warehouse,	316 90	
Building new cars,	26,217 87	
New locomotive, C. R. R.	10,997 37	
Construction,	1,807 46	
Cash on hand,	1,074 75	
	<hr/>	109,957 00 214,075 09

Statement showing the whole total of the Receipts upon the Central Rail Road, for the year ending November 30th, 1845.

	Freight out.	In.	Total Freight.	Passengers out.	In.	Total passengers.	U. S. Mail.	Old Iron.	Whole total received.
1844—Dec.,	1,880 83	2,588 83	4,469 66	1,728 12	1,725 96	3,454 08	697 69		8,621 43
1845—Jan'y,	950 04	1,507 27	2,457 31	1,637 41	1,766 83	3,404 24	551 28		6,412 83
Feb'y,	855 02	1,628 82	2,483 84	1,604 74	1,736 49	3,341 23	1,455 99	27 41	7,308 47
March,	944 70	1,982 10	2,926 80	1,829 39	2,121 20	3,950 59		100 42	6,977 81
April,	1,965 77	2,976 16	4,941 93	2,940 81	3,135 95	6,076 76	588 46		11,607 15
May,	4,289 68	2,446 32	6,736 00	5,286 21	3,602 34	8,888 55			15,624 56
June,	3,443 45	764 16	4,207 61	5,445 79	4,666 55	10,112 34	1,061 76		15,381 71
July,	4,512 53	972 21	5,484 74	4,004 77	4,276 17	8,280 94	890 11		14,655 79
August,	2,117 21	2,785 69	4,902 90	4,167 30	4,134 83	8,302 13	876 90		14,081 93
Sept'r,	4,658 02	8,019 40	12,677 42	7,230 25	5,731 04	12,961 29			25,638 71
Oct.,	7,520 35	23,233 65	30,754 00	7,340 74	5,683 70	13,024 44	660 68		44,439 12
Nov.,	5,871 13	18,664 50	24,535 63	4,152 99	3,178 45	7,331 44		130 00	31,997 07
	39,008 73	67,569 11	106,577 84	47,368 52	41,759 51	89,128 03	6,782 87	257 83	202,746 57

\$3,660 57 received in specie funds; \$68,224 00 in par funds; \$180,832 00 in scrip.

The expenditures upon the Central Rail-road, as per certificate of the Chief Engineer, \$77,636 91

Add to the above sum the amount paid engineers and appraisers, which has been charged against the appropriation, also amount allowed by the Board of Commissioners and Auditors, &c., 21,654 24

Total amount,	\$99,291 15
Southern Rail-road, chiefly upon the Tecumseh branch,	13,985 35
Clinton & Kalamazoo canal,	17,320 63
Improvement of St. Joseph river,	5,793 28
“ Flint river,	4,029 68
“ Grand, Maple & Kalamazoo rivers,	811 13
Detroit & Grand River Road,	38 25
Northern Railroad,	300 00

Balance of appropriation upon some of above works unexpended, as follows :

Central Rail-road,	6,222 17
Southern do, renewing Tecumseh branch,	1,250 90
Improvement of St. Joseph river,	11,975 06
“ Flint River,	499 69

Southern Rail Road.

The receipts for the year 1845, exhibits the small increase of \$2,395 11, over the receipts of the previous year. The officer in charge of this road sufficiently accounts, we apprehend, for the sum being no larger, as will fully appear on reference to his report to this office, and which is appended hereto. He says “by an examination, it appears that the receipts for the first eight months of the last fiscal year were not quite one half what they were in the corresponding months of the previous year.” This is owing to the fact that there was a great deficiency in the wheat crop, and a corresponding caution in the purchase of merchandize and other articles of traffic which ordinarily enters the country by the way of the rail roads. In making an estimate of the amount likely to be realized from our public works for a given period of time, the principal contingency to take into the account, is that referring to our harvests. When they are abundant, our receipts will be large not only from the actual receipts of its trans-

portation, but because a large crop gives an impulse to all commercial transactions. The board estimated the receipts of the past year at one hundred thousand dollars, provided the Tecumseh branch was completed before the commencement of the fall business. The branch is still unfinished. Had it have been completed, it would have swollen the aggregate of receipts considerably, although not sufficiently large to have fulfilled our predictions of last year.

On the 22d of October, the iron safe in the office of the superintendent at Monroe, was opened, and \$1,540 75 was abstracted therefrom. Soon after the occurrence, two members of the board repaired to Monroe, and made such an examination into this matter as appeared to them necessary. They ascertained that on the night of the robbery, Mr. Murphy left the office at a late hour at night and returned to it again between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; that in the interim the office was entered and the safe opened, and that together with a table drawer, rifled of their money contents. The key of the safe was usually kept in the back part of a table drawer, and it is alleged by Mr. Murphy, that upon the morning of the robbery, it had not been removed from the "peculiar position" in which he kept it. What would seem to confirm this opinion, is the fact that some violence was used in opening the safe, and yet a part of the business must have been done with a key, either the true or a false one.

As the integrity and faithfulness of Mr. Murphy is beyond all question, we did not think his removal called for, and he is therefore retained.

Diligent scrutiny is being made in certain quarters for the lost money, and some hope is entertained that the thief, at any rate, will be discovered.

The highest speed attainable upon Railroads, consistent with safety, is the minimum of modern expectation and requirement. Forty miles an hour and even faster is performed on the T rail with the passenger train, and one half that rate with a train of loaded cars. When we run twenty miles an hour with passengers, and ten miles an hour with freight, we are doing all that can be done with prudence. Sometimes we do more, especially with freight trains; but nothing can justify it. By way of palliation we say that our motive power bears no proportion to the length of the road and the amount

of business to be done upon it. To exhibit our deficiency in this respect, by comparison we give the following statement:

Utica and Schenectady R. R. 78 miles long, 12 locomotives.

Syracuse and Utica R. R. 53 miles long, 9 locomotives.

Auburn and Syracuse R. R. 26 miles long, 3 locomotives.

Auburn and Rochester R. R. 78 miles long, 10 locomotives.

Tonawanda R. R. 43 miles long, 5 locomotives.

Michigan Central R. R. 110 miles long, 7 locomotives.

Southern R. R. 68 miles long, 4 locomotives.

The whole number of miles run on the Central Railroad the past year, is 138,598.

The engine which has exceeded all others, is the Dexter, F. Gauriet, engineer, exceeding the highest number attained in the previous year 1,692 miles. Whole number of miles run by this engine, is 27,282. We take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the neatness and general good order of the machinery in the hands of the engineers upon the Central road.

The warehouses and mills at Marshall, the western terminus of the Central Railroad, were emptied some weeks sooner than other portions of the line, in consequence of the great number of cars engaged in the transportation of merchandize and other freight destined for the counties west, and north and south of that place. During the latter part of October and the most of November, the large quantity of iron hauled to Marshall for the extension of the road, also gave to that point additional facilities for the transportation of such kinds of freight as could be properly loaded upon racks.

This explanation is given in exculpation of the Board and its agents, whose motives and conduct have not in all cases been duly appreciated, and in some instances have been, as we apprehend, wilfully misrepresented. We respectfully refer the legislature to the reports of Joseph H. Cleveland, Esq., Superintendent of the Southern road, Col. John M. Berrien, Chief Engineer, and D. Shook, Esq., Superintendent Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal, for more ample information in reference to the works more immediately under their control.

All which is respectfully submitted.

O. C. COMSTOCK, JR.,
ROBT P. ELDRIDGE,
GEORGE REDFIELD,

Commissioners of Int. Improvement.

Report of Superintendent of the Southern Railroad.

To the Honorable the Board of Internal Improvement:

The undersigned has the honor to report, that the receipts on the Southern Railroad for the year ending November 29, 1845, were as follows :

			<i>Corresponding Months last year.</i>	
December, 1844,	\$1,462 99	Dec. 1843,	\$4,560 56	
January, 1845	1,267 72	Jan. 1844,	4,182 49	
February, "	998 69	Feb. "	3,337 09	
March, "	1,267 80	March "	2,651 32	
April, "	2,051 94	April, "	4,748 53	
May, "	3,221 18	May, "	8,332 92	
June, "	2,135 33	June, "	4,296 62	
July, "	2,615 35	July, "	4,247 23	
August, "	2,417 90	August, "	4,269 16	
September, "	12,654 71	Sept. "	7,590 16	
October, "	13,333 91	Oct. "	7,335 84	
November, "	10,354 12	Nov. "	4,766 86	
			<hr/>	
				\$60,340 51

Carrying U. S. Mail, 2,907 36

Rent of rooms at Hillsdale, 36 00

Old Stoves sold, 6 00

Broken bbls. of flour damaged by cars, sold, 4 62

\$62,735 62

The following are the expenditures for this year :

Repairs of Road, \$21,915 34

Building and repairing Cars, 12 021 34

Running Expenses, viz :

Pay of Engineers, 3,859 00

Wood, 2,198 13

Carried forward, \$39,993 81

Brought forward,	\$39,993 81
Oil,	1,454 54
Monroe Depot,	2,270 19
Ida Station,	216 64
Palmyra Station,	400 42
Petersburg Station,	578 96
Adrian Station,	1,142 30
Pittsford Station,	63 13
Clayton Station,	247 67
Hudson Station,	369 60
Hilledale Station,	1,025 70
Freight and Passenger Train,	2,036 45
Construction S. R. R.	275 84
Construction Tecumseh Branch,	1,292 11
Loss on money stolen from Depot at Monroe,	1,540 75
Sinking Fund,	1,130 94
Amount overpaid last year by J. H. Cleveland,	15 74
Cash paid O. C. Comstock, Jr., Acting Commissioner,	8,391 78
Cash on hand,	267 05
	<hr/>
	\$62,735 62

It will be seen that the increase of receipts over last year is small, and for the purpose of exhibiting the cause, I have included a statement of the receipts of the corresponding months for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1844. By an examination it appears that the receipts for the first eight months of this year were not quite half what they were for the corresponding months in the year previous.

An explanation from me will hardly be needed upon this point, as all who are familiar with our business, know that in the early part of the fiscal year of 1844, we were engaged in carrying off the crop of 1843, while in 1845 we had no old crop on hand to aid us, and the unexampled one of the present year, has produced the greater amount of this year's receipts, and will continue to furnish the road with an abundant business up to, and perhaps including, the month of June next. With this prospect before us, we may confidently look for a very large increase of receipts and of nett proceeds the ensuing year.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the road is and has been during the past season, in an excellent state of repair, enabling us to

run it with great regularity, and without serious accident or inconvenience.

There is a great lack of motive power on this road, and my own experience proves that it is poor economy to be in this condition, and especially in future, when the advantages for obtaining motive power have so much improved. Upon this road, three engines only have been in use the past year, the fourth one having recently been put in operation. The road needs now at least four new locomotives, two of which should be placed on the road early in the spring, and two as early as July next; and then this amount of motive power would by no means be sufficient for the business offered in the months of September and October, but would no doubt be all that it would be found profitable to add in one year. An increase of motive power would be good economy without an increase of business, as having more, we should be able to pass over the road at a less rapid rate, at a greater saving to machinery, cars and road, thereby greatly lessening the expenses in re-building and making repairs. I am aware that it will not be good policy to augment the facilities to such an extent as to do all the down freighting in three months, and remain nearly idle the balance of the year; but sufficient should be had to do all that is done, because if it goes by some other mode, it is forever lost to the state, and inasmuch as the state has engaged in the carrying trade for the country or vicinity through which this road passes, it seems to me they should be prepared to do all that *must* and *does* go forward. I am well aware that considerations of a pecuniary nature have hitherto prevented the purchase of the motive power needed, but I trust that *crisis* has passed, and especially in reference to this road, and believe that no difficulty exists in the way of making the requisite purchases, and that the additional net proceeds of the ensuing year would more than pay for the purchases recommended.

The addition to this road of the Palmyra and Jacksonburgh railroad, and the probability of its farther extension to Clinton at an early day, will bring a large increase of business to this road, and hence the necessity of increasing the motive power and cars to meet the demand.

The net proceeds of this year are as follows:

Paid on construction S. R. R.	\$275 84
Do. do. on Tecumseh branch, on account of freight &c. on iron,	1,392 11
Paid to sinking fund,	1,130 94
Cash paid O. C. Comstock Jr. Acting Com'r,	8,891 79
Paid on old claims,	700 00
12 new covered ft. cars (6 old ones razed)	3,300 00
2 new double racks built, (1 old one razed)	800 00
Rebuilding locomotive,	1,500 00
Cash on hand,	267 05
	<hr/>
	\$17,457 72

I have also to inform you that on the 22d of October last, the office at Monroe, in charge of S. Murphy, Esq., Collector, was robbed of money belonging to the state to the amount of \$1,540 75, of which no trace has been to this date obtained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. CLEVELAND, *Sup't.*

Inventory of Property on the Southern Railroad.
On Road.

5350 feet of square timber,	\$254 13
2900 large ties,	232 00
49000 feet of rails and ribbon,	343 00
1543 cords of wood, (mostly delivered,)	1.543 00
17 picks,	25 50
25 claw and crow bars,	30 00
29 spike hammers,	29 00
12 spades,	12 00
19 shovels,	19 00
10 cant hooks,	15 00
3 cross cut saws,	12 00
3 hand saws,	3 00
7 long tie saws,	10 00
22 wood saws,	26 00
10 axes,	13 00
3 adzes,	6 00
21 chalk lines,	1 38
Cold chisels and spike setts,	10 00
4 patent drills,	32 00
Right to use the above drills,	74 00
2 grind stones,	3 00
11 hammers,	11 00
17 repairing cars,	765 00
3 large timber cars,	720 00
4 large dirt cars,	400 00
2 horses, harness and whiffletrees,	200 00
Stoves at stations,	36 00
5 pails,	2 00
3 lamps,	3 50
8 oil cans,	2 00
1 steel framing square,	2 00
7 snow drags,	20 00
9300 lbs. spike,	790 00
3 augers,	3 00

In Car Shop at Monroe, under charge of R. Livingston.

6 moulding planes,	6 00
16 augers,	12 00
7 work benches,	70 00
1 lot of patterns,	351 00
6 saw benches,	8 00
6000 feet pine lumber,	120 00
5000 feet of ash lumber,	45 00
2 eight wheel passenger cars,	2,500 00
3 four do do do	900 00
46 covered freight cars,	13,800 00
3 eight wheel racks,	1,050 00
2 four do do	500 00
3½ tons spring steel,	600 00

Under charge of J. Lane, Superintendent Machinery.

4 locomotive engines,	24,500 00
4 pinch bars,	12 00
6 small oil cans,	3 00
4 pails,	2 00
4 hammers for engines,	4 00
48 wrenches do. do.,	96 00
13 cold chisels,	7 00
3 shovels in depot,	3 00
4 sand boxes for engines,	6 00
6 new car axles,	96 00
1300 lbs. car iron, assorted,	97 50
3175 lbs. new castings,	127 00
1 locomotive crank,	165 00
7 sets extra car wheels,	875 00
2 pair extra truck wheels,	125 00
1 do. do. tender do.,	62 50
240 lbs. brass castings,	76 80
42 lbs. sheet copper,	75 00
400 gallons oil,	300 00
500 lbs. tallow,	40 00
800 lbs. lard,	64 00

10 tons stone coal, (Ohio,)	60 00
300 bushels charcoal,	14 00
1 platform scale,	24 00
1 lathe and fixtures,	200 00
Screw plate and taps,	60 00
1 locomotive lamp,	30 00
3 blacksmith's vices,	25 00
2 sets blacksmith's tools,	225 00
Lot of scrap iron and steel,	180 00
3 dozen super files,	12 00
3 copper flues for engines,	15 12
2 pair bellows,	40 00
4 sets rep. car wheels,	75 00
2 tons old metal,	60 00
13 new car springs,	120 00
1 grind stone,	2 00
1 large stove in shop depot,	44 00
1 large tin oil can,	10 00
6 oil cans,	3 00
1 roll packing,	9 50
25 feet of stove pipe,	3 75
2 sett caulking irons for flues,	10 00
8 small engine bells,	4 50
1 iron square,	75
1 soldering iron,	1 00
1 desk,	1 50
8 jack screws,	64 00
4 tallow cans,	4 00
1 sett tools for cleaning boilers,	3 00
1 rake and coal box,	2 00
1 band wheel-car,	40 00
6 wheelbarrows, (4 at stations)	27 00
1 large bolt box and steel rack,	2 50
10 extra coupling chains,	10 00
3 drill sticks and bits,	15 00
2 broken cranks,	50 00
2 jacks for raising cars,	20 00

4 wood saws,	5 00
3 axes,	3 75
1 lard kettle,	4 00
4 kegs nails,	22 00
Empty oil casks, gallon measure and tunnel,	4 00
2 fire shovels,	1 50
Old tin,	25 00
1 horse and harness,	190 00

\$73,378 18

At the Monroe Office and Depot.

1 large writing desk, 1 long writing table, 2 black walnut tables, 10 chairs, 4 candle-sticks, 1 pair snuffers, 2 stoves and pipe, 2 water pails, 1 wash bowl, 2 tumblers, 2 spittoons, 2 pair shovels and tongs, 1 long table, with drawers, 1 clock, 1 map U. S., 1 do of Michigan, 1 ream freight way bills, 1 ream passage way bills, 1 ream writing paper, 12 sticks sealing wax, 1 dozen tape, 1 lot wafers, 2 day books, 1 freight book, 1 freight blotter, 1 passage book, 1 do blotter. 1 journal, 1 ledger, 3 rulers, 1 letter stamp, 2 ink-stands, 4 bottles ink, 1 oil jug, 1 oil can, 1 copper lard can, 2 glass lamps, 1 iron safe, 6 corn brooms, 2 splint brooms, 1 counter brush, 3 way bill pocket books, 1 pair scissors, 1 ball twine, 1 ball wick, 1 cart and harness,

\$500 00

At Adrian Office and Station.

1 black walnut table, 1 desk, 2 tin candlesticks, 2 ink stands, 5 bottles ink, 6 chairs, 1 pair shovel and tongs, 1 stove, 1 sand box, large table or desk, with drawers,

50 00

At Hillsdale Office and Station.

1 desk and case, 1 ink stand, 1 sand box, 5 quires paper, 2 tin candlesticks, 1 pair snuffers, 1 water sprinkler, 6 chairs, 8 lbs. candles, 1 brass clock, 1 ash pail, 1 water pail, 1 stove and pipe

in office, 1 do in sitting room, 1 large do in
engine room, 1 fire shovel, 2 wood saws, 1 axe,

1 broom, 1 horse, 1 harness, whiffletree and
chain, 1 horse blanket and circingle,

290. 00

\$74,128 18

Report of the Chief Engineer of Central Railroad.

O. C. COMSTOCK, Jr., Esq., *Acting Commissioner* :

SIR :—During the fiscal year just closed, the engineers of the Central Rail Road have issued certified estimates and accounts for labor, materials, &c., between Jackson and Kalamazoo, including per centages retained from estimates previously given, amounting in all to \$77,636 91. On the seventh and eighth divisions, from Jackson to Marshall, the work was completed during the last winter, and the accounts of that portion of the line closed, as far as the engineers had any connection with them. On the ninth and tenth divisions, between Marshall and Kalamazoo, the contracts have progressed so far toward completion that the track is now ironed and in use to Battle Creek, thirteen miles west of Marshall, and within one week from this date, the whole route to Kalamazoo, twenty-three miles further, will be ready, and the iron laid down as fast as it is delivered upon the line.

The superstructure contracts, however, as well as those for the Kalamazoo depot, the way stations, and some of the bridging are still unfinished or unsettled. The unfinished work consists principally of filling, dressing track, ditching, cattle guards, road crossings, &c., but nothing which will interfere with the laying down of the iron, or which will delay or obstruct the use of the track as soon as the iron is laid.

To complete the work, and to settle the contracts of all kinds as far as Kalamazoo, exclusive of what is due for right of way, will require as near as can now be ascertained, the sum of \$11,867 93, and on the completion of the work, the further sum of \$5,612 11 will be due for per centages retained from estimates heretofore given, making a total of \$17,500 04 yet to be paid.

This sum added to the whole amount of estimates by the engineers for labor, materials, &c., between Jackson and Kalamazoo, 66 miles, gives a total of \$545,552 87, or \$8,022 83 per mile, which amount has been paid altogether in warrants, a part of them on the internal improvement fund, the balance drawn against the public lands. In this sum is included all the accounts given for fencing, a portion of

right of way paid for in warrants, and every thing estimated by engineers, whether for labor or materials. The entire cost of this portion of road will be found by adding to the amount above given, any additional sums which may have been allowed the contractors by the board of commissioners, or the board of auditors, and other accounts which have not passed through the hands of the engineers, and also adding the sums paid in cash or still due for right of way, for iron and spike, and for engineering.

The following is an estimate of the work still unfinished or unsettled between Marshall and Kalamazoo :

Laying track,	\$3,486 06
Filling and dressing track,	1,389 55
Timber,	1,080 40
Ditching, excavation and embankment,	1,976 18
Cattle guards, road crossings, culverts and extra work,	1,266 88
Bridging,	1,338 86
Car house at Kalamazoo and way stations,	1,350 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,887 93
Add retained per centages,	5,612 11
	<hr/>
Total amount,	\$17,500 04

Respectfully submitted by your ob't serv't.

JNO. M. BERRIEN,
Chief Engineer.

Detroit, Dec. 1, 1845.

Articles in charge of the Engineers C. R. R.,

4 transits, (probable value)	\$100 00
5 levels,	200 00
5 levelling rods,	7 50
2 compasses,	50 00
2 chains,	5 00
1 axe,	1 00
1 stove and pipe,	6 00
1 drawing table,	4 00
4 chairs,	2 00
1 writing desk,	8 00
2 tin paper cases,	25
2 inkstands,	25
1 water pail,	50
1 ivory scale,	1 00
8 rules,	25
3 triangles,	25
1 pile hammer,	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$461 00

*Account of Stock and Tools in Car Shop, Detroit, in charge of Geo-
Gibson, Superintendent Car Shop.*

12 work benches, at \$10,	\$120 00
2 double work benches with vices and one without vice,	18 00
40 saw benches, \$15,00, 14 benches for rep. & fitting cars,	29 00
5 stoves and pipe, \$53, 8 stoves and pipe for cars \$14,	93 00
2 copper glue kettles, \$5, 1 iron furnace, \$1,25,	6 25
1 broad rule, 50 cts., 1 tape line, \$1,25, 1 spirit level, \$2,	3 75
Crane windlass and tackle, \$50,	50 00
Windlass for taking cars in paint shop,	10 00
52 hand screws,	32 00
Lot augers, \$18, 3 drawbore pins, \$1,25,	19 25
White lead, \$3, jug and linseed oil, \$2,	5 00
150 lbs. nails, \$7,50, 1 iron vice, \$6, 1 grindstone, \$5,	18 50
2 saws, \$1,50, 1 cross cut saw, \$3, 1 pail, 25 cts.,	4 75
3 doz flat files, \$12, 51 doz saw files, \$57,25,	69 25
5 doz car door locks, \$15, 150 papers 20 oz. tacks, \$15,	30 00
150 lbs. curled hair, \$36, 20 lbs. glue, \$3,30	39 26
Part box soap, \$2,50, 6 chamois leathers, \$4,	6 50
3 doz. padlocks, \$6, 4 sledges, \$3, 6 wrenches, \$3,50,	12 50
1 coach wrench, \$2, 150 ft. 4 inch rope, \$12,	14 00
3 single blocks, \$3, lot rope, \$5, claw bar, 75 cts.,	8 75
300 gross screws, \$200, 2 boxes lamps for shop, \$4,	204 00
6 reflector lamps, \$4,50, 1 globe lamp, \$1,25,	5 75
4 trucks for shifting cars, \$10, 2 slates, 38 cts.,	10 80
1 steel and 1 trying square, \$2,25, 1 slick, \$1,	3 25
2 hand axes, \$4, 4 bench planes, \$3,	7 00
6 pair match planes, \$4,50, 16 moulding planes, \$16,	20 50
1 frame for drying car sash, \$4,	4 00
1 hollow auger and bitt, \$2,50, lot fringe, \$20,	22 50
20 yds. lace, 80 cts, 3 pap's tufts, 75 cts., 10 pap's brads, \$1,25,	2 80
1 desk and ink stand, \$1,75,	1 75
2 frames for cars with aiding and roof stuff,	200 00
1 eight wheel freight car, unfinished,	225 00
14000 ft. pine boards, at \$16 per M.,	224 00

1800 ft. pine 2 inch, cut out for three water tubs,	33 80
26500 ft. whitewood, oak and ash lumber, at \$10,	265 00
3500 ft. ash lumber, at \$15 per M.,	52 50
5000 ft. cherry lumber, at \$14 per M.,	70 00
1 old baggage car,	275 00
85 four wheel freight cars,	25,500 00
10 eight wheel freight cars,	4,550 00
19 eight wheel racks,	5,575 00
19 canvass covers for racks,	475 00
8 passenger cars,	7,850 00
2 mail cars, eight wheels,	1,600 00
2 baggage cars, eight wheels,	1000 00
	<hr/>
	\$48,767 43

Inventory of Property connected with Repairs of Machinery and Cars, December 1, 1845, in charge of Wm. F. Chittenden.

7 locomotive engines, 6 a \$7,000, and 1 a \$5,000,	\$47,000
7 sets of small tools for above engines,	350
1 extra tender,	600
5 cranks for driving wheels,	600
4 pairs of driving do,	2,400
6 do do tyre,	550
3 sets of blacksmith's tools,	625
13 vices,	150
4 screw plates, with taps and dies,	80
3 turning lathes, with slide rests and small tools,	750
6 drill braces, with drills,	90
1 portable forge,	20
1 punching machine,	110
1 lot of boiler making tools,	40
1 press for rail road wheel work,	150
1 do do driving wheels,	50
1 small wood car,	30
4 wood saws, with 2 axes,	6
2 oil cans,	20
6 stoves with pipe, set up and in use,	150
50 cords of wood, at 12 s.	75

20 tons of Ohio coal,	90
400 bushels of charcoal,	18
20 doz. assorted files,	200
200 lbs. cast steel, at 20 cts.	40
8 tons of bar iron, at \$90,	720
100 copper flues for locomotive boilers,	500
150 galls. sperm oil,	150
20 new car axles,	300
40 pairs truck tender and car wheels and axles,	1,800
24 new truck wheels,	432
1 new truck frame,	90
24 shop lamps and 3 globe do,	8
6 sets of hose for locomotives,	25
1 locomotive bell,	20
4 rail road wheels with small patterns for 7 locomotive engines,	700
1 set of turn-round patterns, 10 frog do ; 1 set of lathe do, 2 sets of passenger car do ; 3 set of freight car do ; 1 stove do,	1,400
1 set of pattern makers' tools,	50
8 lamps for locomotive engines,	160
4 wheel-barrows,	32
4 tires for truck wheels,	60
10 quires emery and sand paper,	2
1½ doz. patent pails,	4
4 barrels tallow,	60
A quantity of iron and springs for new cars unfinished, estimated value,	1,200
	<hr/> \$61,909

Inventory of property in the Internal Improvement Office.

3 writing desks,	3 stoves with pipes,
4 do. tables,	2 shovels 1 pr. tongs,
2 book cases,	2 coal kettles and 1 poker,
9 maps, 1 U. S., 2 Mich., 1 De-	1 water pot,
troit and 5 Co. maps of Mich.	1 duster, 1 tin do.,
1 double iron safe with 2 set of	1 broom,
keys,	1 pitcher, 1 tumbler,
4 levelling instruments and staffs,	1 washbasin, 1 do. for stove,

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 surveyor's compass and chain, | 2 pails, |
| 1 transit 2 tripods, | 8 brass candle sticks, |
| 1 levelling rod, | 15 lbs. candles, |
| | 5 chairs and 3 stools, |

The above valued about \$700.

- 1 set of books of Int. Improvement,
- 2 " " Acting Com'r C. R. R.,
- 1 " " Detroit and St. Joseph R. R. Co.,

Lot of stationery, such as paper, blank forms, inkstands, ink, quills, rulers, &c. &c.

Lot of profiles of the different works of Michigan, documents, vouchers, contracts, reports, &c. &c.

Session laws from 1837 to 1845 inclusive.

- 1 chest containing engineer's manuscripts, &c.

Inventory of articles in care of Weigh-Master, Detroit Station.

1 horse,	\$100 00
1 cart,	8 00
1 chain and whiffletree,	5 00
2 sets harness,	12 00
120 bushels oats,	24 00
2 platform scales, Fairbanks,	160 00
3 trucks,	40 00
1 four wheeled truck,	5 00
2 shovels, at 7s.,	1 75
11 post lamps,	8 00
2 lamp fillers,	75
11 lanterns,	11 00
1 globe lamp,	1 50
7 candle sticks,	1 75
1 copper oil can,	1 00
1 stove and pipe,	8 00
1 pr. shovel and tongs,	2 00
2 sheet iron pails for coal,	8 00
3 ink stands,	37
1 rule, 1 sand box,	13
1 paper cutter, 1 wafer box,	20

3 chairs,	1 00
1 table,	5 00
1 jug for turpentine,	50
Lot of freight books,	
2 brooms,	25
1 hammer,	1 00
1 paper case,	2 00
1 small iron safe,	25 00

*Inventory of State Property in and on the Central Rail Road, from
Detroit to Battle Creek.*

65 shovels and spades,	value about	\$60 00
22 picks,	"	20 00
34 iron bars,	"	30 00
29 axes,	"	30 00
52 spike and nail hammers,	"	27 00
6 cant hooks,	"	5 00
29 cold chisels,	"	8 00
20 punches,	"	2 00
9 wedges,	"	2 00
25 wood and repairing cars,	"	1,800 00
7 horses and harness,	"	350 00
2 wagons,	"	30 00
35 buck and hand saws,	"	30 00
26 stoves and pipes,	"	300 00
12 pails,	"	3 50
25 wheel barrows,	"	35 00
6 grind stones,	"	4 00
30 lamps, lanterns and candlesticks,	"	40 00
19 chairs,	"	20 00
12 oil cans,	"	4 00
4 platform scales,	"	160 00
6 saw-sets,	"	3 00
9 tables and desks,	"	40 50
4 shovels and tongs,	"	1 50
12 ink stands,	"	1 50
9 drills,	"	50 00
1 square,	"	38

18 spike punches,	"	2 00
3 piling machines,	"	400 50
		<hr/>
		2,958 88

*Invoice of sundries used in improvement of St. Joseph River, now at
Union City, Branch County.*

One scow complete, moored at the bridge over the St. Jo. River, in this village, with crane, capstan, hawsers, grappling hooks and 5 setting poles.

The boat has on board, as follows :

One No.3 prem. cooking stove with copper furniture, 3 joints and
1 elbow stove pipe,

One cross cut saw,

Three Ames' shovels,

One axe,

Six pair duf. blankets,

Five pillow cases,

Five straw bed ticks,

Six earthen plates,

Two dishes,

One set cups and saucers,

One small pitcher,

Six plated teaspoons,

Two tin pans,

One set knives and forks,

One half keg 3 inch spikes.

The above property is in my care, subject to your disposition.

I am sir, with respect,

Yours truly,

THOS. L. ACKER.

*Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal.**To the Honorable, the Board of Internal Improvement:*

The undersigned would report, that in August, most of the levels were filled, and but for the break in lock No. 11, boats might have run from Frederick to Rochester. The lock at Frederick, which connects the canal with the Clinton river, is completed, but not in time to be used before navigation closed.

In November, a small boat of about twenty tons burthen, ran between Frederick and Utica, during which time the following articles were transported :

From Utica to Frederick	1,040 bbls. flour,
	9 casks potash,
	5 bbls. whiskey,
	30 do furniture,
	1,890 bush. wheat,
	218,000 feet timber,
	20 M staves,
From Frederick to Utica,	35 tons merchandize.

As no regular rates of toll were established by the board, the superintendent charged the following, with the understanding that it should be expended in repairs on the canal between Frederick and Utica : on flour, whiskey and furniture. one cent per bbl. ; two cents on each cask potash, one cent on every 200 lbs wheat, ten cents for every M feet timber, two shillings per M staves, and ten cents per ton on merchandize. Above shipments amounting in all to \$46 90, twenty-two dollars and sixty cents of which is expended, and twenty-four dollars and thirty cents is on hand. Flat boats or scows, from 15 to 20 tons burden, can load at Mt. Clemens and run through the old locks, as they are at present braced, as far as Utica. An expense of from \$25 to 50 on the old locks, except the broken lock, would place them in a situation to admit boats to pass through them from 40 to 50 tons burden, with perfect safety. The removal between Mt. Clemens and Frederick, of the loose logs, brush, and some of the standing trees on the north bank of the Clinton river, of sufficient width for one horse to travel, could be made at a small expense, compared with the benefits arising from their removal. If the canal should not be used any far-

ther than Utica, the coming season, the tolls would probably not exceed \$300. There are ten flouring mills in the vicinity of Rochester, the flour of which would come through the canal if it was in order, all of which is at present taken in some other direction. It is estimated that the tolls the coming season, would amount to from \$1,200 to 1,500 if the canal was put in navigable order, as far as Rochester early in the season. The instruments belonging to the state on this line, are one leveling instrument with standard and box, one leveling rod with target; one surveyor's compass, with staff; one Gunter's chain, two rules, three field books, and two tape lines. Above instruments are valued at \$94 52.

DAVID SHOOK,

Sup't. Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }
Mount Clemens, Dec. 19, 1845. }





ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Monroe, December, 1845. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The first section of the revised statutes relating to public instruction, makes it the duty of the Superintendent "to submit to the legislature an annual report, exhibiting the condition of the University and Primary School Funds, also of the Primary Schools and of the University, and all such matters relating to his office and the Public Schools, as he may think proper to communicate."

The undersigned, in obedience to this requirement, respectfully submits the following annual report:

The range of subjects which it is contemplated to discuss will, as a matter of convenience, be introduced under different heads. The Superintendent desires to be practical, and it will be his aim studiously to avoid any recommendations that, in his judgment, are not only feasible, but important; for he wishes to make his report as brief as he consistently can, that it may not be laid aside unread, or imperfectly examined, on account of its length.

PART I.

DUTY OF STATES IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

In a government like ours, in which hereditary rights are asserted, where title and ancestry give place to the superior claims of personal merit, where it may be said with emphasis, **MEN ARE MADE, NOT BORN**, the education of our country's youth becomes an object of paramount importance. Upon it rests the security of our individual and social enjoyments, the permanency of our civil and religious institutions, and the perpetuity of our national government. About nineteen-twentieths of our population receive their entire scholastic instruction in our common schools. Although our academies, semina-

ries of learning, and colleges offer superior facilities for the acquisition of thorough and extensive education, yet the limited means of the great majority of our citizens, the necessity of children's assisting their parents in their domestic employments and numerous other circumstances deny these facilities to the **MANY**, and in reality proffer them only to the **FEW**. The education which does and must stamp our national character is that which is received in our common schools. Hence the common school becomes emphatically **THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE**.

The education of children in a manner suitable to their station and calling is generally conceived a branch of parental duty of very great importance to the welfare of the state. *Education*, (as here used) *implies every preparation that is made in youth for after life*. This parental duty is strongly and persuasively inculcated by writers on national law. Says Kent, "a parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, and without skill in any art or science, does a great injury to mankind, as well as to his own family, for he defrauds the community of a useful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance." Paley says, "to send an uneducated child into the world is a public injury, and little better than to turn a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets." Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, was so deeply impressed with this obligation, that he even excused the children of Athens from maintaining their parents if they had neglected to train them to some art or profession.

Enlightened and liberal minded individuals of every age and nation have regarded it the duty of State to provide for the education of the children of the poor. Distinguished exertions have been made in several parts of modern Europe, for the introduction of elementary instruction accessible to the young of all classes. This has been the case particularly in Denmark, Prussia, and some parts of Germany and Switzerland. In this branch of political economy, Scotland attained to early and very honorable pre-eminence. More than two centuries ago, the Scottish parliament adopted measures for settling and supporting a common school in each parish at the expense of the landed proprietors. And what has been the result? The Scotch are, as a nation, better instructed, and more moral and religious in their habits, than any other people in Europe.

Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, established common schools throughout his dominions, and made surprisingly liberal provision for the education and supply of competent teachers. He directed by ordinance in 1765, that a school should be kept in every village, and subsistence for the school and master raised by tax levied on the lord of the village and the tenants, without distinction. The boys were to be sent from their sixth to their thirteenth year, whether their parents were able to pay the school tax or not, and the parent or guardian was doubly taxed who neglected, without sufficient cause, to send his children or pupil. Still more: When a parent refuses, without satisfactory excuse, to send his child to school the time required by law, he is cited before the court, tried, and if he refuses compliance, the child is taken from him and sent to school, and the father to prison. The result is what might be expected, education is more general in Prussia than in any other country on the continent. In some of the European States the citizens are required by law to possess a certain amount of elementary instruction, together with the reasonable prospect of supporting a family, before they are allowed to enter into the marriage relation.

But it may be said by some, as indeed it now and then is, that this is an arbitrary and abusive use of power exercised in the monarchies of Europe, but unbecoming a republican government like ours. The people *here*, they claim, should be *free* to establish schools or not, as they choose. Well it is for our beloved country that our legislators and statesmen have not so thought. They seem, as with one accord to have waged a war of extermination upon **IGNORANCE**, with a fixed purpose of supplying its place with **KNOWLEDGE**, believing that while *ignorance fosters barbarity, knowledge promotes civilization*. The *spirit* of a republican government cannot exist, when the means of knowledge are not universally disseminated among the body politic. Demagogues may harangue an ignorant populace, and basely eulogize them as the enlightened democracy, to obtain their votes and secure their own promotion for sinister purposes, while the *form* of government remains unchanged. But the glory has departed. The people, in such cases, are led by traitors in a way they know not.— They are no longer *free*. They are to all intents and purposes in *slavery*.

Great pains have been taken, and munificent provision has been made, in this country, to diffuse the means of knowledge, and to render elementary instruction accessible to all. The first legal provision for sustaining free public schools was in 1647, and Massachusetts has the honor of taking the lead, in this country, in this great and wise policy. In the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut, early provision was made for the establishment and maintenance of common schools, which were placed upon a permanent foundation a century before the Revolution. The state of Connecticut has, by its constitution, declared the school fund to be perpetual and inviolate. Ordinary education is so far enforced, (and indeed was long prior to the Revolution,) that if parents will not teach their children the elements of knowledge, by causing them to read the English tongue well, and to know the laws against capital offences, the select men of the town are enjoined to take their children from such parents, and bind them out to proper masters, where they will be educated to some useful employment, and be taught to read and write, and the rules of arithmetic necessary to transact ordinary business. This regulation, said the late chief justice Reeve, has produced very astonishing effects, and to it is to be attributed the knowledge of reading and writing so universal among the people of that state. During the twenty-seven years in which that distinguished lawyer was in extensive practice, he informs us he never found but one person in Connecticut who could not read and write.

Said the father of our country, "Promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." Several of the states have responded to this sentiment, and made the maintenance of public schools an article in their constitutions; and others have made legislative provisions for the establishment and support of elementary schools, accessible to all the children in the state, the poor as well as the rich.

It is expressly provided in the 10th article of the constitution of our own state, that "the legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement." It is further provided in that instrument, that "the proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state, for the support of schools, which shall be hereaf-

ter sold or disposed of, shall be and remain a perpetual fund; the interest of which, together with the rents of all such unsold lands, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of schools throughout the state."

Constitutional provision is also made for the establishment and support of a University, with such branches as the public convenience may demand, for the promotion of literature, and the arts and sciences.

This constitution was adopted ten years ago. Our system of common schools based upon it has been in operation nine years. The number of counties, townships, and districts that have availed themselves of the provision of the school law has increased from year to year, as shown by the reports of the successive superintendents.

Several branches were organized by the Regents from time to time, and four years ago the University proper was opened, the first fruits of which have recently gone forth to ornament society and bless our State and nation.

PART II.

THE CONDITION OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1st. *Common Schools.*—According to the reports recently received at this office from the several counties of the State, for the school year ending October fourth, two thousand and ninety-five common schools have been maintained the Constitutional term, and 75,770 children have received instruction therein. The reports represent that 90,006 children, between the ages of four and eighteen years, reside in districts in which schools have been taught three months or longer, by qualified teachers. A greater number of schools have been opened, and more scholars have been taught, than in any former year. This view of the subject is encouraging to the friends of popular education. In many portions of the State, according to reports received from School Inspectors, our common schools are progressing in improvement, and increasing in usefulness. It should not be disguised, however, that our schools are not adequate to the wants of a free people. To enjoy civil and religious liberty, a people must be educated; not a *few* of them merely, but the *whole people*. If we would know, and enjoy our privileges as citizens of an independent and confederate State. we must develope our own in-

tellectual resources. If we would perpetuate the blessings of a free government, we must educate our country's youth. Every child in the State, on arriving at the period of his majority, should be enabled to read our common language understandingly, write legibly, and compute accounts. Nay, more : he should understand the genius of our government, be an independent thinker, and be thoroughly established in virtue.

As shown by table (A.) appended to this report, the total number of scholars that have attended common schools during the year, is 75,770. Of this number there are under four years of

age,	2,289
And over 18 years of age,	4,228

Whole number under four and over eighteen, that have attended school during the year,	6,517
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Whole number between four and eighteen,	90,006
Number between four and eighteen, that have attended school during the year,	69,253

Number that have not attended school,	20,753
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There is one entire county from which no returns have been received. There are, also, in the twenty-nine counties from which reports have been received, eighteen entire towns that have made no report. There are, in addition to these, in the three hundred and ninety-nine towns from which reports have been received, 588 districts from which reports have not been received. This is, indeed, alarming. But what adds to the darkness of the picture, there are in the 2095 districts from which reports have been received, 4,578 children between the ages of four and eighteen years, who have not attended *any school* during the year, and who cannot read, write and cipher. This is by no means a favorable omen. But are there no schools in those townships and districts from which no reports have been received? In many cases there are. They are not, however, *common schools*. They are not entitled to participate in the avails of the school fund. They are private schools, or, what are ordinarily dehominated *select schools*.

In the majority of cases they are inferior to our common schools, being taught by persons who shrink from the ordeal of an examination before the constituted authorities, or who have been rejected by a board of school inspectors for mental incapacity or moral obliquity. Even when select schools are what the term indicates, they cannot safely be relied upon for the education of republican youth. In consequence of the expense, many persons will be unable to send their children. But it may be asked, cannot such parents send their children to the common schools? I answer No. select schools are the deadliest foes to common schools. Many teachers of private schools would gladly engage in public schools provided they were suitably encouraged. They are at heart public school men. But the tendency of their schools, notwithstanding, is adverse to the interests of common schools. The condition of the common schools in cities, villages, or neighborhoods where private schools are numerous, verifies these remarks. Take Monroe for example. In this city we have a population of 3,000. Our schools consist of a branch of the University, seven select schools, and one common school. There are four unorganized districts in this city. Children residing in either of them are not entitled to attend the common school. Any whose parents are unable to pay their tuition in the select schools, are shut out from the means of intellectual culture. The condition of the schools and the means of instruction in Monroe, with slight modifications, will represent the condition of many towns and villages in this state. A child knocks at the door of a select school; if his parents are able to furnish him with books and pay \$10 or \$15 a year for his tuition, (and there is nothing particularly objectionable in either the child or his parents,) he is allowed to enter; otherwise he is turned away and suffered to famish for the bread of intellectual life. Not so with the common school. It is open to *all*. The child of poverty and want, knocking at the door of the common school house, finds there an asylum. Provision is made not only for his instruction, but for the necessary supply of books. This is an admirable feature in our common school system, and is alike creditable to the head and heart of him with whom it originated. Select schools, then, however good they may be, cannot safely be relied upon, because they are not acces-

sible to all. Nothing short of the universal spread of well conducted common schools can adequately supply our educational wants.

Again, while select schools are aristocratic in their character and tendency, common schools are truly democratic institutions. In a government like ours, the children of the rich and poor should mingle together from their childhood. In the common school they meet on terms of equality, where both alike depend upon personal application and virtuous habits for distinction and elevation. Such an association would be mutually advantageous to the children of the rich and the poor. All men are created equal says the immortal declaration of independence. This is the fundamental doctrine of our state and confederate institutions. *It should be taught* practically in the family and the school, as it *must be practiced* in after life.

If, however, the sons of the rich have access to the select school, while the sons of the poor are taught in the common school, a baneful distinction is created. The former look down upon the latter as their inferiors. They see not the necessity of so much study, and gradually contract habits of indolence and effeminacy. The intellectual and moral, as well as the physical man sustains loss. At the same time the latter look up to the former with envious emotions. They feel that injustice is done them. They either shrink under it, and relax their exertions, or resolve to rise above their imagined superiors, and as a means of doing so, redouble their efforts. In this case the whole man is harmoniously developed. The physical and intellectual energies are strengthened and quickened. After two or three generations, at farthest, their posterity will have changed conditions. The history of the past corroborates the truth of these remarks. Instances might be cited were it not invidious. This is the tendency of creating mischievous distinctions in youth. Educate the sons of the rich and poor together in the common school, and they become permanent friends, and mutually assist each other through life.

The average length of time schools have been taught by qualified teachers in the several counties of the state, varies from three and one half, to six months. The general average for the state is five months. The average length of time scholars between the age of four and eighteen years have attended school, is a fraction less than

four months. Very much is lost by short terms in school. It is unquestionably true, that scholars will advance twice as much in three months, with a good teacher, as they will in two months. Two terms of four months each will enable a school to make double the progress in a year, that they would do in two terms of three months each. It would add greatly to the efficiency of our schools, if the services of good teachers could be secured eight months during the the year. Where schools are taught one, or even two short terms, about half of the time is required to recover what the scholars have lost during the preceding long vacation. Where schools are kept open eight months or more during the year, with a little attention on the part of parents during the interval between them, scholars may progress uninterruptedly in their studies during the entire year. They would thus be enabled to obtain a better education at the age of fourteen years, than under existing circumstances at the age of twenty. Six years of the most valuable portion of a child's minority would thus be secured to his parents unbroken. Still more: It is far better for children to progress uninterruptedly in their studies, and complete their scholastic instruction at the age of fourteen, (if their parents are unable to send them longer,) than to attend school a shorter term each year for a greater number of years. *Habit* exerts a greater influence upon our success in life than most persons are conscious of. Hence the vast importance of early forming correct habits of thought and investigation. In the former case, children having been accustomed to accomplish what they have undertaken, will, from the force of custom, continue to adapt means to the end in view. In the latter case, children having been accustomed to advance slowly, when at all, and to retrograde half of the time, will be more apt to fail than succeed in any important undertaking in after life.

As shown by table (A.) appended to this report, there are many very weak school districts in all of the counties of the State, and in nearly every town. The following table is an extract from the one referred to:

SMALL DISTRICTS.

Counties.	Townships.	Number of districts in each township.	Number from which reports have been received.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	Whole No. that have attended school in each town.	Average number in a district between four and eighteen.	Average No. in a dist. attend'g school during the year.
Allegan,	Martin,	4	3	35	26	12	9
"	Wayland,	3	2	22	9	11	4½
"	Trowbridge,	3	2	14	20	7	10
Eaton,	Deerfield,	3	2	5	10	2½	5
Genesee,	Gaines,	2	1	4		4	
Hillsdale,	Rowland,	7	3	81	40	10	13
Ionis,	Orange,	1	1	9	10	9	10
		23	14	120	115	8	9

This extract shows the strength of districts in seven towns in five different counties. In all of them there are twenty-three districts, only fourteen of which are organized. The average number of scholars within the legal ages is eight to a district; and the average number of scholars that receive instruction in a district during the year, is a fraction less than nine. The extent of territory in these districts I have not the means of knowing.

When parents do not reside too far from the school house it would be much better, in my judgment, to have two or three of these districts united into one. They would then be better able to employ a good teacher, and to keep the school open a greater portion of the year.

According to table (B.) appended to this report, the average wages paid qualified male teachers in the state is \$11.98 per month, omitting three counties for reasons there given. Excepting these three counties the highest average paid in any one county is \$13.45 per month. The lowest monthly average paid qualified male teachers in any county is \$10.27. According to the same table the average monthly wages, exclusive of board, paid female teachers is \$5.24. The highest average paid in any county is \$6.56; excepting two, omitted for reasons there given. The lowest average for any county is \$4.62 per month.

For such compensation it is not reasonable to expect that a high degree of literary attainment coupled with professional skill would be called into service. The wages and qualifications of teachers must be proportional. The payment of high salaries to inferior teachers will not insure good schools. The tendency, however, of paying higher wages will be to direct the attention of a greater number of persons to the profession of teaching. A competition will thus be created, and soon higher literary attainments and greater professional skill will be brought into the service.

Neither will the payment of moderate or low salaries to good teachers necessarily produce poor schools. It will not, however, long secure the services of good teachers. As is the demand so will be the supply. If a reasonable compensation is offered for the services of good teachers, young ladies and gentlemen of the first order of talent will attain the requisite qualifications and cheerfully tax their best capabilities in the interesting though arduous duties of this profession. He who can teach a good school can engage with proportionate success in other pursuits. If he is not reasonably compensated for teaching, he will seek a more lucrative employment. It is the opinion of some that a second or third order of intellect is all that is desirable to constitute a successful common school teacher. This is evidently erroneous. It may be all that the present compensation will long retain in the service. But it is not all that its importance claims. As is the teacher so will be the school. And as are our common schools so will be our future legislators and statesman. This subject will receive further consideration in another place, (in connection with teachers' institutes.)

According to the table to which reference has been already made very unequal and disproportionate wages are paid in the different townships. The notes appended to the tables marked (A.) and (B.) will assist in determining the degree of confidence which may safely be reposed in their accuracy.

The following extracts are taken from table (A.):

CHEAP TEACHERS.

Counties.	Towns.	Average wages per month paid male teachers.	Average wages per month paid female teachers.
Calhoun,	Athens,	\$	\$1 50
Cass,	Silver Creek,	5 00	
Eaton,	Walton,		2 33
Genessee,	Argentine,	5 00	
	Davison,	2 00	
Livingston,	Deerfield,		1 25
Monroe,	Asb,	2 66	1 75
	Bedford,	5 78	
		\$4 09	\$1 71

According to this extract, the average wages per month paid qualified male teachers in five townships in three counties is only \$4.09; and the average monthly wages paid female teachers in four towns in four different counties is only \$1.71—

EXPENSIVE TEACHERS.

Counties.	Towns.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid male teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid female teachers.
Genessee,	Genessee,	\$31 50	\$30 00
"	Grand Blanc,	48 50	
"	Mundy,	32 00	
"	Phetford,		15 83
"	Vienna,	23 50	17 00
Kent,	Grand Rapids,	26 67	
Ottawa,	Ottawa,		20 00
"	Talmadge,	24 00	24 00
		\$30 24	\$21 37

According to this extract, the average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid male teachers in seven towns in four counties, is \$30-24, and the average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid female teachers in five towns in two counties, is \$21 37.

It is impossible to determine, in the majority of cases, from the reports received at this office, how much of the money raised in the several districts, has been applied in the payment of teacher's wages, and how much has been expended in building and repairing school houses, and for other purposes.

The total amount of school money received in the several districts, is	\$23,293 33
The amount raised by tax, is	59,931 62
The amount received from local funds is	1,649 58
The amount paid unqualified teachers, is	5,880 75
Total,	<hr/> \$90,755 28

The total amount expended for building and repairing school houses, and for the payment of teachers, qualified and unqualified, embracing the public money, is only one dollar for each child between the ages of 4 and 18 years.

The reports received from the several counties, also represent that 4,492 children have been taught in select schools, at an average of \$2 64 per quarter, and that 3,013 of these children are between the ages of 4 and 18 years. A simple arithmetical calculation based upon these data, shows that the expense of teaching a given number of scholars in select schools, is more than three times as much as in common schools, embracing the amount paid for building and repairing school houses. The reports do not represent the entire number of select schools. Far from it—they only represent those within the bounds of the districts reporting. Not one of the seven select schools in Monroe, mentioned in another part of this report, is embraced in the report from said town. The reason is this: They are all in unorganized districts, from which no reports are received. A similar state of things exists in many other towns and villages.

Visiting Schools.

According to the returns, the inspectors have paid 1,956 visits to the schools under their supervision. Deduct from this number, 274, the number of visits to the schools in the city of Detroit, by the Board

of Education, and the total number of visits to all the other schools in the state, by the inspectors, is 1,682, less than two-thirds the number of school districts! At a moderate estimate, according to the requirements of law, there should have been 5,000 official visits to the schools from these officers.

Upwards of \$90,000 has been expended upon our common schools during the past year. So much money is nowhere else expended with so little immediate supervision. { There is no other work, that more needs efficient supervision, than the business of education. }

Would it be unwise to employ five or six hundred mechanics and laborers, at an expense of eighty or a hundred thousand dollars, to improve our harbors, without any supervision, and allow each to labor when, and where, and as he pleases?

It is equally unwise, and vastly more injurious in its consequences, to employ 3,000 school teachers, (many of whom are young and inexperienced,) and visit but half of their schools. There are many entire towns, in which the inspectors have not visited a single school. The average number of visits to all the schools of a county (excepting six,) is less than 40.

The several district boards have visited their schools a less number of times than the inspectors; the entire number of visits being less than half the number of schools. Parents are the natural guardians and teachers of their children. The work of education cannot safely be conducted exclusively by delegation. Indeed, were it *safe*, it would seem as though parents who are properly interested in the education of their offspring would esteem it a *privilege* to visit their schools at least once a month. But the district officers have not on an average, visited them once in eighteen months! Frequent visits to the school by inspectors and parents, encourage both teacher and scholars. The teacher will pursue his labor of love with a lighter heart, and with increased devotion, feeling that he has the countenance and co-operation of the parents of his charge. Children, too, will be inspired to redouble their diligence in climbing the rugged hill of science.

Libraries.

We have district and township libraries. In the former, the district owns a library which circulates exclusively in the district. In the lat-

ter, the township owns a library, from which each district is entitled to draw books quarterly. There are in the state, according to the returns, 115 district libraries, containing 8,460 volumes. There are also 293 township libraries, containing 24,905 volumes. The township libraries contain more than seven times as many volumes as the district libraries. According to the reports, these libraries are generally well selected, and in many cases, are eminently useful.

The following is an extract from the report of the board of school inspectors for Cambria, Hillsdale county :

"The character of our township library, so far as our information extends, is unexceptionable, containing nothing of a sectarian character, or of an immoral tendency. The circulation, though not as extensive as could be wished, nor as it would be under a strict performance of duties by the directors of districts, is, nevertheless, fair. In some parts of the township, the circulation is very general, and its influence upon the morals of the inhabitants plainly perceptible. Juvenile readers manifest a great attachment to many books contained in the library, and the many hours heretofore spent in idleness and sports, are now devoted to the acquisition of knowledge ; and their progress in the art of reading, is in many instances rapid. In those of maturer years and more expanded views, political discussions and neighborhood slanders give way, in a great measure, during the long winter evenings, to the perusal of works of a higher character in the midst of the family circle."

Communications of the same general character have been received in several instances from other towns. In some cases, however, good libraries are not duly appreciated, and the law requiring their establishment is regarded as unjust and oppressive. The requirements of the law relating to township libraries have, hitherto, been totally disregarded in the majority of instances. Only 203 townships out of 417, are supplied with libraries. Supervisors have not only neglected to assess the half mill tax required by law, but they have, in many cases, appropriated the equivalents for exemption from military duty, and the proceeds of fines assessed for breach of the penal laws, to general purposes, when the law and the constitution require that they "shall be exclusively applied to the support of libraries."

To lay this matter more fully before the legislature, I will here insert the following correspondence with the Attorney General on this subject :

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
 Monroe, November 15, 1845. }

HON. H. N. WALKER,

Attorney General:

DEAR SIR:—On examining the abstracts of school inspectors' reports required by law to be made by the county clerks to this office, I ascertain that many of the towns have no township libraries. I also learn, in answer to questions proposed to county clerks and school inspectors, that funds which (according to my understanding of the law,) are directed to be appropriated to the purchase of township libraries, and to no other purpose, have been passed to the credit of the general fund, and used as such, in several cases. In some instances where the board of supervisors has held a session since these inquiries were made, and the subject has been laid before them, they have levied the amount belonging to the library fund that has been misapplied, which will be collected the coming winter, and apportioned by the county treasurer to the several towns. In other instances they have not even done this. In one county, at least, the school inspectors, in anticipation of their dividend of the fines imposed in the county, have purchased libraries on credit, and the board of supervisors at a subsequent meeting have remitted those fines. The supervisors have, also, in many cases, refused to place the amount of the half mill tax upon the assessment roll, which they are required by law to do. My information in relation to the powers, duties and liabilities of these officers is derived chiefly from the 10th article of the constitution, from the school law of 1843, and from "an act to provide more effectually for the collection and disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures of recognizances," in the session laws of 1844.

Will you please favor me with an early answer to the following questions, and make such remarks in relation to the course pursued by these officers severally, and give such explanation of the law touching these points, as in your judgment the subject requires:

1st. Is the board of supervisors empowered to remit fines imposed by our courts of law?

2d. Has the board of supervisors any right whatever to interfere with the appropriation of "fines, penalties and forfeitures of recognizances?"

3d. Can said fines, penalties and forfeitures be lawfully appropriated to any other purpose than the purchase of township libraries?

4th. Can supervisors with impunity neglect or refuse to assess the half mill tax for which provision is made in the 44th section of "an act relative to common or primary schools," approved March 8, 1843?

Yours, truly,

IRA MAYHEW,

Sup't of Public Instruction.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December 8, 1845. }

SIR:—Your favor of the 17th ult. came to hand in due season, and in answer to the several questions therein propounded, I have the honor to say, that in my opinion,

The board of supervisors have no power to remit fines imposed by our courts of law—and that all money collected or received by the county treasurers, on fines, penalties or forfeiture of recognizances *must* be paid over to school inspectors of the several towns, and by them be invested in a township library.

It is undoubtedly the duty of the supervisors to assess a half mill tax until the year 1847, and annually thereafter a tax of one mill for school purposes, and a neglect or refusal renders them liable, as in other cases, for neglect of official duty.

Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY N. WALKER.

TO SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

School Houses.

In some of the older counties of the state, there are many very creditable school houses. In the counties more recently settled, and to a considerable extent throughout the state, there are many poor and incommodious houses. There is, however, a desire, and a determination expressed in many cases, to supply their places with better ones. Several letters from different parts of the state have recently been received at this office, asking for plans of school houses. Should the legislature provide for the supply of the township and district officers, with the revised school law, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of having a plan or plans for school houses published therewith. This is a subject of vast importance. The place where nine-

teen twentieths of our youth receive their entire scholastic instruction, should not be overlooked. School houses are important auxiliaries in the great work of education. If they are unpleasantly located, of mean architecture, and incommodiously constructed; if they are suffered to become and remain filthy, if they are uncomfortably warmed, and their vital parts are literally whittled out; in short, if they more resemble hovels than "temples of science," their tendency will be to lower in the scale of being, to *brutalize* the youth who resort to them for purposes of instruction.

On the other hand, if they are pleasantly located, comfortably constructed, and inviting in their appearance, within and without, their tendency will be to *elevate* the minds and hearts of both teachers and pupils.

If there is one house in the district more pleasantly located, more comfortably constructed, better warmed, more inviting in its general appearance, and more elevating in its influence than any other, that house should unquestionably be the district school house.

Branches of the University.

In order to ascertain more fully the condition of these institutions, and their means of usefulness, circulars have been addressed to the principals, asking several practical questions. Answers, except in one instance, have been received, from which the following table is made up:

Abstract of the Reports of the Principals of the Branches of the University.

Names of townships and villages in which the several branches are situated.	Number of teachers employed.	Number of male teachers.	Number of female teachers.	Number of Departments.	Entire number of students in attendance at the date of report.	Number of male students.	Number of female students.	Number studying the Latin & Greek languages.	Number studying the French language.	Number studying the higher branches of the Mathematics or the Natural Sciences.	Number limited in their course of study to the common English branches.	Number of primary school teachers that receive instruction annually in each of the several branches.	Annual appropriation from the Board or Regents.	Number of volumes in the branch libraries.	Amount of apparatus connected with each of the branches.
1 Tecumseh,	2	2			2	30	20	10	15	19	11	25	\$200		One pair globes.
2 Romeo,	4	2			2	115	64	51	38	65	35	4	200	200	Air-pump, telescope, &c.
3 Pontiac,	1	1			1	39	25	14	4	11	25				None.
4 Monroe,	2	2			2	60	45	15	5	5	45				Holbrook's com. S. apparatus.
5 White Pigeon	1	1			1	30	18	12	10	11	9	7	200		One pr. 12 inch globes.
6 Kalamazoo,*												36	\$600	200	
	10	8	2		274	172	102	72	36	111	125				

*No report.

Reports have been received from five of the six branches. In them ten teachers are employed, eight males and two females. The total number of students is 274; males 172, females 102. The number engaged in studying the classics is 72. There are 36 studying French, 111 the higher branches of Mathematics or Natural Sciences, and 125 limited in their course of study to the common English branches.

The principal object in proposing these questions has been to ascertain the influence of the branches upon the common schools, and particularly to ascertain the number of common school teachers that are annually qualified in the branches. The result of the inquiries is indicated by the table.

The Principal of the branch at Tecumseh remarks: "There is no distinct department for the qualification of teachers, but will be whenever a number of students shall seem to require it." The Principal at Romeo remarks: "No distinct department, but twenty or thirty annually qualified teachers."

The Principal at Pontiac remarks that among his students "there are four or five young men who will probably teach this winter."

The Principal at White Pigeon says: "No teachers' department, but good teachers made in the branch, and from six to eight for the three years last past, have been employed in the vicinity, during several months of each year."

There are then but few teachers qualified in all of the branches; not half enough to supply the schools of one county.

Three of the branches reporting receive each, an appropriation of \$200, from the Board of Regents.

In one of the branches only, is there a library. It contains 200 volumes, one half of which are owned by the Principal.

The Principal of the branch at Tecumseh, in his remarks concerning a library, inquires: "Would, or would there not, be any objections to the Principals of the branches being allowed to draw books from the library at Ann Arbor, subject to return once each term—or thrice a year? If such a privilege were granted us, we could secure in that way some aid in teaching, which cannot be obtained in any other way. I have felt the need of some such aid, and should be glad if a plan could be adopted that would not be prejudicial to the interests of the University, and would still secure the object I have mentioned."

The apparatus is quite limited, in a majority of cases being confined to a pair of globes.

University.

For information concerning the University, and further particulars relating to the branches, see the report of the Regents of the University, and of the Board of Visitors appended to this report.

According to the Revised Statutes, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to exhibit the condition of the University and Primary school funds. The financial duties formerly required of the Superintendent now devolve upon the Commissioner of the Land Office, and I have no other means of exhibiting the condition of these funds than by reference to the last annual report of that officer.

In May last, \$22,113 00 was apportioned among the several counties and towns of the State for the support of primary schools.

PART III.

EXAMINATION OF OUR SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our system of education possesses many admirable features. Any child residing within an organized district is entitled to attend the common school, whether his parents are able to pay his tuition or not. The law also provides for supplying the children of indigent parents with such books as they may need.

Our system of township libraries is an admirable one, and is particularly adapted to the wants of townships with a sparse population. It is superior to the district system in as much as it enables the township to purchase a greater number of more valuable books, to which, also, each individual of the township is enabled in due time to have access. The principal impediment to the usefulness of these libraries lies in the circumstance that directors are frequently remiss in the discharge of their duties. For the manner in which it is thought this impediment may be removed, see the sequel of this report.

The total number of volumes in all of the township and school district libraries of the State does not yet equal one third of the number of children between the ages of four and eighteen years.

Statutory provision is also made for the establishment of union schools in cities, villages and densely settled townships. In this manner the advantages of the common school, and the highest order of select schools may be happily combined, without any of the mischie-

vous consequences resulting from an invidious distinction. It is hoped that villages generally in which there are two or three districts will avail themselves of the provision of the 37th section of the school law.

Our University system, with branches in different parts of the State is justly entitled to the commendation which it has so generally received wherever it is known.

Our common schools, the branches of the University, and the Parent Institution, are intimately connected. If properly conducted, the success of each will exert a healthful influence upon both of the others. Each should hold its own appropriate place in our system of public instruction, and neither should attempt to do the legitimate work of another. Our system will thus be prosperous and efficient. Otherwise, it will suffer in all its departments. For example, if a branch attempts to do the appropriate work of the common school, and opens wide its doors for the reception of scholars in the common English branches, the common schools in the vicinity will manifestly be weakened, and sustain sensible loss. The branch itself will be injured *as such*, and become a semi-common school. It will hence prepare a less number of students for the University than it would otherwise be likely to do. There seems to be a deficiency in the supervision exercised over our schools—particularly our common schools. Our district officers have each their particular work assigned them. The duties of the moderator are not arduous. His office is rather an honorary one than otherwise. The Assessor is required to collect rate-bills for teachers' wages, for which he is allowed his regular percentage. The Director is charged with more important and responsible duties than either of the other members of the district board. It is his duty to keep a record of the proceedings of the district, with the consent of the moderator or assessor to employ a teacher, to call district meetings under certain circumstances, to take the census, to furnish the teacher with a copy of the same, to make out a rate bill, and annex thereto a warrant for its collection, to provide the necessary appendages for the school house, to give notice of the annual meeting, to draw books from the township library, and act as district librarian, to make an annual report, &c., for all of which he is allowed nothing. This seems, in many instances, to operate injuriously upon

the schools, particularly when we take into account the fact that the man who is best qualified to officiate as director, has frequently no personal interest in the school. This service is too arduous to be well performed gratuitously. There are other duties also, that the director should perform which will be considered in part four of this report.

It is believed our system of school inspectors might be rendered more efficient, and at the same time less expensive. At present, a meeting of the board is necessary to examine teachers, and indeed, to transact any business. It takes time to assemble the board, and is also attended with expense. When met for the examination of teachers, generally the person who is regarded as the literary member of the board, conducts the examination chiefly. The certificate is made out and signed by all the members of the board. If their action proves to be unwise, each member being a minority, the responsibility is thrown upon the other two. Thus one man labors, three men are paid for it, and nobody is responsible for what they do.

It is respectfully suggested that it would be better to elect one inspector in each town, pay him for what he does, and hold him responsible for it. As the board is now constituted, the legislature have regarded it necessary to limit the number of meetings in a year at the expense of the township. This limitation is thought by many to operate injuriously to the interests of schools. The following extract is from the board of school inspectors for Litchfield, Hillsdale county :

"We also think that the law limiting the board to six days, for which they can draw compensation for their services, has a deleterious influence upon the prosperity of common schools, not to say anything of the unjustness of the measure ; for the duties relating to several districts, cannot be accomplished in that time, especially in a township that has several joint districts connected with it. With equal propriety, the legislature might limit the township board, board of assessors, or commissioners of highways, to a specified number of days."

With one inspector instead of three, the limitation complained of, might safely be discontinued.

Annual Reports.—It is made the duty of the inspectors at the end of the school year to make out a report to the county clerk,

whose duty it is also made to report to the superintendent. It is not expected that the county clerks will know any thing more of the condition of the schools, than what they are enabled to learn from the inspectors' reports. Indeed, this is the principal duty with which they are charged as school officers. In several instances, the reports have been made out with great accuracy. Some of them, however, it is believed, are not only very defective, but erroneous. The first report that was received at this office, was from one of the oldest and most important counties in the state. On a brief examination, it was discovered that many errors existed in it. In a column headed "Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers," the word *average*, was erased, and from the appearance of the report, the majority of the numbers represented the *total* number of months all the schools had been taught. I embraced an early opportunity of calling upon the clerk with the report. He informed me that the *total* number had been given, because he knew not how to obtain the average, and still he had given the average in the three other columns. I suggested to him the method of obtaining the average, and left the report for correction.

In due time it was again received. The majority of the corrections were evidently equally erroneous with the original entries. The report was made as perfect as practicable, and inserted in table (A.) Similar errors existed in several of the reports, though in no others were they so numerous as in this.

The report from another county, was directed to the superintendent, etc., Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county. An official circular, to county clerks, dated at this office, was printed upon the same sheet upon which all their reports were made out. In another case, the report was superscribed "Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ann Arbor, (!) Lenawee county." (!)

In a single instance, the clerk of another of the oldest and most important counties of the state, transmitted with his report to this office a portion of the inspectors' reports upon which his was based.—As so many errors had been discovered in the reports from other counties, I concluded to spend a little time in comparing such of the inspectors' reports as were forwarded, with the county clerk's, to see how they harmonized. In ten instances, numbers were inserted under

wrong heads. In six places, wrong numbers were entered, and three spaces that were left blank in the clerk's report, were supplied by me from the inspectors' reports. Corrections were made, so far as I had the means of doing so, and this report also, is inserted in table (A.)

My object in alluding to these errors, is two fold : 1st. To exhibit an existing defect in our system of reporting, and 2d. To avoid, if possible, the repetition of similar errors in future reports. Another, and it is believed a better system of reporting will be presented in Part IV, of this report.

At the close of the school year, which commences the first Monday of October, it is made the duty of the director to make his annual report to the inspectors. Between the 8th and 20th days of October, it is made the duty of the inspectors to make out and deliver to the township clerk their annual report to the county clerk. Finally, it is made the duty of the county clerk to make out and transmit his annual report to this office between the 1st and 20th days of November. Apprehending that the reports might not reach this office in season to make out the annual report required by law, from this department, a circular was addressed to school inspectors and county clerks, requesting them to make their reports as early as practicable, in the time given them by law for that purpose. A few reports reached this office early in November. The majority of them did not, however, until after the 20th, and some of them not until the 11th of December. Less time then remained in which to make out the annual report from this department, than the law allows county clerks for making out their reports, while the labor of making the report from this office, is not less than thirty times that of making theirs. It has been necessary, hence, to make out this report in great haste, and the greater part of it must go to the printer without revision.

The labor of making the annual report from this office is such that two months would be a more reasonable time for completing it than two weeks.

The report from one county was received the 4th of December, inst., with the following note from the county clerk :

" I have delayed my report beyond the proper time, in order to get in all the reports from the towns. One you perceive, is still delinquent."

Another clerk says: "Inclosed are the returns of, this county, as nearly as can be ascertained from the returns to me now on file in this office."

I introduce these statements to show that in many cases the delay and errors in the reports are chargeable upon our *system*, and not faults of the clerks.

PART IV.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF OUR SCHOOL LAWS.

People generally are justly opposed to frequent changes in our laws, and perhaps unnecessary changes in our school law are attended with more injurious consequences than in any other department of legislation.

Table (B.) appended to this report, represents that 509 districts, about one-fourth of the entire number from which reports have been received, have not been supplied with the school law published in 1843. As our laws are to be revised this winter, and as it will probably be deemed necessary to send out a new edition of the school law for the use of the township and district officers, it is desirable that whatever changes may be deemed important, be made previous to the publication of the revised statutes. The two leading objects in view, in proposing these modifications, are 1st, To secure the establishment of common schools, to which every child in the state may have access, and 2d, To secure a more efficient supervision of the schools. It is believed at the same time that the aggregate expense of maintaining the schools under the contemplated law, will be less than at present.

From a simple arithmetical calculation, based upon data introduced in part II of this report, there are in the state at a moderate estimate, 15,000 children, between the ages of 4 and 18 years, whose parents do not reside within organized districts, and who, hence, are cut off from access to common schools. The design of Congress in granting lands to this state the proceeds of which, according to the terms of the grant, were to be invested in a permanent school fund, was to secure to every child in the state, to the latest posterity, the means of obtaining a good English education. The 10th article of our constitution, expressly provides for the universal establishment of common schools throughout the state. It says "The Legislature shall provide for a

system of common schools, by which a school shall be kept open and supported in each school district, at least three months in every year." And still, according to table (A) appended to this report, in one entire county, eighteen additional towns, and five hundred and eighty-eight additional districts, not one common school has been maintained the constitutional term! The following provision is respectfully suggested:

In case any district neglects to organize, or if organized, neglects or refuses to open a school according to the provisions of law, until the 10th day of May, in any school year, it shall be the duty of the inspector to open a school in said district, for three months at least, and longer at his discretion; to rent or provide a room in case the district has not a school house; to take the census, and discharge all the duties required by law of the district board, and apply the public money to which the district is entitled towards defraying the expense of the school. The residue of the expense, which shall not exceed fifty dollars any one year, together with the salary of the inspector, while engaged in the discharge of the legitimate duties of the district board, shall be assessed by the supervisor upon the taxable property of the district, to be collected in the same manner, and for the same compensation as other taxes, and to be drawn on the order of the instructor,

Provided, That no school district shall contain less than fifteen children within the legal ages, unless the territory of the district shall embrace nine sections or its equivalent, and *Provided*, also, That no district shall contain less than twenty-five children within the legal ages, unless the territory of the district shall embrace four sections or its equivalent.

In case any township neglects to elect a school inspector at the annual township meeting, or the one elected refuses or neglects to serve, the superintendent of public instruction is authorized to appoint an inspector for said town, who will discharge the duties of the office.

At the next annual township meeting, and annually thereafter, one school inspector shall be elected in each township of the state, who shall discharge all the duties hitherto devolving upon the board of school inspectors.

The school inspectors of every county shall meet at the office of

the county clerk the third Monday in April, and elect, by ballot, one of their number as president of the board. They shall also elect a vice president and corresponding secretary. The county clerk shall be *ex-officio* recording secretary of the county board of school inspectors.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to cause to be printed and forwarded to the office of each of the county clerks previous to the third Monday in April each year, a sufficient number of blanks for the annual reports of the school inspectors and directors of the county.

It shall be the duty of each school inspector to take the charge of the blanks for his township. It shall be the duty of the directors of school districts in each township to meet at the office of the township clerk the fourth Monday in April.

The school inspector shall be *ex-officio* chairman of their board, and the township clerk shall be their secretary. At this meeting the school inspector shall deliver to each director the necessary blank for his annual report.

The township board of school directors shall hold a second meeting at the office of the town clerk the Thursday next preceding the first Monday in October. At this meeting they shall deliver their annual reports to the school inspectors. If any report is deficient or erroneous, and the deficiency cannot be supplied or the error corrected at the time, it shall be the duty of such director to deliver his corrected report to the inspector, at his residence, on or before the ensuing Saturday.

It shall be the duty of the board of school inspectors to hold a second meeting, at the office of the county clerk, the Tuesday next following the first Monday in October. At this meeting they shall make out their annual report to the Superintendent, which shall be signed by the president of the board and the recording secretary.

Directors shall be allowed a day for their services. Their accounts shall be audited at the annual district meeting, and paid on the presentation of a certificate from the school inspector signifying that they have discharged their duty and made their report according to law.

Inspectors shall be entitled to a compensation of a day for

their services. Their account shall be audited by the township board and paid on the presentation of a certificate from the superintendent of public instruction, signifying that they have discharged their duty and made their report according to law.

The superintendent, on the receipt of the reports from the several counties, shall forward to the county clerk certificates for such inspectors as have discharged their duty and made their reports according to law.

I am fully satisfied that the passage of such laws would tend to strengthen weak districts, that scores of districts which have lost their organization would re-organize within one year, and that, with a very few exceptions, every district in the state would voluntarily sustain a school the constitutional term. At present there is very little community of feeling among inspectors of adjacent towns, or even among directors of adjacent districts. They may have a speaking acquaintance, and meet as townsmen and citizens, but not as school officers.

The proposed arrangement would bring together the school inspectors of a county twice every year; once soon after their election, to organize and elect officers; and again immediately after the termination of the school year, to make out their annual report to this department.

Previous to their first meeting, the superintendent could forward any communications designed to influence their official action, to the county clerk, by whom it might be laid before the board. The inspectors would also have an opportunity of interchanging views with inference to the best method of improving the schools under their immediate supervision, and of engaging in concert of action. Immediately after the inspectors return to their several towns, each meets the township board of school directors. Any suggestions which the superintendent may have made for the improvement of the schools, or any plans which the united wisdom of the school inspectors may have laid to increase their usefulness, might be communicated to every director of a school district in the township. The directors would also receive the blank for their annual reports, and if any point was not understood, explanations might be given by the inspectors. The directors of each township would be enabled to engage in concert of action for the improvement of their schools. Especially

would these meetings be favorable to the more extensive circulation, increased usefulness, and better preservation of the township libraries.

At the second meetings these objects might be further considered, and such others as experience might suggest. The reports would, in all probability, be far more perfect than they have hitherto been. They would, moreover, reach this office six weeks earlier than they now do.

With the proposed improvement in the school law, through the medium of county conventions of inspectors and town conventions of directors, the influence of the superintendent might be directly and sensibly felt by every parent and child in the remotest school districts of the Seagirt Peninsula.

It would be well, also, in my opinion, to provide for the purchase of apparatus and maps for the use of schools. Holbrook's apparatus for common schools, in the hands of a judicious teacher, cannot fail to interest and permanently benefit the majority of scholars in our common schools. The whole set, snugly boxed, may be obtained for ten dollars.

Mitchell's outline maps are an invaluable auxiliary in the study of geography. There are twenty-four large maps in the series, varying in surface from six to twenty-four square feet. The entire set put up in a port-folio, may be obtained, for fifteen dollars. The districts might be authorized to tax themselves for these purposes, or the township board of school directors might be authorized to appropriate the half mill tax [will after 1847] to the purchase of apparatus and maps whenever the township library shall contain 200 volumes.

The provision of the 78th section of the school law operates injuriously upon the interests of weak districts in many instances; and the propriety of its repeal is respectfully suggested. The statutes define the word "month" to mean a calendar month, which, exclusive of Sundays is twenty-six days, or four and one-third weeks. In many parts of the state, four weeks are, by common consent, considered a school month. I would suggest the propriety of defining a school month to signify four weeks, and allow the teacher to dismiss school Saturday afternoon, without losing time. This would be

merely lending the sanctions of law to a time-honored usage. A quarter, or three months, in a common school, would still be one week more than according to common usage it now is in our higher institutions of learning.

The following extract, from the report of the inspectors for Saline, Washtenaw county, is deemed worthy of consideration. In speaking of their township library, they say :

"The law appears to be deficient in regard to fractional districts, there being no way for such districts to obtain their books. It should be the duty of the inspectors to attach fractional districts to whole districts, when necessary, for library purposes." I think the change suggested would render the 31st section of the school law more simple and equitable. One part of a fractional district is frequently situated in a township possessing a library, while the other part is in a township possessing no library. Each part of fractional districts might be attached to an adjacent whole district, in the same town, for library purposes; and the director of the whole district might be authorized to draw from the township library the equitable proportion of books for his own district, and the fraction attached thereto. In case of joint districts, teachers are sometimes rejected by the inspectors of one town in which a district is in part situated, and subsequently certified by the inspectors of the town in which the other part of the district lies. To obviate this difficulty, the teacher should receive his certificate from the inspectors of the township to which the director is required by law to make his annual report.

PART V.

MEANS OF INCREASING THE USEFULNESS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are many prudential means of improving our schools, in addition to those already considered. I will at this time allude to but a few of the more important ones.

Teachers' Associations.

Wherever these associations have existed in the history of the past, intelligent practical teachers having a "zeal according to knowledge," have known their advantages. It is but recently that the public mind has adequately appreciated them. Wherever their operations are known and felt, their utility is acknowledged.

The following is an extract from a circular issued at this office in October last :

"To School Teachers.—Teaching is both a Science and an Art. The teacher, to be successful, needs not only himself thoroughly to understand the branches he proposes to teach, but he should also be *apt to teach*. There is probably no class of men who can so much improve themselves, and increase their usefulness, by forming associations for mutual improvement, as School Teachers. Such associations have, within a few years, been extensively formed in different portions of the Union, and especially in New York and New England. Their tendency uniformly has been to promote a healthy, social feeling among teachers; to magnify, in their own estimation, the great work of educating our country's youth; to increase their attachment thereto, and better to prepare them for the successful discharge of their duty as educators. By addresses, reports and discussions each has been enabled to avail himself of the experience of others; and thus all have had an opportunity of improving themselves in the Art of Teaching. The superintendent accepted an invitation to address the Teachers' Association of Lenawee county, the 29th of September. Their meeting, although not very numerously attended, was an interesting and a profitable one. This is the only Association of teachers in the state, of which he has any knowledge. There may be others. It is hoped there are. However this may be, he would respectfully, though earnestly, recommend their organization in every county of the state, with auxiliary town associations. If the teachers will move early in this matter, the superintendent will engage to meet them in every county, if his life and health are spared, during the ensuing winter, provided they will signify their desire to have him do so, and will call conventions at such times as he shall name for the several counties. Such an arrangement will enable him to embrace them all in a regular tour."

Since the publication of the circular from which this extract is taken, several "Teachers Associations," and "Educational Societies" have been organized in different counties of the state. I learn from the Eaton Bugle, that the Educational Society recently organized in Eaton county, has just held an interesting and profitable two days' session. The constitution provides for one vice president in each township of the county, who is also president of the township association auxiliary to the county association. I have recently received

several invitations to attend educational meetings in counties where associations have been organized, and from others where they have not been, which I shall do myself the pleasure to accept as soon as I can consistently with the discharge of other duties.

The proposed amendment of our school law would operate favorably upon such associations in counties and townships.

So far as I have the means of judging, our State is ripe for rapid improvement in the department of popular education.

Should a call be given for the organization of a College of Teachers in the early part of the ensuing summer, I am fully satisfied it would be promptly responded to from every part of the State. Professors in the University, principals of branches, and teachers of common schools, would unitedly engage in so noble an enterprise.

The principal of the branch at Pontiac in his recent report to this department, says: "I earnestly wish there might be a more free communication between the different branches, which might result in the uniform adoption of the best plan of instruction, the best course of studies, the best set of text-books, &c., which their united wisdom and experience could devise." Equally encouraging communications have been received from several sources.

A State Teachers Association was organized in New York in July last. A weekly Educational Journal was established, which is edited by a practical teacher. This association, with its organ—the Journal—has already become a powerful engine for good. Auxiliary county and town associations, are organized in every part of the state.—Common school examinations and celebrations are numerous. My successor in office in the superintendency of common schools in Jefferson county, in a recent communication, says: "We have had glorious times this summer. I have attended twenty-three celebrations and examinations, and have had the pleasure and honor of addressing probably thirty thousand people." This is but a specimen of the manner in which the great work of popular education is progressing in other counties in that state. What the Empire State has accomplished, her younger, though not less fair sister, the Peninsula State, may nope to achieve.

Heaven sells all pleasure, effort is the price."

School officers, school teachers, professional gentlemen, and citizens

generally, may here unite their energies, and "work together" for the improvement of our schools and the elevation of humankind.

Teachers Institutes. Normal schools, designed expressly for the education of professional teachers, are indispensable to the perfection of any system of national education. No teacher can be successful in imparting instruction in branches which he does not himself thoroughly understand. Still more: It is not only necessary for instructors of youth to be themselves thorough scholars; they must also be *apt to teach*. It will be of no avail to scholars hungering for the bread of intellectual life to know that their teacher is a profound scholar, and that in the secret recesses of his own mind all wisdom is treasured up, if he is not also ready to communicate. He should be enabled to place before the mind's eye of his pupils a map of his own thoughts, and a transcript of his own most elaborate investigations, which they can both read and understand. To attain this rare art most effectually, a thorough course of professional instruction is requisite. In the absence of such an institution, teachers' associations may accomplish a great amount of good. To these every teacher in the state may have access, while comparatively few would be enabled to attend a State Normal school. Teachers' Institutes are teachers' associations with protracted sessions. Where institutes have been established, the teachers of a county usually spend about two weeks in session, fall and spring, with a competent principal and experienced board of instruction, employed by a committee provided for that purpose. The several branches of study ordinarily pursued in our common schools, are reviewed; the different methods of instruction and modes of government are discussed; and plans are laid for concert of action. Lectures have generally been delivered before these Institutes by professional gentlemen and others, who from their devotion to the great work of popular education might appropriately be denominated common school missionaries.

Teachers' Institutes are of recent origin. They were first established in New York in 1843. Last year they were held in 19 counties, and during the months of September and October of the present year, more than 40 such institutes have been attended, in which 3000 teachers have received professional instruction, who are now engaged in teaching, at a moderate estimate, 120,000 children. Would it

not be well to encourage their establishment in this state by legislative provision? I entertain the opinion that if the state has \$25,000 to appropriate annually to the promotion of common school education, it would be productive of greater good to apply one or two thousand dollars, or even five thousand dollars, to assist in defraying the necessary expense of maintaining teacher's institutes in the different counties, and the residue to the support of schools, than to apply the whole to the payment of unqualified teachers, or even to those of ordinary attainments.

The following is an extract from the report of the school inspectors for Saline, Washtenaw county: "The board of school inspectors annually find too many inexperienced applicants. Our best teachers are those who are educated in the town." Similar statements have been received from several towns and counties.

The teacher's calling should rank among the learned professions. The lawyer is required to devote a series of years to a regular course of classical study and professional reading before he can find employment in a case in which a few dollars only are pending. With this we find no fault. But it should not be forgotten that the teacher's calling is as much more important than the ordinary exercise of the legal profession, as the unperishable riches of mind are more valuable than the corruptible treasures of earth.

We seek out from among us men of sound discretion and good report to enact laws for the government of our state and nation. And with this, too, we find no fault. It is right and proper that we should do so. But it should be borne in mind that it is the teacher's high prerogative not only so to teach the rising generation that they shall rightly understand law, but to infix in their minds the principles of justice and equity, the attainment of which is the high aim of legislation. While our legislators enact laws for the government of the people, the well qualified and faithful schoolmaster prepares those under his charge to govern themselves. Without the teacher's conservative influence, under the best legislation, the great mass of the people will be lawless; while the tendency of his labors is to qualify the rising generation who constitute our future freemen and our country's hope, to render an enlightened, a cheerful and a ready obedience to the high claims of civil law. The well qualified, faithful

teacher, becomes the right arm of the legislature. Once more: The physician is required to become thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy and physiology of the human body; in a word, to become acquainted with "the house I live in;" to understand the diseases to which we are subject, and their proper treatment, before he is allowed to extract a tooth, to open a vein, or administer the simplest medicine. Nor with this do we find fault, for we justly prize the body. It is the habitation of the immortal mind. When in health, it is the mind's servant, and ready to do its biddings; but darken its windows by disease and it becomes the mind's prison-house. But while the physician, whom we honor and love, is required to make these attainments before he is permitted *even to repair* the house I live in, should not he who teaches the *master* of the house be entitled to a respectable rank in society? He should, is the unanimous opinion of every enlightened citizen who duly appreciates the importance of the teacher's profession.

Educational Journal. Formerly a periodical devoted to the interests of popular education, was published in this state under the patronage of the legislature. This has been discontinued, for some reason to me unknown. Such a periodical is deemed an indispensable auxiliary to the work of common school education in New York, Massachusetts, and other states; and it seems to me to be equally important in Michigan. At present we have no efficient means of disseminating information on the subject of common schools.

The propriety of placing a copy of the successive annual reports from this office into the hands of school inspectors and school directors, has, in numerous instances, been suggested by both classes of these officers.

The following is an extract from the report of the inspectors of Litchfield, Hillsdale county: "Permit us in conclusion to say, that if the legislature would cause at least one copy of the report of the superintendent to be sent to the several boards of inspectors throughout the state, we believe that much good would result therefrom, as we should then know what your views were, and what suggestions you had made in order to promote the cause of education throughout the state, and thereby be enabled to second your efforts in advancing this great object."

There are many other prudential means of improving our schools, that might be profitably ingrafted upon our system, especially with the proposed amendments to the school law. With the consideration of one of them, I will conclude this report.

Female Influence.

Females are the natural guardians of children. Hence the fitness of the general custom of employing female teachers to take the charge of summer schools, where small children chiefly attend. In visiting schools of small children taught by gentlemen, I have frequently been reminded of the condition of young children in the families of widowers. Indeed, in visiting the schools of many young ladies, I have been reminded of widowers' families, in which the children were entrusted exclusively to the care of inexperienced domestics. When children are transferred from the family, to the neighborhood or village nursery, would it not be wisdom to continue the exercise of maternal supervision over them? The eye of the vigilant mother is ever quick to discover the wants of childhood, and her kind heart prompts her to supply those wants. In many districts the children of poor parents remain at home because their clothes need some attention which it is not convenient for the family to bestow. In such cases, should a committee of mothers call upon them to supply their little wants, and invite them to attend the school, what joy would spring up in their hearts. He that gives bread to a starving child, does the work of a christian, but whoever imparts the bread of intellectual life to a famishing mind, does an angel's work, and will receive his reward. Who in this world can so appropriately render this interesting service as "man's guardian angel?" Benevolent females are usually modest and unassuming. If the proper authorities in towns and districts will invite their co-operation they will cheerfully engage in this good work.

Since these remarks were prepared for the press, I have received a catalogue of the Teachers' Institute, of Oneida county, N. Y.—Among the distinguished lecturers before that body, was Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y., who is not only an eminently successful teacher, but is also an author of several valuable books.

Mrs. Willard presented, among others, the following resolutions to the consideration of a crowded audience in the court house :

Proposed to the Gentlemen only.

"Resolved, That we will forward the cause of common schools, by inviting the ladies of districts to which we severally belong, as we may have opportunity, to take such action in the common schools of such districts as may seem to us that they are peculiarly fitted to perform; and such as we regard as properly belong to their own sphere in the social system."

Proposed to the Ladies only.

"Resolved, That if the men, whom we recognize as by the laws of God and man, our directors, and to whose superior wisdom we naturally look for guidance, shall call us into the field of active labor in common schools, that we will obey the call with alacrity, and to the best of our abilities, fulfil such tasks as they may judge to be suitable for us to undertake."

Both of these resolutions were ably supported by Mrs. Willard and others, and unanimously adopted.

In obedience to the requirements of law, I have appended to this report a list of books which I regard suitable for use as text books in common schools, and a list of books for township libraries.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

IRA MAYHEW,
Sup't. of Public Instruction.

[A.]

ABSTRACT

OF THE

REPORTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS,

BY TOWNSHIPS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

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(A.)
ALLEGAN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	No. of citizens residing in each township, between ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept 3 months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	Number between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each unqualified teacher.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Allegan,	7	6	223	3	1	177	3	3	5	3½	12 25	5 00	5 00	—	3½	\$46 09
Gun Plain,	4	4	168	4	14	159	3	2	5	5	12 00	6 10	6 10	—	5	40 60
Manlius,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin,	4	3	35	—	3	26	20	—	2	6	—	5 53	5 53	—	4½	12 04
Newark,	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	1	3½	—	0 50	0 50	—	3½	—
Osago,	5	3	154	5	6	165	—	2	3	5	15 00	7 00	7 00	—	5	21 14
Trowbridge,	3	2	14	6	6	20	—	1	2	3	12 00	—	—	—	3	7 84
Watson,	3	3	61	—	4	60	23	1	1	3½	12 00	5 00	5 00	2½	4	17 64
Wayland,	3	2	23	—	3	18	—	—	—	3	—	4 00	4 00	—	3	—
Total,	30	24	736	18	39	673	55	8	19	32½	\$12 85	\$5 68	\$5 68	24	4	\$145 35

(A.) Continued.—BARRY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township, under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township, over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	Number between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher, through instruction.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by unqualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each unqualified teacher.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Assyria,	5	5	120	4	7	119	6	1	6	22	14 00	4 73	—	—	—	\$21 43
Barry,	3	2	43	—	—	50	—	1	1	13	10 50	4 50	—	8 00	7	7 00
Castleton,	3	2	37	1	—	30	6	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	12	15 61
Carlton,	4	4	68	5	—	54	3	—	3	12	—	4 00	—	—	6	12 00
Hastings,	2	1	47	—	2	49	—	1	2	6	12 00	6 00	—	—	3	4 48
Irving,	2	1	28	3	—	34	—	—	1	3	—	5 00	—	—	11	25 00
Johnstown,	3	3	101	—	1	90	—	1	4	15	10 00	4 55	—	—	—	25 02
Prairieville,	7	4	175	6	8	110	13	1	4	21	11 00	4 86	—	—	4	7 00
Thornapple,	1	1	43	1	6	50	4	1	1	6	12 00	6 00	—	—	15	21 03
Woodland,	6	5	62	—	4	82	4	—	6	20	—	4 90	—	—	9	12 32
Yankee Springs,	5	3	55	—	2	57	3	—	4	10	—	4 55	—	—	8	\$150 89
Total 11.	41	31	779	20	30	725	39	6	34	*12	11 58	4 90	2	8 00	8	

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Bainbridge,	6	5	97	-	2	75	61	1	3	5	14 00	6 46	6	24 00	5	\$26 68
Beaton,	2	1	38	12	-	57	-	1	1	7	14 00	5 00	-	-	4	12 17
Berrien,	4	3	198	-	7	81	48	2	3	5	11 00	5 00	-	-	3	19 99
Buchanan,	4	4	124	1	-	140	12	3	2	5	12 33	6 37	-	-	7	19 60
Bertrand,	11	7	405	11	15	365	10	5	6	6	14 10	7 23	10 1	47 00	5	-
Gallen,	3	2	39	2	2	43	2	1	1	4	14 00	5 00	-	-	3	39 37
Niles,	9	6	612	28	10	473	24	4	6	5 1	14 00	5 50	-	-	4	164 93
New Buffalo,	3	2	56	-	-	39	28	-	1	4 1	-	8 00	-	-	4 1	13 12
Oronoko,	6	6	238	5	13	201	-	1	6	5	13 00	5 16	-	-	-	47 58
Pipestone,	2	1	25	1	3	23	7	-	1	4	-	7 50	-	-	-	-
Royalton,	2	2	72	2	-	54	6	-	2	3	-	4 50	-	-	1 1	-
St. Joseph,	1	1	136	6	12	110	25	2	1	9	13 00	13 00	-	-	6	37 52
Wesaw,	2	2	33	1	2	36	-	3	-	4	8 00	-	-	-	4	15 73
Total 13.	55	42	2007	69	71	1688	323	23	33	5	\$12 74	6 50	16 1	\$71 00	4	\$396 47

(A.) Continued.—BRANCH COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township, under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township, over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	No. between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and either through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Average number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total number of months the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid such unqualified teachers in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Alganssee,	13	5	212	12	6	500	28	2	3	11 83	4 26	4 26	6	\$30 00	23	41 16
Bethel,	5	5	132	10	5	111	28	—	4	—	5 23	5 23	2	10 00	—	32 20
Batavia,	6	6	245	8	9	188	2	1	5	12 00	5 91	5 91	8	41 50	43	65 09
Butler,	6	2	70	—	4	74	—	1	3	14 00	5 00	5 00	—	—	6	22 31
Brownson,	3	5	146	2	8	126	18	3	5	12 00	5 50	5 50	—	—	3	35 56
Coldwater,	12	10	440	11	31	420	60	4	11	14 38	5 00	5 00	3	8 00	4	114 24
Gilead,	4	4	164	1	26	179	3	3	4	11 50	4 78	4 78	—	—	—	20 51
Girard,	8	6	240	4	5	173	3	4	5	12 00	4 50	4 50	—	—	6	45 36
Kinderhook,	3	3	92	14	9	87	9	2	4	7 50	5 17	5 17	2	7 00	4	20 74
Matteson,	3	3	115	2	2	30	15	1	4	12 00	5 25	5 25	—	—	—	—
Noble,	5	5	122	4	14	160	41	22	5	11 50	4 60	4 60	2	24 00	—	35 31
Ovid,	5	5	148	2	1	95	5	1	5	10 00	4 81	4 81	2	13 75	3	27 04
Quincy,	7	6	331	14	22	384	9	4	5	11 50	5 00	5 00	7	56 00	4	77 64

Sherwood,	6	6	179	3	7	167	15	3	6	6	12	44	5	15	6	—	—	41	60
Union,	7	5	205	2	14	192	14	2	6	6	15	00	6	81	5	—	—	34	41
Total 15.	94	81	2870	89	157	2586	245	33	75	5	\$11	97	\$5	13	43	191	25	613	37

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Albion,	12	8	396	10	26	338	33	4	8	7	12	—	5	98	3	18	7	15	50
Athens,	4	3	110	—	5	102	—	3	3	6	11	—	1	80	—	—	—	15	02
Battle Creek,	6	6	477	2	11	341	—	4	5	6	12	75	4	87	—	—	7	71	52
Bedford,	7	6	113	1	1	121	1	—	6	5	—	—	5	15	—	—	2	41	46
Burlington,	6	5	194	3	17	186	20	3	5	5	12	33	6	24	6	31	6	56	44
Clarence,	4	4	92	2	6	70	10	2	4	4	10	50	7	21	2	15	4	13	—
Clarendon,	5	4	234	4	19	226	12	3	4	7	13	—	7	21	—	—	5	29	27
Convis,	7	6	183	5	12	189	4	4	7	5	9	20	5	52	12	24	4	33	98
Eckford,	6	6	200	3	7	189	24	3	6	6	12	—	5	33	—	—	5	45	92
Emmett,	9	9	291	6	24	293	14	4	8	6	12	—	4	24	4	15	3	48	56
Fredonia,	6	6	159	4	5	141	—	4	2	4	10	75	4	93	7	32	3	—	—
Homer,	6	6	263	13	22	240	10	5	6	8	12	—	7	—	—	50	6	90	21
Lee,	5	1	2	—	4	28	—	1	1	4	11	—	4	33	2	15	6	—	—
Leroy,	6	6	189	1	—	228	—	3	6	5	10	—	5	15	—	—	5	17	33
Marshall,	7	7	609	16	23	507	86	5	6	7	16	—	7	10	6	65	3	196	50
Marengo,	6	6	335	8	16	247	14	6	6	6	13	50	5	50	4	39	6	99	34
Newton,	6	4	144	4	3	146	5	2	4	7	11	50	4	93	—	—	—	36	25
Penfield,	9	8	190	1	11	168	5	4	8	5	13	—	5	77	—	—	3	30	96
Sheridan,	9	6	251	6	14	150	13	2	8	5	12	—	5	51	2	12	8	13	15
Tekonsha,	6	4	168	3	25	192	—	4	3	5	11	28	5	—	5	24	4	50	96
Total 26.	132	111	4,610	82	251	4102	251	66	107	6	11	88	5	41	55	292	07	1007	37

(A.) Continued.—CASS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township, under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township, over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	No. between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by unequalled teachers.	Total amount of wages paid such unequalled teachers in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.	
Calvin,	4	3	138	0	5	100	26	1	2	4	\$12 00	6 00	1	12 00	23	\$25 00
Howard,	5	5	147	1	7	126	6	2	5	4	11 50	5 00	0	00 00	3	24 90
Jefferson,	5	4	262	6	29	201	0	4	2	4	13 62	5 68	3	14 91	3	71 50
LaGrange,	7	6	350	8	21	291	10	5	4	6	13 10	4 00	3	13 00	4	80 77
Marcellus,	2	2	70	0	5	47	30	0	3	3	none	5 59	3	12 00	3	12 88
Mason,	6	3	104	3	—	91	—	1	1	5	13 00	4 50	12	—	5	28 59
Milton,	6	5	199	3	1	156	18	3	5	5	12 00	5 00	10	86 50	—	37 72
Newburg,	3	3	87	2	8	83	16	2	3	4	13 50	5 00	—	—	2	12 69
Ontwa,	3	3	183	6	10	149	0	3	4	8	15 50	6 00	—	—	4	50 98
Pokagon,	7	4	108	12	9	158	—	4	5	10	10 50	0 00	4	48 00	5	25 70
Porter,	10	8	320	10	14	332	27	5	7	5	11 40	6 52	1	00 00	3	60 52
Penn,	5	4	215	1	15	159	2	4	3	5	11 33	5 27	3	13 00	1	39 05
Silver Creek,	5	3	70	1	1	40	5	1	1	3	5 00	5 00	—	—	2	7 19

Volina,	4	211	7	194	3	5	13 37	6 00	-	-	31	33 48
Wayne,	7	159	6	141	2	5	12 75	4 60	7	64 00	41	33 88
Total 15.	80	2623	56	1382358	146	40	12 06	\$5 29	47	263 41	3	544 76

CLINTON COUNTY.

Bath,	4	25	1	0	83	0	6	0	4 50	0	6	00 00
Bingham,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bengal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dewitt,	8	106	1	13	129	0	1	5	5 00	3	12 00	24 04
DuPlain,	4	114	2	7	84	11	1	10	4 66	0	00 00	22 40
Eagle,	4	131	1	1	111	18	0	4	4 03	23 64	31	30 80
Essex,	3	76	2	4	64	16	1	2	4 50	0	00 00	00 00
Greenbush,	1	28	2	2	24	1	2	3	7 00	0	00 00	6 72
Lebanon,	1	24	1	3	28	0	1	1	5 00	0	00 00	5 60
Olive,	1	25	0	2	25	0	1	3	4 33	0	00 00	7 27
Ovid,	1	16	0	2	18	0	1	6	5 00	0	00 00	11 44
Riley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victor,	4	46	1	-	35	-	2	6	4 50	-	5	-
Watertown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westphalia,	2	135	0	0	82	56	1	4	4 00	-	3	-
Total, 16.	33	726	11	30	633	101	9	19	4 78	5	35 64	110 27

EATON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township, under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township, over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	No. between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by unqualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid such unqualified teachers in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Brookfield,	2	2	59	16	6	49	1	1	1	34	8 00	4 33	—	—	3	36 29
Bellevue,	5	4	144	4	—	59	1	3	2	5	16 00	4 55	—	—	4	9 24
Benton,	4	3	31	—	—	33	1	2	2	5	10 00	5 00	—	—	6	8 30
Carmel,	5	4	80	5	4	80	3	1	6	4	8 00	5 00	1	—	3	21 10
Chester,	3	3	56	1	1	44	3	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	3	—
Delta,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eaton Rapids,	8	5	140	—	1	186	16	2	7	64	12 75	5 45	—	—	6	44 33
Eaton,	6	3	104	2	3	125	7	1	4	6	8 00	5 29	—	—	54	22 92
Kalamo,	5	5	84	—	6	96	7	2	3	5	11 50	4 58	—	—	4	21 45
Oneida,	6	4	77	1	—	72	—	—	4	5	4 40	4 40	—	—	4	15 56
Roxana,	4	4	57	3	3	60	—	1	3	4	9 00	3 77	2	—	5	14 28
Sunfield,	3	2	—	—	—	10	8	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	8 08
Tyler,	12	8	257	8	19	349	14	6	7	6	8 12	6 14	4	—	4	117 95

Vermontville,	3	3	39	1	79	1	3	64	12 00	5 61	1	2 33	6	33 30
Walton,	8	4	58	2	49	15	5	8		2 33			3	15 00
Whitcomb,														
Total, 16,	75	53	1351	37	471255	65	20	51	5	10 34	12	40 80	4	363 66

GENESEE COUNTY.

Argentine,	7	4	110	13	86	4	2	4	12 45 00	7 00	3	13 59	9	37 26
Atlas,	10	5	206	3	247	4	2	6	29 14 00		3	13 00	3	
Davison,	6	1	21	3	17	1	1	1	3 2 00		3	13 00	3	
Phint,	10	10	647	13	27	30	5	10	14 00	10 00	12	105 00	19	208 23
Flushing,	12	5	294	9	16	9	4	6	33 15 00	5 00	5	29 00		71 82
Fenton,	7	6	268	24	3	304	6	5	31 11 00	5 00	1	3 00	18	84 83
Forest,	2	0	39											
Genesee,	7	7	240	4	8	215	4	3	37 31 50	30 00	1	6 37	20	47 04
Grand Blanc,	10	10	364	9	19	394	9	7	43 48 50				26	179 74
Gaines,	2	1	4	4			1	3	16 00				3	1 69
Mundy,	6	3	175	4	16	214	3	6	36 32 00	4 00	9	36 00		
Richfield,	4	3	103	7	94	10	1	4	12 16 00	9 00			104	22 12
Thetford,	4	4	62	6	71	13	1	3	12 15 50	15 83				36 27
Vienna,	4	4	107	8	3	107	2	4	38 23 50	17 00			7	32 33
Total, 14,	61	63	2651	104	94	2040	94	23	71 24 18 46	11 43	34	186 87	13	201 42

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

(A.) Continued.—HILLSDALE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which returns have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township, under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township, over 4 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	Number between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by unpaid teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each township.	Average number of months each township has been kept by unpaid teachers.	Average number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by unpaid teachers.	Amount of school money received from township treasurer, reported by township clerk.
Adams,	7	7	272	10	22	276	13	5	7	54	10 00	5 00	4	50 00	4	4	164 91
Allen,	8	8	177	14	13	186	15	1	6	5	14 00	6 00	24	12 50	3	3	17 29
Camden,	5	5	103	2	6	107	8	8	5	5	10 28	4 33	11	5 00	4	4	25 33
Cambria,	11	4	62	2	3	85	10	0	5	54	14 00	6 00	21	12 00	2	2	14 56
Payette,	10	7	446	17	38	498	10	3	2	6	14 00	6 00	3	20 00	3	3	100 53
Florida,	4	4	117	8	—	118	—	2	2	2	9 00	5 00	—	—	—	—	29 68
Litchfield,	8	6	319	25	26	347	—	5	8	64	12 00	5 25	—	—	—	—	90 08
Moscow,	9	8	285	14	20	270	8	5	5	51	13 00	5 00	8	24 25	5	5	123 45
Philmont,	15	8	215	4	10	227	17	5	8	51	12 70	4 30	1	—	1	1	36 69
Reading,	6	6	231	8	11	254	1	3	9	51	12 00	5 00	61	28 00	4	4	157 61
Scotch,	7	3	31	—	—	40	—	3	3	44	—	—	6	—	4	4	15 00
Scipio,	8	5	120	7	12	264	9	9	7	51	15 00	5 25	—	—	—	—	62 90
Somerset,	12	7	268	8	28	290	22	14	7	6	15 25	4 60	3	36 00	4	4	66 57

[illegible]

(A.) Continued.—IONIA COUNTY.

Township	Total number of school districts in each of the seven townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 16, residing in districts in which schools have been kept twelve months or "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township over 15 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	No. between 4 and 16 that have not attended any school, who cannot read, fluently write legibly, and appear through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of pupils in the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each township.	Number of months in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 16 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township residents, reported by township clerk.
Berlin	4	4	161			161		4	4		\$6.00	12				6.88
Boston	3	3	59			59		1				5				7.08
Danby	3	3	46			46										16.75
Easton	5	5	102			102		1	9	10.00	8.00	9				45.84
Ionia	5	5	136			136		3	4	9.00						10.94
Keweenaw	5	5	190			190		5	6	12.00	6.00	37				69.85
Lions	7	6	173			281		2								4.76
Montcalm	1	1														
North Plains	2	2	57			44		2	3		9.00	7				
Orange	1	1	9			10		2	6	11.00						36.04
Oshtemo	4	3	142					6	6	12.00		14				36.06
Portland	5	5	226			223		3	3							17.94
Ronald	4	4	61			54		3	3		5.00					

(A.) Continued.—JACKSON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township, under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township, over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	No. between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by unqualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid such unqualified teachers in each township.	Average number of months each scholar between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Columbia,	14	12	388	11	24	472	7	8	13	6	12 00	4 72	2	14 00	4	175 00
Concord,	7	7	262	6	30	280	6	4	6	4	12 75	5 50	6	14 00	4	29 48
East Portage,	14	7	257	3	19	248	2	2	8	5	12 91	4 50	—	—	—	50 15
Grass Lake,	12	10	470	50	—	521	—	16	5	7	7 00	—	—	—	—	85 00
Hanover,	10	10	319	3	7	277	—	7	9	5	11 50	5 00	3	30 00	—	72 50
Henrietta,	4	3	59	2	3	70	24	1	3	6	14 00	5 00	—	—	6	4 79
Jackson,	18	12	946	27	34	611	46	10	9	5	9 00	—	3	30 00	5	258 00
Leoni,	12	11	497	14	30	530	19	9	7	5	11 00	4 00	8	46 00	5	48 80
Liberty,	12	9	235	5	29	315	—	3	12	4	13 00	5 75	8	46 00	4	14 00
Napoleon,	11	11	450	12	27	450	8	5	7	4	10 00	4 00	—	37 00	4	133 53
Parma,	7	3	160	3	2	136	—	2	4	6	14 00	5 50	—	—	6	44 80
Pulaski,	8	7	201	5	16	222	1	4	5	7	13 00	5 00	8	25 00	4	558 00
Rives,	7	6	209	2	11	191	—	2	6	4	12 00	5 00	6	42 00	8	52 36

Sandstone,	9	19	346	25	13	377	—	6	7	5½	12 00	45 00	—	7	28 60	4	56 70
Spring Port,	6	16	136	2	13	213	12	5	5	5	10 00	5 00	—	1	12 00	6	85 48
Spring Arbor,	7	6	203	8	10	251	—	4	3	5	11 00	4 00	—	6	129 00	7	19 50
Tompkins,	4	4	79	—	2	80	8	1	6	6	14 00	5 50	—	—	—	5½	15 68
Total 17.	162	123	5207	178	275	3258	133	69	115	51	11 73	4 90	—	58	439 00	5	1653 79

(A.) Continued.—KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	No. of children reported in each township, between ages of 4 and 18, residing in dwellings in which schools have been kept 3 months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township, over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	Number between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each unqualified teacher in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Alamo,	4	3	79	—	11	100	—	2	3	44	13 50	5 00	5 00	—	—	2	22 40
Brady,	9	4	133	—	—	133	20	1	5	5	13 00	6 00	6 00	—	—	—	93 15
Constock,	9	7	279	1	13	233	17	2	8	54	18 00	5 50	5 50	—	—	4	72 48
Charleston,	7	7	329	—	18	324	—	6	5	44	12 50	4 50	4 50	14	4 00	44	75 14
Cooper,	7	5	198	7	13	222	10	4	5	6	12 00	5 50	5 50	—	—	34	48 30
Climax,	4	4	161	3	8	165	7	3	1	4	12 50	6 50	6 50	4	21 25	44	44 52
Kalamazoo,	*9	9	602	65	9	316	27	6	6	4	8 25	5 50	5 50	17	240 00	6	48 67
Oakhtemo,	6	6	157	5	14	203	6	2	7	5	12 50	6 00	6 00	—	—	3	35 70
Portage,	6	6	193	18	16	219	—	3	7	54	12 00	5 50	5 50	2	7 00	5	49 63
Pavillion,	3	3	89	9	1	92	1	1	4	74	7 00	—	—	—	—	*35	22 38
Prairie Ronde,	6	6	253	9	29	224	—	5	7	6	12 00	5 00	5 00	2	9 62	—	—
Richland,	5	4	177	9	12	184	6	2	3	5	11 00	5 50	5 50	6	49 00	4	26 53
Rose,	6	4	129	7	—	79	19	24	3	34	10 00	4 50	4 50	7	38 50	4	19 07

Schoolcraft, .	7	5	284	1	19	292	12	3	3	6	14	37	6	66	10	100	00	4	68	68
Texas, . . .	2	2	84		9	89	6	1	3	5	13	00	6	08	2	12	90	6	15	68
Total 15.	90	75	3147	128	72	2876	131	41	70	5	12	11	6	55	52	476	37	6	641	26

KENT COUNTY.—[A.]—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township, under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township, over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	No. between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each unqualified teacher in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Ada, ..	8	6	151	5	0	170	6	1	4	12 00	4 12	3	12 00	5 1	39 63
Byron, ..	4	3	141	5	0	93		1	4	16 00	5 50				35 47
Caledonia, ..	2	2	34	1	1	34		2	5		4 75			4 1	4 50
Courtland, ..															
Grand Rapids, ..	5	5	366	8	6	126	2	3	4	26 67	6 25	8	20 00		59 00
Plainfield, ..	4	4	196	8	5	176	6	2	4	13 00	5 50			3	34 75
Paris, ..	7	3	102	3		116		1	4	12 00	5	3	12 00	3	16 51
Vergennes, ..	10	7	235						2 1						75 75
Walker, ..	10	5	236	3	4	167	22	3	4	12 50	5 50			4	42 45
Total 9.	50	35	1534	33	16	882	38	11	26	4 15 36	5 23	9	44 00	4	\$306 06

LAPEER COUNTY.

Attica, .	6	4	116	2	0	96	1	6	3	10 00	4 25	4	8 09	3	11 50
Bristol,*	12	11	495	14	17	459	9	7	4	10 85	5 67	4	8 09	3	115 96
Dryden,	8	6	285	1	10	208	28	4	5	4	12 00	8	66 50	3½	67 72
Elba, .	*2	2	42		2	58	1	2	4½		4 15			4	3 92
Hadley,	6	6	207	11	10	217	6	8	5	12 50	5 70	25	22 50	3	39 60
Lapeer,	6	4	218	6	9	150	29	3	2	11 33	5 25	7½	31 00	3½	62 72
Mayfield,	3	3	81	2	4	87	27	1	5	12 00	4 92	2	8 00	5½	26 88
Marathon,	4	3	62	1	3	49	17	0	2	5½	00 00			4½	12 00
Metamora,	6	4	127	0	8	143	1	3	6	11 50	4 50	3	13 00	103½	36 60
Total.	55	43	1663	37	63	1467	123	24	40	5	11 45	4 98	49	4	\$377 90

(A) Continued.—LENAWEE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18 residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	No. between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools in each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid such unequalled teachers.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Adrian,	17	15	946	36	51	901	100	13	17	6 1/2	13 33	6 24	7	36 98	5	382 38
Blissfield,	9	9	313	24	10	279	30	0	9	3	13 00	5 00	0	00 00	2	69 50
Cambridge,	7	5	201	3	15	138	30	3	2	3	13 33	5 13	0	00 00	3	64 56
Dover,	13	12	504	13	56	530	10	9	8	5	12 44	5 13	17	90 00	4	154 03
Fairfield,	13	8	395	4	23	346	38	10	1	4	11 51	4 50	14	78 00	4 1/2	103 89
Franklin,	13	13	478	10	35	439	4	7	13	6	12 51	5 54	3	13 00	3 1/2	109 95
Hudson,	13	7	257	13	3	246	4	5	5	6	12 40	5 45	7 1/2	41 24	4	48 24
Macon,	7	7	305	5	29	202	7	8	4	6	15 33	5 50	4	24 00	4	66 76
Madison,	11	9	607	12	38	547	27	7	7	6	13 43	5 00	13 1/2	122 00	4	142 88
Medina,	17	8	297	6	19	305	28	3	7	4	14 33	5 57	0	24 00	4	44 83
Ogden,	5	5	146	2	7	185	10	3	5	4	11 00	4 50	0	00 00	2	36 48
Palmyra,	12	7	316	8	14	330	22	8	8	4	13 00	6 04	5	24 00	2	55 15
Raisin,	11	11	460	36	2	396	22	8	8	5	14 00	5 00	13	24 00	2	201 95

Ridgeway,	5	5	211	1	200	19	6	2	5	12 86	6 00	14	28 00	6	15 90
Riga,	8	2	42	4	48	3	1	2	3	8 00	5 00			6	22 68
Rollin,	10	6	313	15	7 199	8	1	11	6	10 50	4 80	1	5 62	2 1	78 20
Rome,	18	14	516	21	21 492	8	7	17	6	11 13	5 00	11	41 00	5	175 20
Seneca,	7	7	207	1	11 274	5	5	8	5	13 00	5 00	3	19 50		64 48
Tecumseh,	12	11	793	17	72 669	55	10	12	7	16 00	6 50	2	12 50	6	229 43
Woodstock,	9	9	288	10	18 333	11	2	10	5	12 50	4 50	2	30 00	3 1	139 60
Total, 20.	209	172	7685	240	432 6993	371	111	156	5	12 73	5 27	122	584 60	4	\$2146 57

(A.) Continued.—LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 15, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township over 15 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	Number between 4 and 15 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 15 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Brighton, .	11	11	354	12	19	314	20	6	5	4	6 67	4 00	3	46 00	3	90 71
Conway, .	5	2	54	4	19	51	15	1	2	4 1	10 00	4 00	3	4 1	4 1	7 56
Deerfield, .	7	7	191			191		2	5	4	11 00	1 25			3	52 55
Green Oak, .	11	9	287	3	5	368	7	6	5	5	12 00	4 50	3	7 50	3	72 48
Genoa, .	7	7	222	20	12	206	33	4	6	4	12 00	5 00	5	22 00	3	54 00
Howell, .	5	5	252			199		2	4	5	13 00	5 00				47 88
Handy, .	4	3	93		6	117		2	3	6	7 00	5 00			4	10 25
Hamburg, .	8	8	249	4	27	286	2	5	8	5	12 00	5 00			5	50 60
Hartland, .	8	7	262	3	12	279	2	3	6	5	12 50	5 50	3	19 25	5	67 57
Isoco, .	8	4	65	3	3	34		5	4	3	11 50	5 50	5	10 50	4	21 48
Marion, .	9	8	204	9	24	274	11	5	4	4	10 00	4 50	8	42 00	3	27 16
Oceola, .	10	8	227	6	14	268	3	4	6	4	10 00	4 50	2 1	12 25	4 1	65 14
Putnam, .	9	6	223	5	19	259		3	6	6	10 90	5 00	7	52 00	5	40 00

Tyrone,	8	4	150	2	5	172	3	4	5	12	00	4	50	9	26	60	4	33	60
Tuscola,	7	3	90		12	77	4	5	3	11	50	4	50				2	25	48
Unadilla,	17	7	318	11	26	133	7	5	5	12	50	4	50	3	12	60		76	13
Total 16.	134	99	3241	63	184	3181	93	82	41	10	91	4	62	531	251	50	4	742	59

(A.) Continued.—MACOMB COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	No. of children reported in each township between ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept 3 months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	Number between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly and cipher through instruction.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by unqualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each unqualified teacher in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.					
Armada,	10	9	396	10	12	404	5	8	39	12	50	6	00	10	53	00	34	107	92	
Bruce,	10	10	470	9	17	408	21	7	8	52	11	50	5	75	9	58	00	5	131	25
Chesterfield,	4	4	243	8	6	236	29	3	5	32	12	50	7	22	4	16	00	44	67	14
Clinton,	14	8	529	4	8	315	16	5	4	38	12	50	6	75	12	42	76	44	88	48
Erin,	2	2	147			62	73	1	2	9	11	00	4	00	9	57	00	44	64	33
Harrison,	3	1	68		4	33	36	1		4	12	00			3			3	21	00
Lenox,	6	4	137	4	7	141		6	20	38	12	50	4	50				4	33	53
Macomb,	7	7	332	4	24	357	18	6	5	35	12	50	5	59	6	25	00	4	86	80
Richmond,	6	6	240	16	233	11	11	3	6	31	13	00	5	25				24	49	54
Ray,	12	8	389	7	20	391	16	6	9	51	11	00	5	00	2	22	00	5	101	40
Sterling,	7	7	266	1	7	216	8	2	9	33	12	50	5	75	3	11	25	3	41	78
Shelby,	10	9	471	6	12	366		7	9	57	12	65	5	25	84	39	50	5	132	80
Washington,	14	9	472	12	18	421	3	9	5	56	13	75	5	00	15	90	00	27	107	80

Warren, - - -	5	3	102	-	2	74	-	3	11	-	4	00	3	30	00	4	13	84		
Total,	110	87	4960	88	137	3657	236	55	79	33	12	28	5	39	804	444	51	4	1031	66

MACKINAC COUNTY.

The County Clerk wrote me as follows, under date of Nov. 7 :

"I am sorry to report that no returns for the present year have been received by me from the school inspectors of any town in this county. I can consequently make no report, except to notify you of this fact."

"This remissness on the part of the proper officers is inexcusable, as we have several respectable schools in this county, and the number of children large, and increasing."

(A.) Continued.—MONROE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	Number of children reported in each township, between the ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept three months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township.	Number 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	No. between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly, and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Each township number of months the schools of qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by unqualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid such unqualified teachers in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Ash,	15	10	450	2	10	186	58	1	6	24	2 68	1 75	3	15 00	1	81 40	
Bedford,	9	8	298	11	60	177	57	4	8	44	5 78	3 15	64	36 00	3	130 97	
Dundee,	11	10	353	4	22	399	9	8	10	6	12 00	5 59	54	36 00	6	117 45	
Erie,	6	5	345	12	18	180	141	3	6	4	12 00	5 98	2	17 00	3	77 84	
Exeter,	6	4	131	2	84	10	10	2	3	4	8 00	4 00				16 80	
Frenchtown,	10	3	129	1	1	64	62	2	3	54	12 00	5 00			3	28 41	
Ida,	4	4	144			71			4								
London,	7	5	203	3	9	214	3	2	7	5	11 00	5 00	3	12 00	5	58 75	
La Salle,	10	6	234	6	21	218	3	4	8	6	9 39	5 50	*37	23 00	4	71 90	
Monroe,	11	4	390	9	3	188	121	1	6	54	12 00	7 27			+25	73 68	
Milan,	6	3	108	2	10	116	1	2	3	6	11 00	4 50	04	2 25	5	26 52	
Rainville,	8	8	234	7	21	198		7	4	44	10 25	4 77			44	46 76	
Summertield,	5	4	145	6	9	110	4	2	3	7	14 00	5 66			5	39 20	

Whitford, .	5	5	169	10	3	169	1	2	6	5	14	14	4	67	3	9	00	42	14	
Total 14.	113	79	3303	75	187	2374	470	40	73	5	19	32	4	83	60	150	25	4	809	82

(A.) Continued.—OAKLAND COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	No. of children reported in each township between ages of 4 and 18, residing in dwellings in which schools have been kept 3 months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township over 15 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	Number between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total amount of wages paid each unqualified teacher.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Avon,	12	6	492	12	43	469	3	6	6	50	14 37	7 18	7 29 00	4	131 35
Addison,	6	6	209	2	3	172	4	4	4	28	12 00	5 86	4 16 00	4	51 80
Bloomfield,	10	7	378	6	13	261	79	5	5	33	12 50	5 50	7 33 50	4	130 19
Brandon,	9	9	281	10	19	262	12	5	7	46	10 10	5 36	5 25 00	4	58 20
Commerce,	12	10	418	9	13	444	17	6	8	64	12 16	4 65	5 63 95	5	124 19
Farmington,	14	13	539	21	49	635	1	12	1	59	12 77	6 50	15 63 95	5	267 16
Groveland,	5	7	283	4	10	327	14	4	9	42	11 87	5 27	6 27 00	5	73 57
Highland,	9	7	207	15	14	285		4	5	31	11 33	4 00	3 27 00	3	48 37
Holley,	7	5	187	4	36	212	9	4	6	84	13 25	6 25	6 13 00	6	48 64
Independence,	7	6	327	9	20	338	19	6	5	42	11 66	4 75	3 13 00	8	81 28
Lyon,	6	11	422	8	3	581		11	7	72	11 91	5 17	100 00		124 30
Milford,	12	9	303	2	26	351	11	5	7	42	13 20	4 43	3 13 00	3	103 33
Novi,	12	11	530	16	16	328	2	5	6	83	12 56	5 28			126 65

Oakland, -	12	9	353	13	39	315	11	8	9	56	11 83	4 50	6	20 00	4	87 64
Oxford, -	7	7	334	7	25	326	8	4	8	44	11 39	5 42			5	86 92
Orion, -	10	10	389	8	43	354	5	6	11	55½	11 40	5 55	3	12 00	4	88 07
Pontiac, -	12	10	515	6	22	496	24	3	1	46	11 57	4 88	6	40 00	4	108 72
Rose, -	7	7	217	6	20	236	9	5	6	36½	10 20	4 21	6	32 46	6	51 58
Royal Oak, -	9	7	353	5	10	419	1	2	8	43	11 33	5 84	11	116 00	8	100 66
Southfield, -	13	9	411	18	27	519	52	10	4	50½	12 12	6 08	9½	46 72	4	163 75
Springfield, -	16	6	216	6	9	284	2	2	9	38	12 25	5 66	3	9 00	5	49 71
Troy, -	13	12	494	17	42	519	4	11	6	57	13 20	5 07	8	40 00	4	117 81
Waterford, -	9	9	393	3	16	353		7	8	51	11 36	5 06	6	24 00	6	98 00
West Bloomfield, -	12	10	406	12	16	379		9	5	49	12 37	5 63	7	35 00	4	125 63
White Lake, -	9	9	300	10	13	378	9	7	14	54	11 50	4 51			4	82 21
Total, 25.	245	214	8962	231	547	9191	296	152	168	148	12 00	5 26	124	682 63	5	\$2535 73

SAGINAW COUNTY.

Hampton,	1	1	27	1	1	20	20	1	0	3	10 00	0 00	0	0 00	3	9 52
Saginaw,	5	4	161	1	7	132	7	2	2	14	13 00	6 50	3	13 00	5	22 00
Titabawassee,	5	2	40	0	0	38	4	1	1	6	10 00	5 00	4	16 00	5	5 32
Tuscola,	1	1	35	0	5	24	6	0	1	4	0 00	7 00	0	0 00	4	7 00
Total, 4.	12	8	263	2	13	214	27	4	4	7	11 00	6 17	7	29 00	4	43 84

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

Antrim,	3	2	51	7	2	29	22	1	4	7 00	8	4	13 00			
Bennington,	9	6	178	4	6	169	20	2	8	4 80	3	3	52 43			
Burns,	5	4	117	4	2	123	21	1	3	5 20	3	5	12 60			
Caledonia,	4	3	88			57			2	6 00		7	17 30			
Middlebury,																
New Haven,	1	1	28	3		26			3							
Owosso,	2	2	101		2	89	3	1	4	4 50	1	7 53	22 50			
Perry,	3	3	90		1	103	1	1	3	4 19	15	4	22 96			
Sciota,	2	1	21		2	23	23		1	4 00		3	10 00			
Shiawassee,	5	5	209	7	29	176	8	3	5	4 00		5	61 35			
Vernon,	8	6	175	3	8	163	20	2	7	4 25		2	32 14			
Venice,	1	1	27		3	27		1	5	5 00		3	9 52			
Woodhull,	4	4	65			*3		1	3	10 00						
Total, 13.	47	58	1145	24	55	987	118	12	33	5	12 43	4 89	27	29 03	4	253 80

(A.) *Continued.*—ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

[illegible]

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.										58	47	2006	78	451396	95	15	43	5	13 01	5 64	13	72 25	3½	453 67
Total, 13.																								
Burr Oak,	5	3	102	6	5	114	2	2	3	4	111 00	5 25									4½	13 00	2	26 87
Colon,	7	7	227	9	8	219	9	4	6	4½	12 00	5 25											3½	31 08
Constantine,	10	6	310	4	13	212	54	4	4	5	15 00	6 00											2½	58 56
Fawn River	4	3	173	2	6	154	6	2	2	4½	13 50	4 50									3	12 00	2½	40 20
Florence,	5	5	263	6		211	27	2	6	5½	15 00	7 25									3½	21 00	4	52 89
Flowerfield,	3	2	125	4	2	118	17	2	2	3½											4	22 41		31 65
Fabius,	6	3	91	4	5	86	4	1	3	4	12 00	10 00									4	20 60	3	13 44
Leonidas,	6	4	147	2	7	130	10	3	3	5½	11 00	5 00											3½	23 07
Lockport,	7	4	223	4	7	228		3	4	7	16 33	6 00									3	16 50	7½	43 12
Mendon,	5	2	59			85		1	1	4	11 00	6 00												
Mottville,	6	4	185	3	4	95		3	1	6	15 50	5 62											4½	54 39
Nottowa,	9	9	319	16	31	289	14	9	7	6	13 00	7 00									11	114 00	3½	97 44
Park,	6	5	200	3	9	154	37	2	3	3½	11 50	5 00									3½	23 00	3½	38 27
Sturgis	4	4	258			149		4		3½	16 00												3	63 31
Sherman,*																								
White Pigeon,	3	3	251		11	164	12	4		5	15 50										3½	18 38		60 21
Total 16.	91	64	2933	63	108	2403	192	46	45	5	13 45	6 07									40	260 89	3½	634 48

	2	2	52	2	12	82	2	2	5	10	00	4	50	3	25	00	4	5	13	30	
	46	35	901	26	70	894	78	15	19	4	13	08	5	07	3	25	00	4	5	246	81
Waverly,																					
Total, 14.																					
WASHTENAW COUNTY.																					
Ann Arbor,	17	14	1161	11	4	618	6	4	10	5	17	50	9	75	6	57	00	5	415	54	
Augusta,*	8	7	221	4	11	201		1	1	5	11	00	5	00					54	34	
Bridgwater,	8	7	342	19	17	309		5	6	6	10	25	5	00					89	04	
Dexter,	12	9	237		15	230		3	9	5	13	06	5	52	2	24	00	3	56	84	
Freedom,	8	8	416	2	17	262	65	4	8	5	11	62	6	64	4	18	00	4	158	69	
Lima,	10	10	325	11	22	333	11	5	11	5	13	10	5	34	4	16	00	5	95	27	
Lodi,	12	10	349	3	15	273	14	9	8	6	8	92	5	30	4	12	00	4	164	97	
Lyndon,	9	9	269	3	4	232	23	5	11	5	12	00	4	94	3				163	29	
Manchester,	10	10	418	2	22	411	11	4	7	4	12	12	5	56	3	33	00	4	116	12	
Northfield,	11	11	404	10	26	413		8	7	6	11	54	5	61	8	45	00	4	131	32	
Pittsfield,	10	10	379	5	42	407	18	9	10	7	12	40	5	12	2	9	00	3	164	47	
Sharon,	9	8	285	5	25	304	17	8	9	6	13	33	5	62	5	67	34	7	108	89	
Salem,	14	14	550	18	91	768	23	13	7	5	12	50	4	75	12	60	00	5	164	00	
Superior,	11	8	370	9	124	282		5	6	5	12	70	5	45	10	59	00	4	111	77	
Scio,	11	11	572	7	15	416	21	7	9	5	13	58	5	62	14	91	00	4	157	00	
Sylvan,	7	7	299	4	15	382	17	5	6	6	13	80	5	76	6	50	00	5	58	52	
Saline,	11	9	593	4	24	495		7	8	7	11	60	4	19	3	36	00	4	151	79	
Webster,	12	9	303	2	17	298	20	4	9	6	15	00	4	34	2	24	00	4	128	77	
Ypsilanti,	16	16	928	9	46	936	70	9	15	6	15	72	5	20	10	55	00		248	13	
York,	13	12	504	9	62	362	2	11	10	6	12	55	4	80	9	43	00	5	145	31	
Total 20.	219	199	8925	137	614	7872	318	121	167	54	12	71	5	48	104	700	34	4	2783	98	

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

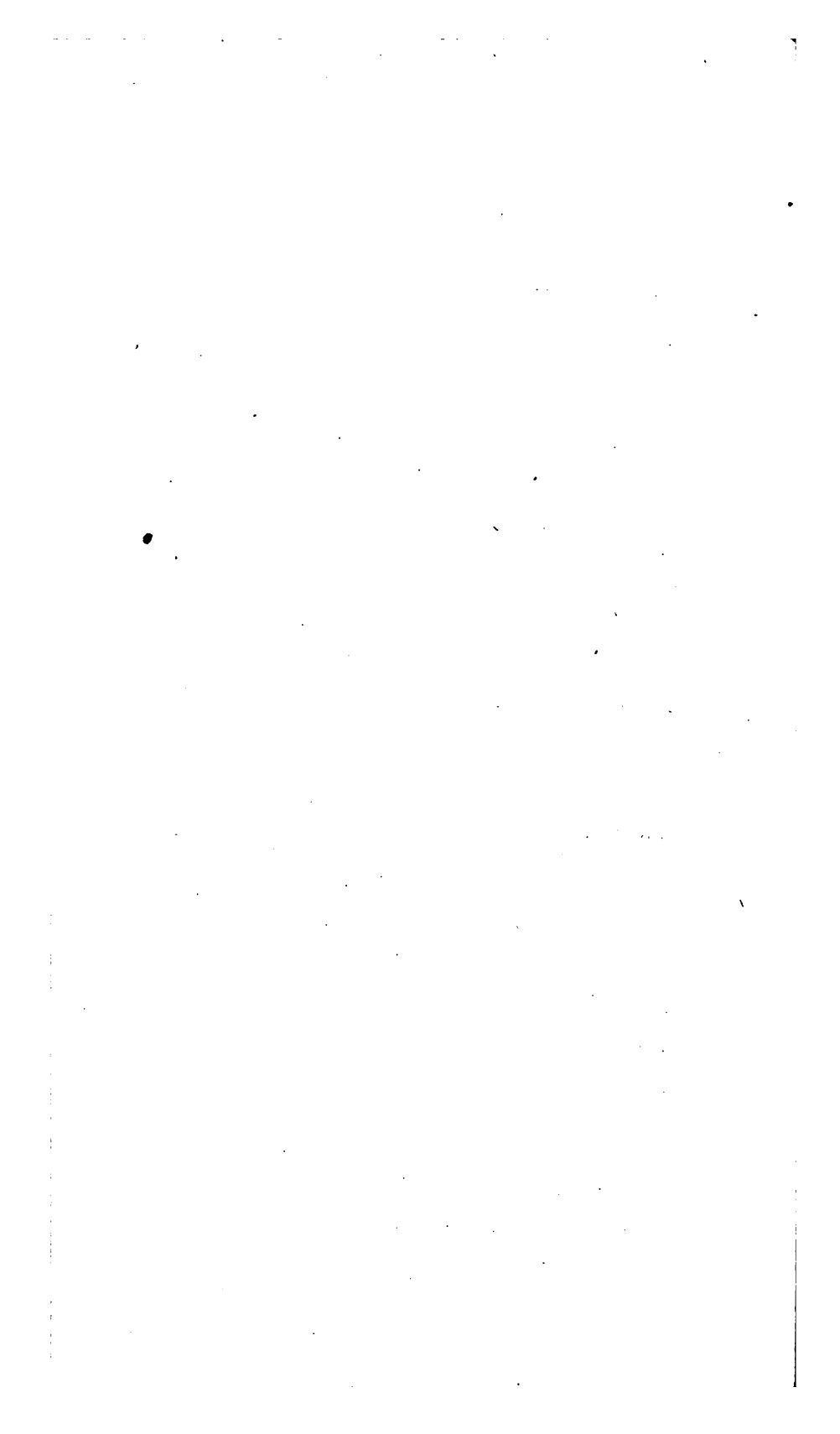
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(A.) Continued.—WAYNE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total number of school districts in each of the several townships.	Number of districts in each township from which reports have been received.	No. of children reported in districts in which ages of 4 and 18, residing in districts in which schools have been kept 3 months by "qualified teachers."	Number attending school in each township under 4 years of age.	Number attending school in each township over 18 years of age.	Whole number that have attended school in each township during the year.	Number between 4 and 18 that have not attended any school, who cannot read fluently, write legibly and cipher through interest.	Number of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each township.	Number of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each township.	Average number of months the schools of each township have been taught by qualified teachers.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each township.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each township.	Total number of months all the schools of each township have been kept by qualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid each unqualified teacher in each township.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.
Brownstown,	9	6	215	87	22	261	5	4	5	12 40	5 00	5 00	13	51 00	5	91 32
Canton, -	14	12	559	87	10	635	15	11	5	12 76	5 18	5 18	6	51 00	5	97 94
Dearborn,	10	8	436	3	5	377	24	1	4	13 00	8 57	8 57	7	64 00	2	103 96
Detroit, -	1	1	4039			1327		4	8	29 17	16 67	16 67	1	3 50	7	1067 78
Ecorse, -	5	5	336	6	14	231	97	2	4	12 00	5 37	5 37	1	24 00	2	83 23
Greenfield,	12	5	328	10	4	237	88	3	3	9 25	6 00	6 00	4	24 00	4	148 50
Huron, -	5	3	159		10	127	18	2	2	12 50	4 50	4 50	4	6 25	2	34 45
Hamtramck,	12	9	824	1	4	354	90	11	1	11 81	4 00	4 00	53	6 25	4	260 09
Livonia, -	10	10	509	9	45	531	25	9	10	13 33	4 75	4 75	6	6 25	6	165 64
Monguagon,	3	2	264			156			7	12 70	6 00	6 00				
Nankin, -	7	7	471	3	22	450	8	10	6	14 47	5 97	5 97	11	6 00	4	148 56
Plymouth,	17	9	894	5	31	962	6	15	6	14 47	5 97	5 97	23	12 00	4	309 14
Redford, -	10	10	573	4	35	392	30	7	5	14 69	5 83	5 83	23	12 00	6	148 42



[A.]
ABSTRACT
OF THE
REPORTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS,
BY TOWNSHIPS,
[CONTINUED.]



(A.)
ALLEGAN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Allegan,	425 00				8	8	70	2 00	60	60	10	2	101	4	79 74	
Gun Plain,	10 00				4	1									25 00	
Manlius,															25 00	
Martin,	100 00		2	88	1	2							93	2	75 00	
Newark,	230 00														25 00	
Osago,	7 50	5	2	33	2		27	1 50	23	4		3	49	5		
Trowbridge,													50			
Watson,	2 80				4	2									25 00	
Wayland,	1 80					6									25 00	
Total 9.	\$995 30	5 00	4	126	21	14	97	\$1 75	65	68	14	14	903	11	\$279 74	

(A.) Continued.—BARRY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from local funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools in their respective districts.	Average amount paid per quarter for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1893.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisors, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Assyria, - - - - -	\$359 15				5	4	5	\$1 80	5	5			63		26 55	50 00
Barry, - - - - -					3	1										25 00
Castleton, - - - - -	1 32				7	4						1			26 84	20 00
Carlton, - - - - -	210 80				2	3							154	1		
Hastings, - - - - -	12		*		1											
Irving, - - - - -	10 52				3	2							111	3	24 50	25 00
Johnstown, - - - - -		4			4	2				21			102	7		
Prairieville, - - - - -					8	6						1	162	1	19 00	
Thornapple, - - - - -	10 60				2	4							2	169	4	15 25
Woodland, - - - - -	104 88															
Yankee Springs, - - - - -																
Total 11.	\$877 27 16			154	35	28	5	\$1 80	5	26		5	761	16	\$112 14	120 00

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Bainbridge,	-	\$49 00		1	1												187	5	28 00
Benton,	-	28 00															2	122	16 90
Berrien,	-			5	8												187		25 00
Buchanan,	-	245 34		2	2												1	83	16 31
Bertrand,	-	278 96		11	8	5	15	3 00	15								1	100	30 00
Gallen,	-			2	2	2													
Niles,	-	396 54			5	250	2 50		188	62							2	62	
New Buffalo,	-	109 00			5														
Oronoko,	-	198 26	13 75	36	6	9											107	3	31 25
Pipestone,	-	50 00			1	1											240		30 10
Royalton,	-	208 00		2	5														
St. Joseph,	-	110 00		2	2	50	3 00	30	45	5							49	2	45 43
Wesaw,	-	249 00		6													126	1	25 00
Total 13.		\$1922 70	13 75*	47	35	45	315	2 75	45	233	72						81353	13	\$247 99

(A) Continued—BRANCH COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township who have attended unincorporated select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, who have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisors, and collected, for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Argonnee,	\$270 00		3	35	10	6						1	45	4	4	18 69
Bethel,	367 41		3	57	3	3							100	5	5	
Hatavia,	152 40		0	0	2	2										
Butler,					4	4						4				
Brownson,	294 00				4	2							90	5	5	25 00
Coldwater,	182 53				6	3						2	75	6	6	25 00
Gilead,	195 00					3	75	4 25	40	50	34		115	4	4	
Girard,																
Kinderhook,					1	1										
Matteson,	200 00				3	1							50	2	2	25 00
Noble,	22 42				4	2										
Ovid,	32 00				2	3										
Quincy,	61 41				6	3						8	132	4	4	

	2	2	52	2	12	82	2	2	51	10 00	4 50	5	51	13 30		
Waverly,	46	35	901	26	70	894	78	15	19	4	13 08	5 07	3	25 00	4	246 81
WASHTENAW COUNTY.																
Ann Arbor,	17	14	1161	11	4	618	6	4	10	51	17 50	9 75	6	57 00	51	415 54
Augusta,*	8	7	221	4	11	201		1	1	5	11 00	5 00				54 34
Bridgewater,	8	7	342	19	17	309		5	6	6	10 25	5 00				89 04
Dexter, .	12	9	237		15	230		3	9	5	13 06	5 52	21	24 00	3	56 84
Freedom,	8	8	416	2	17	262	65	4	8	5	11 62	6 64	4	18 00	4	158 69
Lima,	10	10	325	11	22	333	11	5	11	5	13 10	5 30	4	16 00	51	95 27
Lodi,	12	10	349	3	15	273	14	9	8	61	8 92	5 54	8	12 00	41	164 97
Lyndon, .	9	9	269	3	4	232	23	5	11	51	12 00	4 94			4	163 29
Manchester,	10	10	418	2	22	411	11	4	7	4	12 12	5 56	3	33 00	4	116 12
Northfield,	11	11	404	10	26	413		8	7	6	11 54	5 61	8	45 00	41	131 32
Pittsfield,	10	10	379	5	42	407	18	9	10	7	12 40	5 12	2	9 00	3	164 47
Sharon, .	9	8	285	5	25	304	17	3	9	6	13 33	5 62	5	67 34	7	108 89
Salem, .	14	14	550	18	91	768	23	13	7	5	12 50	4 75	12	60 00	5	164 00
Superior,	11	8	370	9	124	282		5	6	5	12 70	5 45	10	50 00	41	111 77
Scio,	11	11	572	7	15	416	21	7	9	5	13 58	5 62	141	91 00	41	157 00
Sylvan, .	7	7	299	4	15	382	17	5	6	6	13 80	5 76	6	50 00	5	58 52
Saline,	11	9	593	4	24	495		7	8	7	11 60	4 19	3	36 00	41	151 79
Webster, .	12	9	303	2	17	288	20	4	9	6	15 00	4 34	2	24 00	4	128 77
Ypsilanti,	16	16	928	9	46	936	70	9	15	6	15 72	5 20	10	55 00		248 13
York, .	13	12	504	9	62	362	2	11	10	6	12 55	4 80	9	43 00	5	145 31
Total 26.	219	199	8925	137	614	7872	318	121	167	54	12 71	5 48	104	700 34	41	2783 98

(A.) Continued—CASS COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 14 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been turned with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Calvin,	\$5 00		3	98	3	1	35	2 00	35	35	0	3	98	3	50 00	
Howard,	57 96		0	0	4	4	0		0	0	0	5	0	0	20 08	
Jefferson,	43 00		0	0	7	5	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	25 00	
LaGrange,	450 31		1	12	11	13	25	1 75	20	20	5	2	129	3	45 00	
Marcellus,	44 44				1	1	0					2	98	2	14 16	
Mason,					2	2							84		15 00	50
Milton,	65 00				2	2	1					3				
Newburg,					4	3						1	69		15 50	
Ontwa,	128 30		1	*1	2	5	98	2 25	66	60	35				27 68	
Pokagon,					4	2						1				
Porter,	252 89				12	12						7	110	8	27 00	
Penn,	162 23				2							8	152	3	28 85	
Silver Creek,	22 81											5	122	5	25 00	

Volins, - - - -		4	293 00	20	20	9	2	143	4	26 80	-
Wayne,		2	1				1	115	4	25 00	-
Total 15. . . .	1445 02	5	111 60	49	186 2 25	141	135	36	1120	32	345 07
											50

CLINTON COUNTY.

Bath, - - - -	10 00	1	1	10	150	1	9	76	1		6 00
Bingham, - - -											
Bengal, - - - -											
Dallas, - - - -											
Dewitt, - - - -	58 48	35	1	1				154	2	25 00	
Duplain, - - - -											
Eagle, - - - -			1	1				255	1	25 00	
Essex, - - - -	58 18		1	1						16 31	
Greenbush, . . .	300 00									25 00	50 00
Lebanon,	32 87							2		6 00	
Olive,	327 40		4	5							
Ovid,	13 00										
Riley,	21 65										
Victor,											
Watertown, . . .	62 76		1					1	75	2	5 29
Westphalia, . . .			1								
Total, 16.	\$884 34	35	10	9	10	150	1	3	560	6	103 60 50 00

(A.) *Continued.*—EATON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools in their respective districts	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Breckfield,	12 00				2	40						46	2	\$9 50	\$
Bellevue,	7 73				2							48	2	25 00	25 00
Benton,	189 16				1							64	3	25 00	25 00
Carnel,					3	4						62	3	25 00	25 00
Chester,															
Delta,					4	2									
Eaton Rapids,	106 86	15			2	25	3 00		13	17	10				
Eaton,	24 27				2										
Eaton,	39 86				3	2									
Kalamo,	61 58				2										
Oneida,	73 32				8	7									
Roxana,					2	1	3 00		1	1					
Sunfield,	191 22	45			1	1	3 00		13	15	10				
Tyler,					5	1						73	1	25 00	50 00

[A.]
ABSTRACT
OF THE
REPORTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS,
BY TOWNSHIPS,
[CONTINUED.]

(A.) Continued.—HILLSDALE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from local funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Adams,	40 62	7 87	1	5	7	5	5						103	2	35 34	
Allen,	27 34		1	80	4	5	5						186		92 65	
Camden,	21 00				6	1							95	1		
Camden,	98 69												100	3	25 00	
Fayette,	278 94				9	10	84	1 63	60	70	14					
Florida,	126 00															
Litchfield,	150 53				7	1							100	8		
Moscow,	261 00	91 48	1	1	8	3	35	2 50	20	8			104	9	25 00	
Pittsford,	317 97				5	3	10	75	4		2	1	104	7	37 60	
Reading,	84 52				9	2							100	2	13 44	
Rowland,					1											
Scipio,	81 19				8	7	6		6	6					98 29	
Somerset,	264 15				10	11							198	7		

[illegible]

INGHAM COUNTY;

[illegible]

(A.) *Continued.*—JACKSON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Funds.	Amount of money received from Local	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars reading out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax, assessed by the supervisor and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Columbia,	\$369	00:30	23			15	9	27	\$2 00	25	27		10	151	6	\$49 87	
Concord,	584	00				4	5							150			
East Portage,	740	00											1				
Grass Lake,	301	00											4	64	4	25 00	
Hanover,	9	00				10	10	49	16 00	48	49			124	10	34 00	
Henrietta,	148	00:23	00			2	3	55		35	23		4	73	4	22 00	
Jackson,	344	00:16	00			7	13	43	10 00	43	26			64	4	25 00	
Leoni,	393	00				1	7	27	2 00	25	27			156	8	25 00	
Liberty,	150	00				7	1	43	10 00	43	26	17	3	37	8		
Napoleon,	516	00:35	00			8	8	27		25	27			205	8		
Parma,					96									127	4	30 00	25
Pulaaki,														184	7	...	
Rives,	222	00				8	2							142	6		

(A.) *Continued.*—KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 19 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, who have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law published in 1943.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.	
Alamo,	53 88				4								67				
Brady,	178 21	3 37		110	7	3	84	2 00	75	72	12	9	110	3	25 00		
Comstock,	228 50				10												
Charleston,	7 00				5	2	15										
Cooper,	67 84				3		250	2 50	15	15			66	3	19 22		
Climax,	78 27 38 98				3	10		2 75	125	100	90		102	4			
Kalamazoo,	508 00		13	127	3	4											
Oshkemo,	183 81			90	6	4											
Portage,	87 14				4								177		24 86		10 00
Pavillion,					6	2											
Prairie Ronde,	64 12				9	12								6	16 00		
Richland,	342 93														35 53		
Ross,	456 68	3 00				3							64	4			

[illegible]

(A.) Continued.—LENAWEE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, who have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been included with the School Law published in 1943.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Adrian.	228 46	151 53	16	193	2 20	193	183	9	2	200 00	30 32	2	131	3		
Blissfield.	231 36		1										0	0		
Cambridge.	138 84		7	1	3 00		6						169	4		
Dover.	277 65		8										312			
Fairfield.	302 17		3										112	5		
Franklin.	544 44		5										86			
Hudson.	226 64		3										131	9		
Macon.	55 00		0	61	1 38	38							114			
Madison.	495 23		5										197	3		
Medina.	227 22		5										127	6		
Ogden.	73 04		2										204			
Palmyra.	200 00		6													
Raisin.	257 25		6													

[illegible]

(A.) *Continued.*—LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Brighton,	88 09				4	1	13					10	229			
Conway,	89 00				3	2	13					1				
Deerfield,	91 28											5				
Green Oak,	11 44				2							8	106	4	25 00	
Genoa,	52 59				7	2	23	36 00	20	23			197	5	19 55	
Howell,	40 03				4	4										
Handy,	200 00				10	1										
Hamburg,	61 46				10	7	50	1 50	35	40	10	2	104	4	25 00	25 00
Hartland,	54 20				1									7	27 51	
Iosco,																
Marion,	71 64				4	8	1					1	165	3		
Oceola,																
Putnam,	266 07				7	6							165		50 00	

Tyrone,	180 00	7	2									40	4		
Ruscola,		18	4									101	2	25 00	
Unadilla,			6									107			
Total, 16.	1207 47	79	38	87	1 50	55	63	10	26	1361	36	172 06	25 00		

(A.) *Continued.*—JACKSON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor and collected for township libraries.	\$49 87	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.	25
Columbia,	\$369 00	30 23			15	9	27	\$2 00	25	27		10	151	6				
Concord,	584 00				4	5							150					
East Portage,	740 00																	
Grass Lake,	301 00																	
Hanover,	9 00				10	10							124	10		34 00		
Henrietta,	148 00	23 00			2	3	49	16 00	48	49		1	73	4		22 00		
Jackson,	344 00	16 00			7	13	55		35	23		4	64	4		25 00		
Leoni,	393 00				1	7	43	10 00	43	26	17		156	8		25 00		
Liberty,	150 00				7	1	27	2 00	25	27		3	37					
Napoleon,	516 00	35 00			8	8							205	8				
Parna,													127	4		30 00	25	
Pulaski,													184	7				
Rives,	222 00				8	2							142					

(A.) Continued.—KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from local funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 15 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, who have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Alamo,	53 88	3 37			4							9	67	3	25 00	
Brady,	178 21				7	3	84	2 00	75	12		9	110	3		
Comstock,	228 50				10											
Charleston,	7 00				5	2										
Cooper,	67 84				3		15	2 50	15				102	4	19 22	
Climax,	78 27	38 98			3	10	250	2 75	125	100	90		66	3		
Kalamazoo,	508 00		13		3	4							177		24 86	10 00
Oshkemo,	183 81				6											
Portage,	87 14				4											
Pavillion,					6											
Prairie Ronde,	64 12				9	2								6	16 00	
Richland,	342 93				12										35 53	
Ross,	456 68	3 00			3								64	4		

KENT COUNTY.—[A.]—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount paid per quarter for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisors, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Ada, .	58 00		1	17		2						4	102		20 00	
Byron, .	110 23				6	8										
Caledonia, .	16 06															
Courtland, .																
Grand Rapids, .	381 37				4	3						2	185	2	12 86	50 00
Plainfield, .	460 50				3	3							95	3	26 44	51 44
Paris, .	151 78															
Vergennes, .	190 00															
Walker, .		2 62			3	4	20	2 50	4	20			57		50 00	
Total 9.	1377 98	2 62	1	17	16	20	20	2 50	4	20		6	439	5	109 30	101 44

(A.) Continued.—LENAWEE COUNTY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(A.) Continued.—LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

[illegible]

Tyrone, . . .	180 00	7	2							40	4		
Tuscola, . . .		18	4							101	2	25 00	
Unadilla, . . .			6							107			
Total, 16.	1207 47	79	38	87	1 50	55	63	10	26	1361	36	172 06	25 00

[illegible]

MONROE COUNTY.—[A.]—Continued.

	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount paid per quarter for their tuition.	Number of scholars residing within the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1873.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisors, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Ash,	103 85	4 41			3	2	6		6	6		00				
Bedford,	271 93				8	5	19		19	14		2				
Dundee,	344 43				10		12	1 50	2	12					6	25 00
Erie,	187 00				6									4		
Exeter,	29 00				4	6										
Frenchtown,	47 18															
Ida,																
London,	102 93				6								150			
La Salle,	7 50												†			
Monroe,	122 65															
Milan,	104 18				8											
Rainville,	421 48				6											
Summerfield,	228 38	50 00			4		3						142		4	

(A.) Continued.—OAKLAND COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools in their respective districts	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.	
Avon,	63 68			17	12	3						6	2	105	8	25 00	
Addison,	60 15			14	6	9		2 50	55	60	10		2	105	8	25 00	
Bloomfield	84 48				4	11	70						1	189	10	19 00	
Brandon,	391 05				2	7											
Commerce	498 78				6	5			51								
Farmington,	223 96				17	11	62	3 25									
Groveland,	657 56				10	9			15	14	7						
Highland,	568 68				8	2	21	2 25								25 00	
Holley,	12 50				9	5			15							27 36	
Independence,	20 00				2	16	20	*13 00	15	20							
Lyon,	354 64				11												
Milford,	214 41				6	4	30	3 50	26	19	11						
Novi,	434 22				1				3	3						93 37	

(A.) Continued.—OTTAWA COUNTY.

[illegible]

SAGINAW COUNTY.

Hampton,	170 00	1	2	7 50	49	1	17 44
Saginaw,		4	11		5		111 56
Titabawassee,	16 00	4	4				25 00
Tuscola,		0					12 00
Total, 4.	186 00	8	16	2	5	49	166 00

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

[illegible]

Total, 13.	1284	74	94	00	—	—	18	20	189	2 63	134	131	38	9	516	20	252	33
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.																		
Burr Oak,	36	16					3	8						5	66	3	22	50
Colon,	318	81					5							6				
Constantine,	39	30	4	38			3	2						2	182	7	63	34
Fawn River	52	01					3							1				
Florence,	447	11	5	202			8	3						2	262	5	36	30
Flowerfield,							2							1	102	3		
Fabius,	2	50					4									4		
Leonidas,	1	25					3											
Lockport,	1	75					8	2	25	1 75	25	20	5	3	50			
Mendon,																		
Mottville,	77	01																
Nottowa,	120	70					13	10	31	2 00	31	20	5	3				
Park,							2	3						4				
Sturgis																		
Sherman,*	160	56					7	6	32	2 00	30	32		1				
White Pigeon,																		
Total 16.	1552	16	9	235			58	34	88	1 92	86	72	10	28	662	22	122	14

(A.) *Continued.*—VAN BUREN COUNTY.

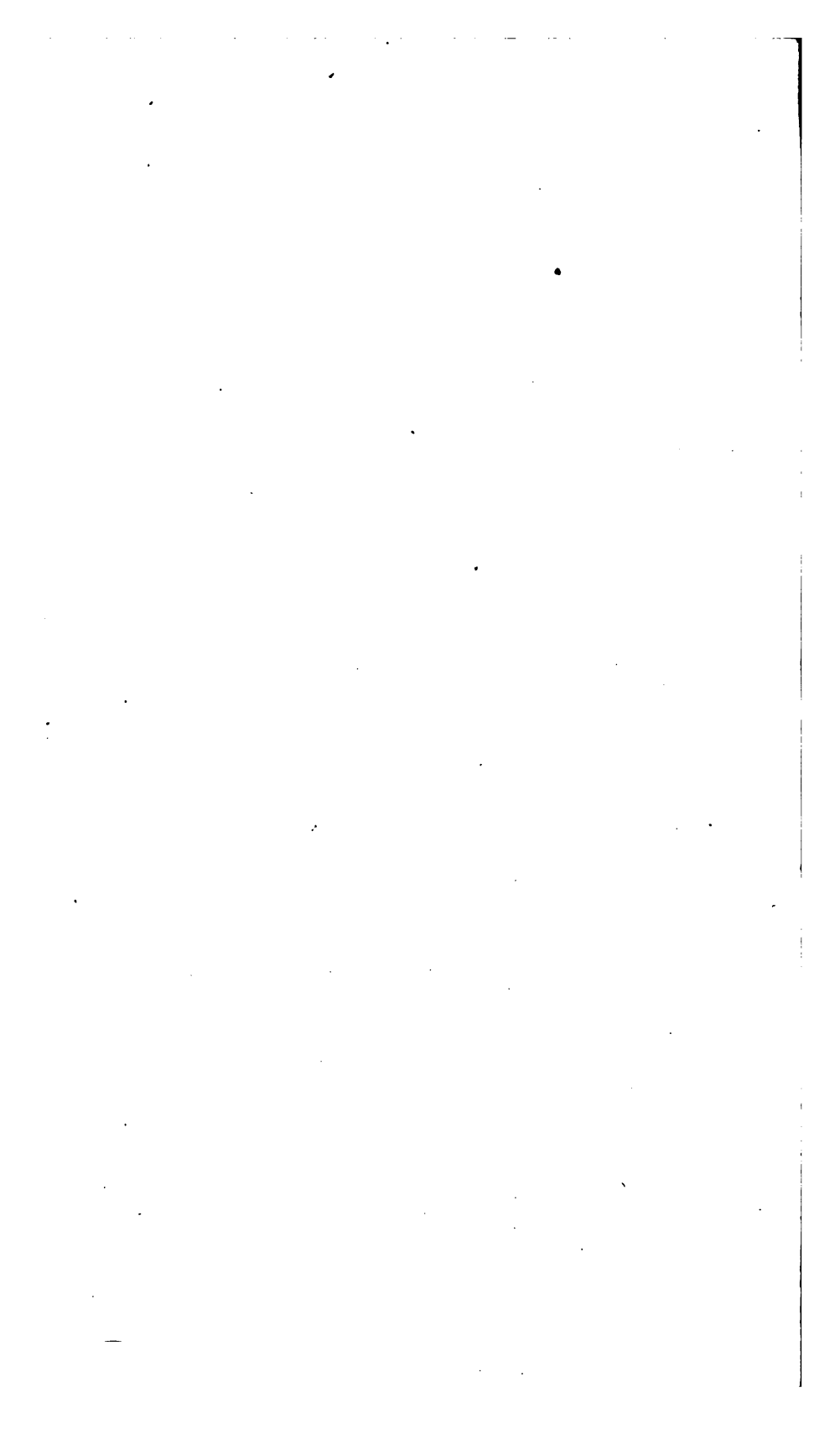
[illegible]

Waverly, Total, 14.	1		34		3		1		5		29		25 00	
	820	90	45	80	4	159	17	19	5		3	464	16	197 02
WASHTENAW COUNTY.														
Ann Arbor,	368	00	44	31	171	3	4	238	2 50	26	172	66		
Augusta,	67	29				6							5	25 00
Bridgwater,	284	78				5							4	25 00
Dexter,	402	16				3	9	21	21 00	21	18	3	1	
Freedom,	6	70			26	2	4	4	3 00	4	4			
Lima,	250	73				4	7						55	
Lodi,	64	95				15	11					3	90	
Lyndon,	265	19			50	7	4	69	2 00	58	69		10	25 00
Manchester,	283	00	15	37		4	1					5	188	40 00
Northfield,	283	12			55	17	8					213	7	66 45
Pittsfield,	28	69	5	90		12	4					1		
Sharon,	184	48			13	2	5		2 00		1	164		30 39
Salem,	506	85	3	00		7	7	1	3 00		1	169		25 00
Superior,	102	53				9	11	12	1 25	9	9	208	10	68 25
Scio,	249	06	68	00	125	4	6				3	1		
Sylvan,	85	75				5								
Saline,	199	08			9	11	1	2						48 00
Webster,	163	89			13	11	13	96	2 00	96	90	6	3	50 00
Ypsilanti,	968	88				7	8						6	25 00
York,	150	55	12	145		12								
Total 20.	4615	19	25	803	25	337	135	103	443	2 50	384	79	49	378 09 50 00

(A.) Continued.—WAYNE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in each district of each township.	Amount of money received from local funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, who have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Brownstown,	611 15				1	1						7			25 00	
Canton,	346 66				8	4						6	89		25 00	
Dearborn,	313 42				0	0	19	1 88	17	17	2	5				
Detroit,	25 78 93 94		1		274										42 00	
Ecorse,	36 09				1	3					1		95	3		
Greenfield,	141 80		6	52	7	3										
Huron,	42 10				2	5									6	
Hantramack,	72 91 34 00				9	30	40	22 50	40	0		1	125	6	25 00	
Livonia,	437 32				18	9	9	4 00	5	5	4	10	139	6		
Monguagon,					1	1										
Nankin,	442 37		1	46	10	10	8		8	8		2				
Plymouth,	570 77 40 50		1	127	12	9	238	29 66	99	59	50					
edford,	563 35		10	122									128			25 00

[illegible]



REFERENCES IN TABLES.

[REMARK.—The preceding tables being set up in great haste by several composers, the same mark of reference has been in some instances repeated in the same county. Such cases in the following notes are designated by the figures (1), (2) and (3), which indicate that the note pertains to the 1st, 2d and 3d use of the reference in the county.

Allegan County.

*No report, and county clerk says he believes no school.

Barry County.

(1) *This column is so reported. If the proper *average* had been taken in each town, so far as the superintendent has the means of knowing, the average for the county would be 4 instead of 12.

The average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school in the several towns of this county is given as reported. Had the proper *average* been taken in each town, so far as the superintendent has the means of knowing, the average for the county would be 3, instead of 8.

(2) *In the township of Hastings, the number of *volumes* in all the district libraries, is reported to be 154. The number of *libraries* is not reported. One *township* library is also reported, containing 154 volumes. *Query*, Are there any district libraries in said town?

Berrien County.

*The clerk minited, "None returned by inspectors." The inspectors' report gives the number of volumes in each district library; hence, also, the number of district libraries.

Calhoun County.

(1) *In the township of Lee, only two children are reported between the ages of 4 and 18 years, and still there are five districts in the township!

(2) *In this county seven townships report the number of *volumes* in all their district libraries, but the clerk's abstract does not represent the number of *districts* that possess such libraries.

†So reported. Is it not rather \$15 a year, or \$3 75 per quarter?

Cass County.

*In the township of Ontwa, the abstract represents one district library containing one volume! It may, nevertheless, be correct.

Genesee County.

This report represents that in the township of Forest, no school district has been reported to the inspectors, and still 30 children are re-

ported between 4 and 18 years of age, as having attended school three months.

(1) *In the township of Gaines only 4 children are reported between the ages of 4 and 18 years.

†This column is so reported. If the several numbers represent the *total* number of months a school has been taught in the different towns, instead of the *average* number, the average for the county will be 4 instead of 24.

(2) *It is somewhat remarkable that the wages of female teachers should vary so much in this county, from \$4 to \$30 a month! It is, however, no less remarkable that the wages of male teachers should vary from \$2 to \$48 50 a month!!

‡This column is so reported, but manifestly erroneous as the number of months scholars have attended school, in some instances, is more than twice the number of months in a year!

*, †, ‡, §, ||, ¶ Four township libraries in this county, according to the report, contain in all, 541 volumes, though not a single district is reported as drawing books therefrom! According to the report, also, eight districts in two townships, draw quarterly their proportion of books from their township libraries; when not a single volume is reported as belonging to said libraries!!

Hillsdale.

*The number of districts in the township of Florida, is not reported. It cannot be less than 4.

Ingham County.

*The average amount per quarter paid for tuition in private schools in the several towns of this county, varies from 12 cents [!] to \$3 68.

(1) †Onondaga, according to the report, has 56 districts that have not been furnished with the school law. Should not the 56 be placed one column to the right, and represent the number of volumes in the township library?

(2) †, ‡ Wheatland reports 26 districts without the school law, and two districts that draw books from the township library, though it reports no library. Should not the 26 be placed one column to the right, and thus represent the number of volumes in the township library?

Ionia County.

The report from this county, when first received, was less complete

than it now is. A letter was addressed to the clerk asking for a supplementary report. Several items were added; and changes were made in some instances, as intimated in the following notes. Where the reports are contradictory, the 1st is reported, being prepared for the printer before the 2d was received.

*In the last report, 58 is inserted instead of 68 as here given.

†In the last report, 224 is inserted instead of 226, as here given.

‡In the last report, 64 is inserted instead of 62, as here given, &c.

Jackson County.

‡In the town of Napoleon, 11 districts are reported and 48 district libraries; on an average 4 4-11 libraries to a district. The number of volumes is not given. Is there not one library with 48 volumes?

a In the township of Jackson, the average tuition per quarter in select schools, is reported \$16. This number is omitted in obtaining the average for the county.

b The tuition in select schools in Liberty, is reported \$19 per quarter. Thinking this is probably the average tuition per quarter of a whole school, and not the average tuition per scholar, this number is also omitted in obtaining the average for the county.

Kalamazoo County.

(1) *This number is not reported. It cannot, however, be less than 9.

(2) *This number (35,) is omitted in obtaining the average for the county, it being nearly three times the number of months in the year.

Kent County.

*So reported. From the disproportion to other towns in the county, it seems to be erroneous, though it may not be.

Lapeer County.

(1) *Bristol returns 10 district libraries, containing 126 volumes. It also reports a township library of 126 volumes, from which 10 districts draw quarterly. Query, Are the township and district libraries the same?

(2) *The number of districts in Elba, is not reported. It cannot be less than two.

‡The clerk remarks, "103 is on the return, but I don't understand the meaning; it cannot be the average number of months." This number is omitted in obtaining the average for the county.

Livingston County.

*The number of districts in Brighton, is not reported. It cannot be less than 11.

†The number of districts in Unadilla, is not reported. It cannot be less than 7.

‡The \$36 paid for tuition in Howell, is probably the total amount which is about \$1 50 per scholar.

Macomb County.

*So reported. The 27 is omitted in obtaining the average for the county, being more than the total number of months in the year.

The column headed "Average number months schools have been taught by qualified teachers" is evidently erroneous; the *total* number of months the schools of each township have been taught, (probably) being given instead of the average number. If so, had the proper average in each town been given, the average for the county would be 5 instead of 33.

Monroe County.

*According to the inspectors' report from La Salle, every school in the town has been taught by unqualified teachers the same number of months it has by qualified ones. Rather a strange coincidence. *Query.* Do the inspectors intend to report their "qualified teachers" as "unqualified?"

[†The 25 should be 23, and then should change places with the 4 above it. See "remark" at the head of these notes.] This must be an error, being nearly twice the number of months in a year. This number is omitted in obtaining the average for the county.

‡Monroe has a township library though the number of volumes is not reported.

Oakland County.

(1) †The number of districts in Springfield is not reported. It cannot, however, be less than 6.

(2) †The several numbers in this column are (probably) the *total* number of months all the schools of the different towns have been taught. If so, had the proper *average* been taken, as in the next two columns, the average for the county would be 6 instead of 48.

*The tuition in private schools, in Independence is so reported. It is, however, more nearly the ordinary tuition of a *year* than a *quarter*.

Ottawa County.

‡So reported. If 17 is the *total* number of months all the schools in Talmadge have been taught, 5½ will be the *average* number. In this case the average for the county will be 5½.

(3) The average wages paid male teachers, according to the report, is \$24 per month; and the average wages paid females \$16.67. It would seem as though there must be some mistake in this report, otherwise the people of Ottawa exercise an unparalleled liberality in the payment of their teachers.

Saginaw County.

*This number is so reported, but manifestly erroneous, being more than the entire number of months in the year. If 14½ is the *total* number of months, all the schools in the town have been taught, the *average* number for Saginaw will be 3½. The same error may exist in the return for Tittabawassee. If so, the average for that town will be 3 instead of 6. These modifications give the average number of months the schools in the county have been taught 3½ instead of 7.

Shiawassee County.

(1) *Only three scholars are reported as having attended school during the year in Woodhull, although there are four districts in the town, in all of which schools have been taught.

(2) *According to the report, the average number of months the schools in Vernon have been taught is seven more than the entire number of months in a year.

St. Clair County.

*There were two male teachers employed in Port Huron, according to the report, whose average wages were \$25 50 per month, exclusive of board. Is not this the *sum* of the wages per month received by both of them?

‡According to the report, the average wages paid male teachers in Wales, is \$4 60 per month, though the report does not show that any male teachers have been employed in that town. It represents that two females have been employed, though their wages is not given. Should not the \$4 60 be placed one column to the right, and thus represent the average monthly wages paid *female* teachers?

(A.) *Continued.*—VAN BUREN COUNTY:

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from Local Funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated, select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount paid per quarter for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law, published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisors, and collected for township libraries.	22 62	22 62	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Almena, -	10 00												62	4				
Antwerp, -	214 25	10 00			3	0						3	26		10 90			
Arlington, -				34	1													
Bloomington, -																		
Columbia, -													53		25 00			
Decatour, -													36	3	13 50			
Hamilton, -	200 00		3	91	3	1				5			1 37	4	25 00			
Hartford, -	8 75	35 80			4	8												
Keeler, -	342 90																	
Lawrence, -	25 00				3	3												
Lafayette, -	25 00																	
Porter, -	20 00												121	5	25 00			
South Haven, -															25 00			

[illegible]

(A.) Continued.—WAYNE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax in the districts of each township.	Amount of money received from local funds.	Number of district libraries, if any, in each township.	Number of volumes in all the district libraries of each township.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by the School Inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each township have been visited by their district boards.	Number of scholars in each township that have attended unincorporated select and private schools, in their respective districts.	Average amount per quarter paid for their tuition.	Number of scholars between the ages of 6 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing within their respective districts, that have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of scholars residing out of their respective districts, who have attended such private schools in each township.	Number of districts that have not been furnished with the School Law published in 1843.	Number of volumes in each township library.	Number of districts in each township that draw quarterly their proportion of books from the township libraries.	Amount of the half mill tax assessed by the supervisor, and collected for township libraries.	Amount of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the township libraries.
Brownstown,	611 15				1	1						7			25 00	
Canton, -	346 66				8	4		1 88	17	17	2	6	89		25 00	
Dearborn, -	313 42				0	0	19					5				
Detroit, -	25 78 93 94		1		274	1										
Ecorse, -	36 09				1	3					1		95	3	42 00	
Greenfield, -	141 80		6	52	7	3										
Huron, -	42 10				2	5										
Hamtramck, -	72 91 34 00				9	30	40	22 50	40	0	4	1	125	6	25 00	
Livonia, -	437 32				18	9	9	4 00	5	5		10	139	6		
Monguagon, -					1	1						2				
Nankin, -	442 37		1	46	10	10	8		8	8						
Plymouth, -	570 77 40 50		1	127	12	9	238	29 66	99	59	50					
edford, -	563 35		10	122									123		25 00	

Kalamazoo	644 26	2410 17	166 44	13 832	57	38 349	2 43	215	19	6	586	39	120 61	10 00
Kent	296 06	1377 96	2 62	1 17	16	20 70	2 50	4	6	4	439	5	109 30	101 44
Lapeer	277 80	1028 55	21 50	19 283	40	18 79	9 75	67	4	2	335	18	154 26	
Lehawee	246 57	4490 76	327 38	5 94	150	94 467	2 14	347	35	16	2731 65	431 60	300 00	
Livingston	742 59	1207 47			79	38 97	1 50	55	26	10	1261 36	172 06	25 00	
Michigan's														
Macomb	1031 66	3729 54	47 22	* 176	73	52 94	2 00	69	13	2	258 14	72 24	25 00	
Monroe	999 82	2960 68	88 41		57	52 37	1 50	27	10	3	491 22	53 08		
Oakland	2436 78	5994 91	111 24	* 186	198	49 364	3 75	282	28	14	1862 84	276 13	100 00	
Ottawa	49 75	168 98			3	1							60 00	
Saginaw	43 84	186 00			8	16	2	7 50	5	1	49 1	166 00		
Shiawassee	253 80	786 38			22	17 90	1 20	84	2	4	396 13	63 63	60 97	
St. Clair	458 67	1234 74	95 00		16	20 189	2 63	134	9	6	516 20	252 33		
St. Joseph	634 48	1552 16		9	235	58 34	88	1 92	86	28	662 22	122 14		
Van Buren	246 81	829 90	45 80	4	159	17 19	5		3	7	484 16	197 02		
Washtenaw	2733 98	4615 18	258 03	25	337	135 103	443	2 50	214	23	2262 48	878 69	50 00	
Wayne	2976 19	6886 50	180 59	19	247	373 96	400	4 45	193	34	783 17	167 00		
	622293 33	659931 62	1649 58	1153460	19561213	4492	62 64	3013	509	203	24905751	65531 67	1110 65	

*These seven counties report the number of volumes in all their school district libraries, but none of them report the number of libraries.
 †See abstract of Inspector's report, Napoleon, Jackson county.
 ‡See abstract of Inspector's report.

GENERAL NOTE.

There is a great variety of school books in use in the schools of nearly every township in the state. This variety causes an unnecessary expense to parents; is a perplexity to teachers, preventing, as it does, a proper classification of scholars; and is, hence, an impediment in the improvement of our common schools, which should be removed as early as practicable.

It is not particularly important that the same series of books be used throughout the state. It would be well, however, for all the schools of a township to use a uniform series of books; and when practicable, for the schools of a county to do so.

The law makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare and cause to be printed with his annual report, a list of books adapted to the use of primary schools.

Of the books already in use, there are many nearly equally meritorious. Some are used almost exclusively in one county; others, in other counties. I have hence prepared a somewhat extended list, embracing (in my judgment,) the best books I have been able to examine. Whenever any one of them is in *general* use in the schools of a township or county, I would not recommend a change. But where there is little or no uniformity in the books in use, I would respectfully recommend that a series of books be adopted by the Teachers' Association of the town or county, or by a Convention of School Inspectors. Generally the books which the superintendent would recommend, *other things being equal*, are placed *first*. Frequently, however, there seems to be very little difference in the merits of several similar works by different authors. In such cases I would recommend the uniform adoption of those in general use.

LIST OF BOOKS,
*Recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for use in
Primary Schools, for Teachers, and for Township Libraries.*

[SEE GENERAL NOTE ON PRECEDING PAGE.]

1. *Spelling Books.*

Cobb's New Spelling Book,
Gallaudet and Hooker's Spelling Book,
Saunders' Spelling Book, and
Webster's Elementary Spelling Book.

2. *Reading Books.*

Cobb's New Juvenile Readers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
" New Sequel and North American Reader,
McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, (in five numbers,)
Saunders' School Readers, (in four numbers,)
The American Popular Lessons, Introduction and Sequel to the
same, and School Friend, by Miss Eliza Robbins,
Sweet's Elocution,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
Willson's American Class-Reader,
Lovell's United States Speaker,
Knowles' Rhetorical Reader.

3. *Arithmetics.*

Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic, (in two parts,)
Emerson's Arithmetic, (in three parts,)
Ray's Arithmetic, (in three parts,)
Willson's Arithmetic, Smith's New Arithmetic, and
Perkin's Elementary and Higher Arithmetics.

4. *Geographies.*

Mitchell's Primary Geography,
Mitchell's Modern School Geography,
Mitchell's Ancient Geography,
Woodbridge, Olney and Smith's Geographies.

5. *Grammars.*

Peirce's Grammar, Brown's Grammar,

Kirkham's Grammar, Whiting's Grammar.

6. *Philosophies.*

First Lessons on Natural Philosophy, by Miss Swift,
Olmsted's Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,
Johnston's Natural Philosophy,
Mrs. Phelps' Lectures on Natural Philosophy,
Wayland's Moral Science, abridged for Schools.

7. *Chemistries.*

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry and Geology,
Johnson's, Moffat's Chemistry,
Mrs. Phelps' Lectures on Chemistry.

8. *Histories.*

Mrs. Willard's History of the United States,
Mrs. Willard's Universal History,
Frost's History of the United States,
Robbins' Outlines of History.

9. *Miscellaneous.*

Frost's Class Book of Nature,
Wedgwood's Revised Statutes of the United States,
Elements of Logic, by Chas. K. True,
Wright's Analytical Orthography,
Metrical Stories in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy,
Winchester's Penmanship, in Four Books,
Root's Penmanship, in Twelve Books,
Mitchell's Outline Maps, one set for a school,
Holbrook's Common School Apparatus,
Town's Analysis of the English Language,
Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric and Literary Criticism,
Goldsmith's Natural History, abridged for Schools,
Oswold's Etymological Dictionary.

10. *Books for Teachers.*

The School Teacher's Manual, by Henry Dunn,
The School and The School Master, by A. Potter and G. B. Emerson,
The Teacher's Manual, by Thos. H. Palmer,
The Teacher, by J. Abbot,

Peirce's Grammar, Arnott's Physics,
Perkin's Higher Arithmetic, Emerson's Arithmetics,
Olmsted's School Philosophy,

All of the works mentioned under the head of Miscellaneous, (No. 9.] in the preceding list of books.

11. *Periodicals for Teachers.*

Teachers' Advocate, a large octavo sheet, edited by a practical Teacher, and published weekly, by L. W. Hall, Syracuse N. Y. Price Two Dollars a year,

The Common School Journal, an octavo sheet edited by Horace Mann, and published semi-monthly by Fowle & Capen, Boston. Price One Dollar a year.

The District School Journal, a duodecimo sheet published monthly at Albany, under the patronage of the New York Legislature. Price, fifty cents a year.

12. *Books for Township Libraries.*

The Michigan School Library.

The Massachusetts School Library, (each series.)

Harper's School District Library, (five series.)

Alison's History of Europe, abridged by E. S. Gould.

Lives of the Presidents, by R.W. Lincoln.

American Constitutions.

Dick's Works, in eight volumes.

English and Grecian History, by Miss Robbins,

Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome.

Pinnock's Goldsmith's England.

Pinnock's Goldsmith's Greece.

Cooper's Naval History.

Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.

Spark's American Biography.

Stephen's Travels.

Bancroft's History, (three volumes.)

Report of the Board of Visitors.

TO IRA MAYHEW, ESQ.,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The Board of Visitors appointed to examine into the state of the University of Michigan, under authority given in the Revised Statutes, sec. 15, chap. 2, title xi, beg leave to offer the following report. It is necessarily brief and general; a minority only of the Board having been present in pursuance of your suggestion, at the examination, ending on the 22d December instant.

In general the affairs of the institution appear to be well managed, and their immediate guidance in competent, safe and skilful hands. So far as could be judged, the instruction in the various branches is thorough and efficient. The Board were highly pleased with the portion of the examinations witnessed, and consider them very creditable to the students themselves, as well as to their instructors. In the conduct of the studies of the senior year, especially, the plan of instruction and examination to a considerable extent by means of essays written by members of the class, has been very successfully adopted, and is worthy of strong commendation.

It is a subject of great satisfaction to be able to say that the University is generally and manifestly in a flourishing condition, the number of students annually increasing, and every department bearing evidence of competency, efficiency and fidelity in its management; yet, the Board of Visitors cannot close their report without once more calling the attention of the proper authorities to a portion of the very able report of the Visitors in the year 1842, as contained in the "joint documents" of the legislature for 1843, page 377, and following. The want of additional buildings for the University is much more strongly felt at this time than in 1842. It is only by great exertion, and by crowding the rooms to excess, that the faculty have been able to provide for the present number of students (about seventy) during the last term, and in the very probable, nay almost certain event of the increase of this number, at the beginning of the coming year, it will be necessary to refuse admittance (at least as residents of the college buildings) to new comers, an event greatly to be deprecated by all well-wishers to the institution.

Another very serious evil resulting from the want of a proper edifice is the great danger of loss or irremediable injury to the very valuable specimens of zoology and botany of Michigan, collected and prepared at very great expense to the state, by the late and lamented State Geologist, Dr. Houghton. There being no room in which to place these valuable preparations in natural history, they remain in a state liable to destruction by vermin; and in which, even natural decay can hardly be averted. It is believed that more than 4,000 zoological specimens, and many thousand specimens of plants remain in this condition, the value of which may very fairly be set down as greater than the probable cost of a *chapel*, which should not only contain the rooms requisite for the reception, safe keeping and exhibition of this collection, and the library and cabinets belonging to the institution, but also contain the necessary recitation and lecture rooms for the University, thus restoring nearly one-half of the present building to the use for which it was intended, namely, dormitories; and rendering it capable of accommodating nearly double the present number of students. A chemical laboratory building detached from any other, should also be erected: its cost would be very small. The soundest economy would be consulted in the immediate erection of these buildings.

An increase to a moderate extent of the philosophical and astronomical apparatus is greatly required; of the latter, particularly, there is hardly enough to deserve the name.

The Professor of Languages recently appointed, had not arrived, and his duties were of necessity discharged, and his place, so far as possible, supplied by the other professors, whose duties, from the smallness of the number of the faculty of the institution, were already onerous and severe. If the resources of the University will justify an addition to the number of professorships, such increase is respectfully suggested—particularly in reference to greater attention to RHETORIC and ORATORY, to MODERN LANGUAGES, and to BELLES LETTRES: branches of education more necessary, perhaps, in this country than in any other country in the world.

The system established in almost every collegiate institution in the United States, of graduating the merit of the senior class, and awarding collegiate honors at commencement, seems to have been abolish-

ed in the University of Michigan. The Board of Visitors cannot close this report, without respectfully suggesting a doubt, as to the good results from abandoning the well tried and time honored mode of exciting emulation amongst the students in an institution like ours. Perhaps the present system has not had a fair trial, but one class having as yet taken their diplomas without a special graduation; yet it is believed that in the end it will be found wise to restore the old order of things in this respect.

HENRY SMITH, CH'N.

December, 27, 1845.

The following gentlemen compose the Board, viz :

HENRY SMITH, ANDREW HARVIE, JOHN K. FINLEY, GEO. W. WISNER, F. J. LITTLEJOHN.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The paper then discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people. The paper then discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people. The paper then discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people. The paper then discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people.

Report of the Board of Regents.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction :

The board of Regents in presenting their eighth annual report, have occasion to congratulate themselves and the friends of literature and science in our state in view of the continued and increased prosperity of the University whose interests have been by law confided to their management.

Since the last annual report the senior class has graduated, and the following young gentlemen have been admitted to the first degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz :

Charles A. Clark, of Monroe, Michigan ; Judson D. Collins, of Lyndon, Washtenaw co., Mich. ; Thomas B. Cuming, of Grand Rapids, Mich. ; Edmund Fish, of Bloomfield, Oak. co., Mich. ; Merchant H. Goodrich, of Ann Arbor, Mich. ; Edwin A. Lawrence, of Monroe, Mich. ; John Mackay, of Calais, Maine ; Fletcher O. Marsh, of Kalamazoo, Mich. ; George E. Parmelee, of Ann Arbor, Mich. ; George W. Pray, of Supérieur, Washtenaw co., Mich. ; Paul W. H. Rawls, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

The report of the Examining Committee and the recommendation of the Faculty, together with the exercises of the commencement, all bear favorable testimony to their scholarship. From this specimen of the first fruits, we may safely and justly anticipate the future usefulness and prosperity of the University.

The Board deeply regret that a shade of gloom was thrown over the occasion of the commencement by the death of the Rev. Joseph Whiting, Professor of Languages, which occurred but a short time before. In the death of Professor Whiting, the University has sustained a severe loss. He had been with us from the beginning, had been thoroughly acquainted with the history, cares, interests and condition of the University ; participated with earnest and zealous effort in the Board's desire to promote the usefulness of the institution ; and was particularly qualified for his station not only by his classical attainments and aptness to teach, but by his urbanity and gentleness of manners, by his knowledge of character, and other

properties which especially fitted him to act the part of a governor and counsellor of youth. He was taken away most unexpectedly in the midst of his usefulness, and has left a large family in circumstances and years peculiarly requiring a father's care.

The duties of Professor Whiting's chair were promptly discharged by the other professors and tutor, during the short interval that passed from his death till the commencement.

There has been a fourth Professor appointed by the Board, viz: the Rev. D. D. Whedon, who has accepted the appointment and is now discharging his duties in the University as Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and the Philosophy of History.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Professor Whiting in the Professorship of Latin and Greek Languages, will be filled at the meeting of the Board to be held September 30th, 1845.

This report is brought down to August 31st, as are also the accompanying reports of the various standing committees entrusted with particular duties. Heretofore the report was brought down to the latest period in December, at which the Board met previously to the meeting of the Legislature, but the board have found it convenient and desirable for the purpose of preventing unnecessary expense to have but one annual meeting of the Regents, to be held at the time of Commencement, to which date the standing committees entrusted with duties to be performed during the adjournment of the Board, are instructed to report. This will explain the reports hereto appended, to which reference is made for a full and detailed view of the condition of the University.

From the report of the Executive Committee on Finance, it appears that the permanent debt of the Board has been reduced during the past year to the amount of \$43,225 86.

Total am't of warrants drawn on the treasury during the same period,

\$3,551 30

Interest paid within the year,

8,069 39

Warrants outstanding at date of last report,

541 64

\$10,162 33

Receipts and payments within same period,

8,716 06

Leaves the floating debt consisting of outstanding warrants,

\$1,446 27

The committees are appointed at the annual meeting, and the names of the gentlemen composing the several committees for the current year are hereto also appended, viz :

Committee on Branches.

Messrs. Mundy, Crane, Wing.

Executive Committee.

Messrs. Kearsley, Pitcher, Lane, Fitch, Duffield, Mundy.

Committee on Finances.

Messrs. Owen, Pitcher, Allen.

Examining Committee.

Messrs. Duffield, Kearsley, Fletcher, Wing, Allen,

Report of Finance Committee.

Agreeably to the report of the finance committee, embracing the period ending Nov. 30th, 1844, there were then unpaid warrants, outstanding, amounting to

\$541 64

Add am't of warrants drawn upon the treasurer of the university from Dec. 1st, 1844, to Aug. 31st, inclusive, as per statement marked (C),

3,551 30

\$4,092 94

Deduct warrants paid by treasurer during same period,

2,646 67

Leaves am't of warrants outstanding unpaid,

\$1,446 27

To meet the above indebtedness the resources are as follows:

Balance due per report of state treasurer, marked (A),

\$503 68

Add the following items, viz:

Due from state treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1845,

668 22

Estimated receipts of interest and 25 per cent. forfeiture which must be paid prior to Oct. 1st, 1845, by the purchasers of university lands or instalments,

2,000 00

From

\$3,171 90

Take above

1,446 27

Oct. 1st, 1845, there will be a balance in the treasury of the university after payment of all warr'ts, unpaid and outstanding, Aug. 31st, 1845,

\$1,725 63

Special Contingent Fund, to wit:

The receipts of the janitor (under a resolution of the board dated Aug. 12th, 1844,) for room rent from students amount to

\$307 54

Payments by janitor for same period, to wit:

His salary for one y'r, \$20 per month,

\$240 00

Add authorized disbursements of janitor for wood and repairs on building, &c.

34 30—\$274 30

Balance in hands of P. Kelly, janitor,

\$33 20

In justice to Mr. Kelly it is proper to remark, that there are items of his account *suspended* for want of proper vouchers, which will nearly cover the above balance of \$33 20.

J. KEARSLEY,
Chairman Ex. Committee.

August 31st, 1845.

[A.]

University Interest Fund, in account with the Treasurer of Michigan.

1844	DR.		1845.	OR.	
Dec. 1.	To balance,	\$172 34	Jan'y 1.	By sink'g f'nd,	\$519 90
31.	" cash,	341 64	Feb. 28.	" Cash,	560 00
1845.					
April 30.	" "	3,031 82	Mar 31.	" "	941 50
May 31.	" "	1,870 80	April 1.	" sinkg f'nd,	606 00
June 30.	" "	3,037 57	30.	" cash,	201 52
Aug. 30.	" "	338 73	May 1.	" "	5,148 13
	Bal. to new acc't.	503 68	June 30.	" "	700 00
			30.	" sink'g fund,	619 53
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		\$9,296 58			\$9,296 58

1845.

Sept. 1. By bal. of old acc't \$503 68

I certify the above to be a copy of the books of the Treasurer of the State of Michigan, as amended by order of D. V. Bell, Commissioner of the State Land Office; an error having occurred in the credit made by his order, March 31, 1845, of \$32,40-100, which accounts for the difference between the present balance and that of a former statement furnished the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, showing all receipts and disbursements by him, to, or from the University Interest Fund, from 1st December, 1844, to August 30, 1845.

A. T. HALL,
Deputy State Treasurer.

[B.]

University of Michigan in account with John J. Adam, Treas'r.

1844.

DR.

Dec. 31.	To cash University warrants paid No. 324,	\$30 00
	“ “ 367,	66 66
	“ “ 369,	66 66
	“ “ 371,	66 66
	“ “ 378,	66 66
1845.	“ “ 379,	15 00
April 8.	“ “ 375,	30 00
	“ 22. To paid interest from Jan'y. 1845, on 18 coupons, University stock,	540 00
	“ remitted to New York to meet 82 do do,	2,491 82
May 2.	“ paid warrant No. 404,	95 50
“ 6.	“ “ “ 381,	66 67
	“ “ “ 382,	208 33
	“ “ “ 383,	233 33
	“ “ “ 384,	100 00
	“ “ “ 385,	133 33
	“ “ “ 387,	5 90
	“ “ “ 388,	6 00
	“ “ “ 389,	12 00
	“ “ “ 390,	5 18
	“ “ “ 392,	102 50
	“ “ “ 393,	112 50
	“ “ “ 397,	14 50
	“ “ “ 400,	100 00
	“ “ “ 401,	164 83
	“ “ “ 402,	233 33
“ 28.	“ “ “ 386,	66 66
	“ “ “ 391,	66 67
	“ “ “ 394,	34 08
	“ “ “ 399,	5 00
	“ “ “ 403,	133 33
	“ “ “ 405,	66 66

June 26.	cash remitted to New York, to pay July interest on University stock,		3,037 57
Aug. 30.	" paid warrant	396,	52 17
" "	"	406,	66 66
" "	"	407,	75 00
" "	"	409,	84 40
" "	"	412,	7 00
" "	"	413,	31 00
" "	"	414,	8 50
" "	"	416,	9 00
" "	"	418,	5 00
			<u>\$8,716 06</u>

1844.

CR.

Dec. 31.	By cash from State Treasury,		\$341 64
1845.			
April 8.	" " " do do,		3,021 82
May 2.	" " " Prof. Williams ent. fees, \$80, { Catalogue's sold, \$15 50, }		95 50
" 6.	" " " State Treasury,		1,498 40
" 28.	" " " do do,		372 40
June 26.	" " " do do,		3,037 57
Aug. 30.	" " " do do,		338 73
			<u>\$8,716 06</u>

[C.]

*Statement of Secretary of Board of Regents of Expenditures, &c.
since November 30th, 1844.*

Since November 30th, 1844, the following warrants have been issued on audited accounts upon the treasurer of the University for the purposes expressed in said warrants.

1844.

Dec. 10. Warrant No. 381, in favor of J. E. Chaplin, salary as principal of White Pigeon Branch, 1 term, to November 21, 1844, \$66 67

" 23. Warrant No. 382, in favor of G. P. Williams, salary as professor in university, term ending December 24, 1844, 233 33

" " Warrant No. 383, in favor of A. Ten Brook, salary as professor in university, term ending December 24, 1844, 233 33

" " Warrant No. 384, in favor of B. A. Smith, salary as tutor, term ending Dec. 24, '44, 100 00

" 28. Warrant No. 385, in favor of Joseph Whiting, salary as professor in university, Aug. 15, to Dec. 15, 1844, deducting advance of \$100 in Sept. 1844, 133 33

" 30. Warrant No. 386, in favor of B. L. Baxter, salary as principal of Tecumseh Branch, term ending December 6, 1844, 66 66

1845.

Jan. 10. Warrant No. 387, in favor of H. Chubb, for lumber furnished university buildings, 5 90

" " Warrant No. 388, in favor of M. Allen, for attending meetings of board, \$5 and postage \$1, 6 00

" 13. Warrant No. 389, in favor of Detroit iron company for stove for university, 12 00

" 21. Warrant No. 390, in favor of Richard Kearne

	for blacksmith work at university,	5 00
Feb. 1.	Warrant No. 391, in favor of R. Nutting, salary as principal of Romeo branch, term ending November, 1844,	66 67
" 15.	Warrant No. 392, in favor of John J. Adam, for premium on insurance p'd John Palmer,	102 50
" "	Warrant No. 393, in favor of John J. Adam, for premium on insur'ce p'd Mason Palmer,	112 50
" 14.	Warrant No. 394, in favor of Harsha & Willcox, for printing, &c.,	34 08
Mar. 31.	Warrant No. 395, in favor of C. Eberbach, \$15,28, and D. Houghton, \$67,94, as per accounts on file,	83 22
Ap'l 8.	Warrant No. 396, in favor of R. Nutting, which, with No. 397 is for his salary as principal of Romeo branch, to March 29, 1845,	52 17
" "	Warrant No. 397, in favor of R. Nutting, for balance of salary to March 29, 1845, not paid by warrant No. 396,	14 50
" 10.	Warrant No. 398, in favor of B. L. Baxter, salary as principal of Tecumseh branch, to March 28, 1845,	66 66
" 17.	Warrant No. 399, in favor of Rev. M. Al- len, expenses attending two meetings of University Regents,	5 00
" 18.	Warrant No. 400, in favor of B. A. Smith, salary as tutor, to April 16, 1845,	100 00
" 21.	Warrant No. 401, in favor of G. P. Williams, salary as professor, term ending April 16, 1845,	164 83
" 18.	Warrant No. 402, in favor of A. Ten Broek, salary as professor, term ending April 16, 1845,	233 33
" "	Warrant No. 403, in favor of Joseph Whi- ting, salary as professor, in full for term ending April 16, 1845, after deducting \$100, advanced in Sept. 1844,	133 33

May 2. Warrant No. 404, in favor of G. P. Williams, salary as professor, to April 16, '45,	95 50
" 10. Warrant No. 405, in favor of James A. B. Stone, salary as principal of Kalamazoo branch, to Nov. 30, 1844,	66 66
May 10. Warrant No. 406, in favor of J. A. B. Stone, salary as principal of Kalamazoo branch, to April 16, 1845,	66 66
June 24. Warrant No. 407, in favor of A. Ten Eyck, salary as Secretary of Board to June 24, 1845,	75 00
July 16. Warrant No. 408, in favor of J. E. Chaplin, salary as Principal of White Pigeon Branch, term commencing November 22, 1844,	66 66
" 23. Warrant No. 409, in favor of H. Colclazer, salary as Librarian from Sept. 12, 1844, to July 12, 1845, and postages,	94 40
" 25. Warrant No. 410, in favor of James A. B. Stone, salary as principal of Kalamazoo Branch, term ending July 12, 1845,	66 66
" 28. Warrant No. 411, in favor of J. P. Williams, salary as Professor, term ending Aug. 6, 1845,	233 33
Aug. 4. Warrant No. 412, in favor of Harsha & Willcox, for printing report,	7 00
" 6. Warrant No. 413, in favor of A. M. Fitch, for travelling expenses, &c.,	31 00
" 6. Warrant No. 414, in favor of E. Crane, expenses in attending meeting of the Board,	8 50
" 6. Warrant No. 415, in favor of Minot T. Lane, travelling expenses as Regent,	7 50
" 6. Warrant No. 416, in favor of George Duffield, travelling expenses as Regent,	9 00
" 9. Warrant No. 417, in favor of B. L. Baxter, salary as Principal of Tecumseh Branch, term ending July, 11, 1845,	66 66

" 11. Warrant No. 418, in favor of W. F. Wilson, for preparing diploma,	5 00
" " Warrant No. 419, in favor of J. Kearsley, expenses, as Regent, August 1844, & '45,	17 00
" " Warrant No. 420, in favor of A. Ten Brook, salary as Professor, term ending Aug. 6, 1845,	233 33
" " Warrant No. 421, in favor of B. A. Smith, Tutor, salary for term ending August 6, 1845,	100 00
" 16. Warrant No. 422. in favor of R. Nutting, salary as Principal of Romeo Branch, term ending July 14, 1845,	66 67
" 29. Warrant No. 423, in favor of James V. Campbell, expenses and disbursements for Board of Regents, in August, 1845,	5 25
" " Warrant No. 424, in favor of Harriet L. Whiting and H. Becker, adm'rs of J. Whiting, deceased, for his salary as Professor, term commencing May 15, 1845,	233 33

\$3,576 30

From Warrant No. 382 should be deducted \$25, the whole amount paid on the same having been \$208 33, the residue, after deducting said amount for dues to the Board by their order,

25 00

Leaving amount of

\$3,551 30

University Warrants outstanding Sept. 1st, 1845.

No. 373,	\$200 00
395,	83 22
398,	66 66
408,	66 66
410,	66 66
411,	233 33
415,	7 50
417,	66 66
419,	17 00
420,	238 33
421,	100 00
422,	66 67
423,	5 25
424,	233 33
	<hr/>
	\$1,446 27

Report of the Committee on Branches.

No additions have been made to the number of branches since the date of our last annual report. The number of branches in operation at that period, and the number of pupils in attendance upon each were as follows :

Location.	Principal.	No. of pupils
White Pigeon,	Rev. J. E. Chaplin,	32
Kalamazoo,	" J. A. B. Stone,	96
Romeo,	" Rufus Nutting,	105
Tecumseh,	" B. L. Baxter,	75
Monroe,	" Ira Mayhew,	

The preparatory department at Ann Arbor is also continued, under the same supervision and instruction as heretofore.

The reports of the Principals of the several Branches at the close of the present collegiate year, give the following result :

White Pigeon,	Rev. J. E. Chaplin,	24 Pupils
Kalamazoo,	" J. A. B. Stone,	92 "
Romeo,	" Rufus Nutting,	96 "
Tecumseh,	B. L. Baxter, (resigned)	45 "
Monroe,	Ira Mayhew,	

These institutions continue to be useful auxiliaries to the parent University.

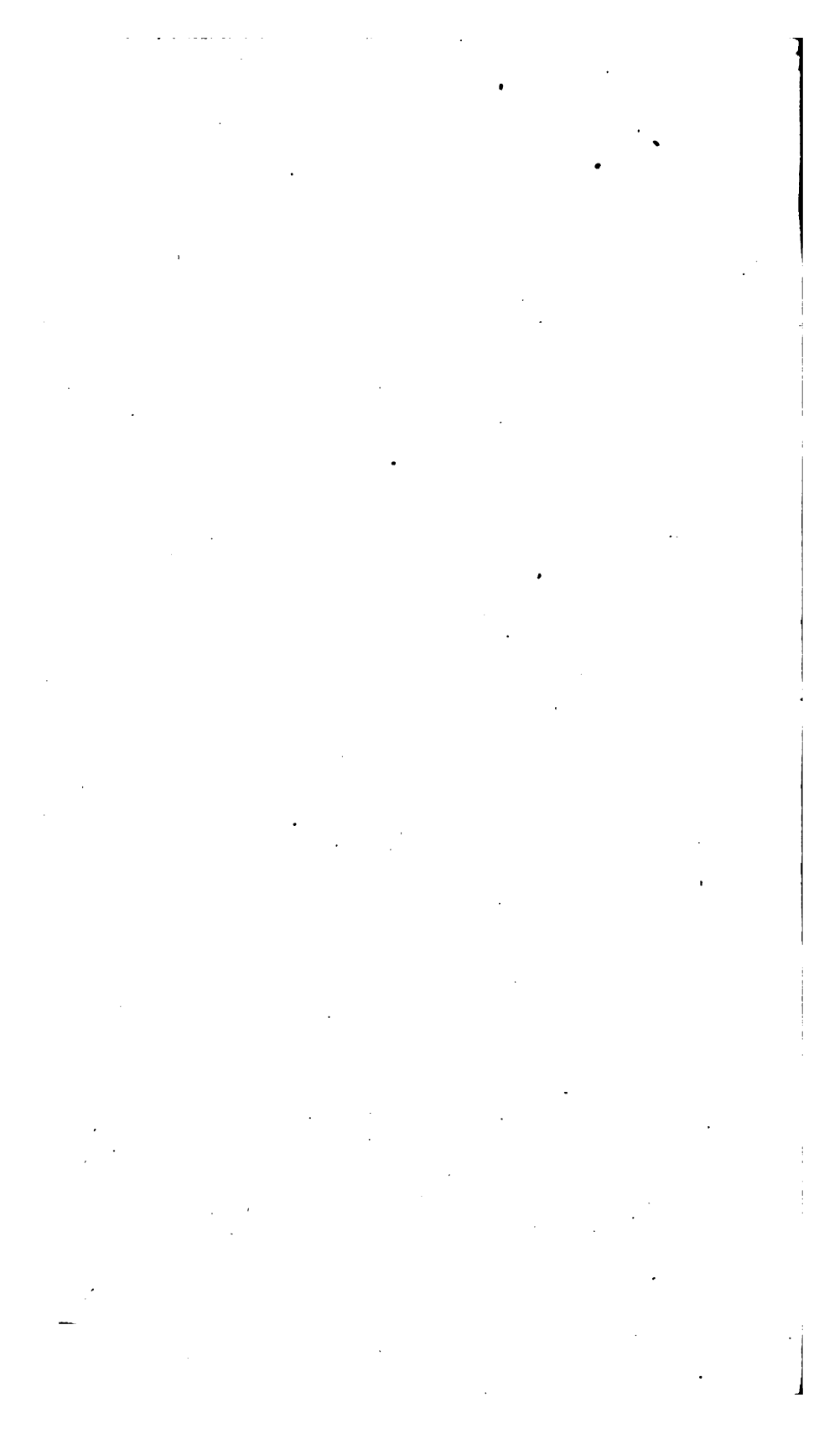
Respectfully submitted,

Z. PITCHER,

Ann Arbor, Aug. 6, 1845.

Chairman Com. on Branches.





ANNUAL REPORT of the Attorney General.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In obedience to the statute the undersigned respectfully reports, that the principal business performed by him as Attorney General, since entering upon the duties of his office, on the seventeenth of April last, has consisted in the examination of questions presented by different public officers. A great number and variety of such questions have been referred, all of which have been examined and opinions given thereon.

Soon after my official duties commenced, I was called upon to examine into questions touching the alleged forfeiture of the charter of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, for violation of the laws of this State by said company. Proceedings having been resolved upon, I was led to an examination of our statutes, to ascertain whether there was any mode pointed out to try the question of forfeiture, but found them silent on this subject. Under these circumstances I was compelled to resort to the course of proceedings pointed out by the common law, modified and adapted to our circumstances by rules adopted by the Supreme Court. The Railroad Company have neglected and refused to appear, except for the purpose of objecting to the jurisdiction of the court. This proceeding, at best under the rules which the court have the power to adopt may, if strenuously defended, be very dilatory, and I would therefore respectfully suggest that some mode should be provided by statute, whereby the question of forfeiture of chartered rights can be tested, without the delay now incident to proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto*.

Of the numerous cases of proceedings instituted in this state, for the purpose of ousting corporations of their chartered privileges, I do not now remember of a single instance which has been prosecuted to final judgment. The reason of this may, in part, be found in the long time it

requires to bring a suit of this kind to a final determination. Some remedial provision is necessary, for our statute books are covered with acts of incorporation, many of which can only be reached through our judicial tribunals, the legislature having reserved no right of repeal.

Proceedings in the nature of a *quo warranto* have been commenced against the Michigan State Bank, and the Bank having appeared and plead to the information, it will be ready for trial and probably be disposed of at the January term of the Supreme Court.

The schedule marked A. annexed to this report contains a true abstract of the annual reports of the Prosecuting Attorneys of the several counties, (so far as received,) showing the official business done by them during the past year. The Prosecuting Attorneys for the counties of Macomb, Oakland, Calhoun, Lapeer, Saginaw, Kent, Shiawassee, Eaton and Ottawa, have neglected to make their report.

The duties performed as one of the Board of State Auditors, will appear in the report made by that Board. The duties performed as one of the Board of Auditors, under the act of March 24, 1845, will appear in the report made by that Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY N. WALKER,

Attorney General.

Detroit, December 29, 1845.

A.

*Abstract of Reports of Prosecuting Attorneys, exhibiting the criminal business of 1845.**Wayne County—A. W. BUEL, Prosecuting Attorney*

For assault and battery,	15
larceny,	27
burglary and larceny,	10
having counterfeit bills in possession, with intent to pass	
the same,	4
false pretences,	2
nuisance,	7
conveying tools into county jail,	1
assault with intent to murder,	4
trespass on state lands,	1
obstructing of highways,	3
house of ill fame, and disorderly house,	5
importing paupers,	1
assault, with intent to commit rape,	1
neglecting to pay over money as constable,	2
extortion,	1
forgery,	1
abduction,	1
keeping tavern without license,	2
perjury,	2
keeping disorderly house,	1
neglecting to pay over monies,	1
keeping gaming house,	1
printing and publishing obscene paper,	2
publishing obscene paper,	2
selling obscene paper,	2
damaging house,	1
horse racing,	5

Convicted and sent to state prison,	26
do fined and imprisoned,	11
	<hr/> 37

Monroe County—J. P. CHRISTIANCY, Prosecuting Attorney.**CASES CONTINUED FROM LAST YEAR.**

For perjury,	2
horse racing on the sabbath,	2
keeping house of ill fame,	1
conspiracy to defraud,	2
larceny,	2
assault and battery,	5
assault with intent to murder,	1
wilfully burning barn,	1
wilfully destroying promissory note,	1
adultery,	1
obtaining money under false pretences,	1
	<hr/> 20

INDICTMENTS FOUND THIS YEAR.

For wilfully putting in vote, being unqualified,	1
having in possession with intent to utter counterfeit bills,	2
assault and battery,	4
assault and battery with intent to murder,	1
larceny, 2d offence,	1
breaking and entering store, with intent to commit larceny,	1
conspiracy,	2
dissuading witness from giving evidence,	1
wilfully burning barn,	4
negligent escape,	1
breaking jail and escape,	1
	<hr/> 39

Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	4
do do county jail,	2
Broke jail and escaped,	1
Acquitted,	2
Discharged,	9

Still pending,	21
	<hr/>
	39

Sixteen trials for minor offences, of which fined and imprisoned for short periods,	12
Acquitted,	4

Livingston County, F. C. WHIPPLE, Prosecuting Attorney.

For highway robbery,	4
incest,	1
assault and battery,	10
petit larceny,	5
	<hr/>
	17

Convicted and fined,	2
do do sentence suspended,	1
Acquitted,	1
Discharged,	10
Still pending,	3

Clinton County, LEVI TOWNSEN, Prosecuting Attorney.

For forgery,	2
cruelty to animals,	2
lewdness,	1
violation of license law,	3
assault and battery,	1

Convicted and fined,	9
Acquitted,	2
Still pending,	1
	6

Discharged upon examination before justice,	9
	4

Kalamazoo County—N. H. BALCH, Prosecuting Attorney.

For horse racing,	7
assault, with intent to kill,	2
common assault,	2
adultery,	2

obtaining property under false pretences,	1
violating license law,	1
trespass on public lands,	1
number of examinations before magistrates,	13—
	29
Discharged,	7
Convicted and sentenced to state prison,	1
Do. do. suspended,	1
Do. and fined,	2
Do. and fined by special sessions,	2
Discharged do.	2
Recognizance forfeited,	3
Still pending,	10—
	29

Barry County—H. GREENFIELD, Prosecuting Attorney.

For assault and battery,	2
official misconduct,	1
violation of excise law,	2—
	5—
All still pending,	5

Washtenaw County—E. MUNDY, Prosecuting Attorney.

For assault and battery,	5
seduction,	3
perjury,	2
obstructing highway,	3
neglect of official duty,	1
murder,	1
having in possession, with intent to pass counterfeit bank bills,	1
larceny,	3
attempt at arson,	1
malicious mischief,	1—
	21

Convicted and sentenced to state prison,	3
Discharged,	3
Still pending,	10—
	21

Branch County—HENRY C. GILBERT, Prosecuting Attorney.

For larceny,	5
assault and battery,	2

burglary,	2
embezzlement,	1
perjury,	1
misdemeanor, (corrupt conduct at election,)	1
nuisance, (keeping up mill pond,)	1
having in possession with intent &c., counterfeit coin,	1
adultery,	1
indictments pending included in last report,	4—
	19

Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	2
Do. and fined,	3
Do. and sentenced to county jail,	1
Do. and sentence suspended,	1
Discharged,	3
Still pending,	2—
	19

Cass County—JAMES SULLIVAN, Prosecuting Attorney.

For assault and battery,	3
assault with intent to kill,	1
selling spirits to an Indian,	2
larceny,	3
adultery,	2
perjury,	2
having counterfeit bills, with intent to pass,	2
passing counterfeit coin,	1—
	16

Convicted and sentenced to state prison,	2
Do. and fined,	1
Discharged,	2
Still pending,	11—
	16

Prosecutions before courts of special sessions,	8
of which convicted and fined, or imprisoned,	6
acquitted,	2 8

Van Buren County—FREDERICK LORD, Prosecuting Attorney.

For assault and battery,	3
assault with intent to commit a rape,	1
perjury,	1

malicious killing of hogs,	1
wilful breaking of windows,	1
wilful trespass in taking timber from land of another,	1
malicious destruction of vegetables,	6—
	14

Convicted and fined,	1
Discharged,	4
Still pending,	9—
	14

Allegan County—R. B. GABLE, Prosecuting Attorney.

For illegal voting,	4
perjury,	3
larceny,	2
breach of excise law,	1—
	10

Convicted and fined,	1
Discharged,	9—
	10

Ionia County, JOHN C. BLANCHARD, Prosecuting Attorney.

For assault and battery,	2
assault, with intent to commit rape,	1
larceny,	8
assaulting an officer,	4
disfiguring horse,	1
trespass on state lands,	4
passing counterfeit money,	1
perjury,	1
obtaining money by false pretences,	1
disturbing religious meeting,	1—
	24

Convicted and fined,	4
Discharged,	5
Still pending,	15—
	24

Court of special sessions, one convicted and fined.

St. Clair County, B. C. FARRAND, Prosecuting Attorney.

For assault and battery,	4
forgery,	1
adultery,	2

JOINT DOC.]

9

[No. 2.]

illegal voting,	3
gambling,	1
larceny,	1
refusing to assist public officer,	1
breaking public building, and larceny,	1—
	14

Discharged,	2
Still pending,	12—
	14

Before courts of special sessions.

Convicted and fined,	2
Acquitted,	2—
	4

Berrien County, JAMES BROWN, Prosecuting Attorney.

For obstructing, resisting and opposing an officer,	1
larceny,	1
adultery,	2
assault and battery,	2
Pending at date of last report by Chipman,	9—
	15
Discharged,	2
Still pending,	13—
	15

Before Special Sessions.

Convicted and fined for assault and battery,	2
do do and imprisoned, do,	1
Held to bail to keep the peace,	4
do do, for appearance,	2—
	9

Ingham County, DANIEL L. CASE, Prosecuting Attorney.

Before Court of Special Sessions, 4

For larceny, convicted and fined,	2
assault,	2—
	4

Hillsdale County—CLEM. E. BABB, Prosecuting Attorney.

For Larceny,	6
assault and battery,	10
perjury,	2

violations of election laws,	1
conspiracy to defraud,	1
making false return to certiorari,	1
obstructing process,	1
breaking jail,	1
passing counterfeit money,	1
having counterfeit money with intent to utter,	1—
	25
Convicted and fined,	2
do judgment arrested,	1
Discharged,	10
Still pending,	12—
	25

St. Joseph County—J. ESTMAN JOHNSON, Prosecuting Attorney.

At date of last report pending,	12
Since found for perjury,	3
larceny, (2 respondents)	1
obtaining goods under false pretences,	1
assault and battery,	2—
	19
Discharged,	6
Still pending,	13—
	19

Court of Special Sessions.

Convicted of larceny and fined,	1
assault and battery, do.,	1—
	2

Lenawee County—F. C. BEAMAN, Prosecuting Attorney

For larceny,	10
assault and battery,	6
forgery,	3
violation of election law,	1
selling liquor without license,	6
perjury,	1
nuisance,	1
uttering and publishing counterfeit note,	1—
	29

Convicted and sent to state prison,	3
fined,	2
Discharged,	4
Still pending,	20—
	29

Jackson County G. T. GRIDLEY, Prosecuting Attorney.

For perjury,	4
larceny,	3
assault and batteries,	5
malicious injuries and destruction of personal property,	2
assault with intent to commit rape,	1
embezzlement,	2
opposing and resisting officer,	1
assaulting a person aiding do.,	1
keeping tavern without license,	3
selling liquor do. do.	9
being retailers of spirituous liquors with license,	8
forcible entry and detainer,	1
having counterfeit bank notes with intent to pass,	1
obtaining goods under false pretences,	1
riotous assault,	1
keeping disorderly house,	1
selling liquor to an Indian.	1
selling a horse by way of a lottery,	1
selling lottery tickets,	1
breaking jail,	2
keeping gaming house,	1
forgery,	1
trespass on school lands,	2
Adultery,	1—
	54
Convicted and sentenced to state prison,	1
do. sentence suspended,	4
do. fined,	7
Discharged,	10
Still pending,	32—
	54

Genesee County—J. K. Rugg, Prosecuting Attorney.

For larceny,	7
assault and battery with intent to commit rape,	2
assault and battery and resisting an officer,	1
assault and battery,	3
selling liquor without license,	15
libel,	1
keeping a ball alley,	1
malicious injury to cattle,	1
perjury,	2—
	33
Convicted and fined,	3
Discharged,	14
Still pending,	16—
	33

ANNUAL REPORT of the Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December 1st, 1845. }

To His Excellency, JOHN S. BARRY, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR :—In obedience with the act of 1841, I have the honor to submit my this year's report of the administration and condition of this and the Quarter Master General's Department, during the same.

Since my last annual report which exhibited the full numerical strength of the militia in the year 1844, as well as the returns of the arms and military stores belonging to the State, I regret to be compelled to state, that notwithstanding the sanguine hopes and expectations of nearly all the inhabitants of this state, subject to do military duty, that the present existing militia laws, inefficient in themselves, and oppressive in some of their details, would by the last legislature have been so amended and ameliorated as to render the execution and performance of the same less burdensome, or by the framing of an entire new military code, have made the duties more acceptable to the people, still that body left the existing laws unaltered and in full force. The consequence of this measure is, that public opinion has formed itself so strongly adverse to militia duty, not only as to the existing acts of the state, but even to those prescribed by Congress, that the Commandants of the Divisions, Brigades and Regiments throughout nearly the whole State, find the execution of either impracticable. An augmentation of this evil is that by the act approved April 13th, 1841, entitled an act to amend the several acts relative to the militia, civil officers, such as city and township assessors and supervisors, are required to aid and assist the military officers in the performance of certain duties. Thus the civil and military authorities are blended together, and neither the one or the other is willing to perform the duties assigned to them, which is of great detri-

ment not only to the militia, but to the State itself. To the former as regards the total neglect of martial exercises, and to the latter occasioning the loss of from eight to ten thousand dollars worth of arms, accoutrements and military stores, to be received annually from the government of the United States, on account of the neglect of those civil officers to prepare annually a roll, called the militia roll of all the inhabitants of the state, residing in the township or city, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are or shall be liable to do military duty, as provided by Sec. 7, in the above act.

To avoid the casualty of non-obtainment of the returns of the numerical strength of the present year, I have repeatedly instructed the different commandants to urge those careless city and township officers to the performance of their duty, but in vain; and I had ultimately to issue a circular to them direct, on the fifteenth of October last. I am happy to state that by this measure I obtained from a number of those delinquent officers, the said roll, accompanied by the assertion of their ignorance of the existing law, as an excuse for their delinquency. Should the system of employing these civil officers to obtain the returns, be continued, I would respectfully submit that an adequate allowance or pay be provided for them out of the city or township fund, and that they be held more strictly responsible for the performance of their duty. By the imperfect returns thus obtained, and by taking as a criterion those of the last year, for the districts from whence none are received, the total numerical strength of the militia for the year 1845, amounts to 6,905, and therefore an increase of 1,213, over the year 1844, as will more fully appear by the annexed abstract of my return for this year, which is satisfactorily confirmed by the recent census, by which a population of over 300,000 is shown. It is generally admitted that at least one-fifth of the population are liable to do military duty, and as in this state, where the male population consists mostly of young men, more are subject to do military duty from the ages of eighteen to twenty-one, than are exempt on account of being over forty-five years.

Great care has also been observed by the undersigned, during the year, to keep up the present organization, as regards officers, and by deducting the nine division inspectors, which grade was abolished

during the last session of the Legislature, leaves the number of officers yet in commission, including field, staff and line, as appears from the general roster, to be 2,693.

It is gratifying to be able to report, that the spirit for the formation and disciplining of independent or volunteer companies is steadily progressing, and a praiseworthy emulation exists as regards the augmentation of their numbers. In many instances, what were heretofore but skeleton companies, have now become full and efficient corps, equipped, uniformed, and fully armed. All that the volunteer companies now desire, is the fostering care and encouragement of the legislature, and a speedy supply of arms and accoutrements, as soon as they are organized and uniformed.

In compliance with your direction, I, as early as the eighth of May last, made my requisition on the ordnance department, at Washington, for the needful arms and accoutrements for this year, viz : principally sabres, pistols, and cavalry accoutrements, but have not received them until this day, partly on account of the loss of the vessel on the high seas, which carried the steel (see appendix A.,) and partly owing to the late shipment from the New York depot to this city. I have, however, the satisfaction to state, that I have received by one of the last steamers, 58 packages, in good order and condition, containing, viz :

400 pistols and appendages complete, at \$7 50,	\$3,000 00
400 cavalry sabres, pattern 1840, at \$7 00,	2,800 00
400 pistol cartridge boxes and plates, 400 cavalry sabre belts and plates, new pattern, brass hooks and studs ; 400 prs. holsters, with soft leather caps, at \$5 40,	2,160 00
Amount,	<u>\$7,960 00</u>

The whole being equivalent to six hundred and twelve, and four thirteenths muskets, which are received on account of the quota of arms due to the State of Michigan, under the act of April, 1808, for arming the whole body of the militia, and for which I have signed triplicate receipts. The arrangement made by this department during last year, with the Ordnance department at Washington, for the exchange of the unnecessary carbines, for pistols and sabres has bee

consummated, and the equivalent for 39 carbines returned, is included in the above invoice, (see appendix B,) and these stores cover the quota of arms due to the State, as nearly as can now be ascertained for the present year. For the details as regards the distribution of arms and military stores during the year, as well as to those still on hand, I beg leave to refer to the annexed report of the Quarter Master General.

I again call your Excellency's attention to the necessity of the State's providing a proper depository for the accumulating arms and military stores, by the erection of a dry and commodious State Armory, under the direction of a competent officer. For the present, the State arms are deposited in and all over the capitol; those stored in the basement story are exposed to rust from the dampness of the atmosphere, and those in the upper part of the building are not safe, owing to their unguarded deposit. The Ordnance stores on hand are for the present, deposited in the Railroad Depot Warehouse.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that copies of the annexed abstracts and returns, with the schedule of arms now on hand, have been duly transmitted by me to the War Department, as directed by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. E. SCHWARZ,

Adjutant Gen'l. of the Militia of the State of Michigan.

[A.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1845. }J. E. SCHWARTZ, Esq., *Adjutant Gen'l. M. M., Detroit :*

SIR :—Your letter of the 8th inst., designating the kind of arms required for the present year, under the law of 1808, and requesting the issue to be made at the earliest possible time, has been received. In answer, I have to state, that with every disposition to comply with your request, it will probably not be in the power of this Department to supply the sabres before next August, owing to the failure on the part of the contractor for sabres, to deliver a number contracted for, within the time specified, in consequence of the loss of the ship in which the steel had been shipped, to be used in their manufacture.— Be assured, however, that no exertion shall be spared to issue them before that period, if received from the contractor.

The pistols, and all the cavalry accoutrements, can be supplied at once, if desired.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. TALCOTT,
Lt. Col. Ordnance.

[B.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Oct. 20, 1845. }J. E. SCHWARTZ, Esq., *Adjutant General;**Detroit, Michigan.*

SIR:—I have to inform you, that agreeably to your requisition of the 8th of May last, the following arms and accoutrements have been ordered to be sent to your address, from the New York Depot, viz:

400 pistols,

400 cavalry sabres, and

400 sets of cavalry accoutrements complete.

These stores cover the quota of arms due to the State of Michigan, as nearly as can now be ascertained, for the present year; including also, as requested in your letter of the 27th of August, 1844, the number of cavalry arms and accoutrements, equal in value to the 39 carbines, returned in June last, to the Detroit arsenal.

The issue of the arms has been unavoidably delayed, as a supply of sabres was only received from the contractor, a few days ago.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. TALCOTT,
Lt. Col. Ordnance.





Abstract of

	Major Generals.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutant General.	Quartermaster General and Division, Quarter Master.	Aid-de-Camps.	Brigadier Majors.	Brigadier Quartermaster.	Major Adjutant Gen'l and Divis
General Staff, - - -			1	1	5			
Cavalry, - - -								
Artillery, - - -								
Infantry, - - -	9	19		9	37	19	19	
Riflemen, - - -								
Aggregate, - - -	9	19	1	10	42	19	19	

Adjutant General's Office, Detroit, Dec. 1st, 1845.

JOINT Doc. No. 7.—Sig. 2.

annually
entitled by the provisions of the law of congress of 1808, has not been
received. The undersigned, however, is advised, that in accordance
with the requisitions of the commander-in-chief, the following arms

ORDNA
IRON.

rounders.

Pound

rounders.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Quarter Master General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, Nov. 15, 1845. }

His Excellency, John S. Barry,

Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—In obedience to the provisions of the statute, I herewith submit the following report:

That during the last year, and since my last report, the following arms and military stores have been received at the armory, to wit:

Returned by the Livonia Highlanders, six muskets and bayonets, with accoutrements in part.

Returned by the Clinton Guards, seventy-seven second hand muskets, with 41 bayonets, and destitute of accoutrements.

Returned by Col. R. C. Baker, Division Inspector 9th Div. M. M. 1 carbine.

Returned by Brig. Gen. J. D. Davis, commanding 17th brigade M. M., 1 do.

Returned by the Scott Guards, of the first battalion Frontier Guards, 5 do.

Returned by the First Battalion Frontier Guards, 1 brass six pounder cannon, with carriage, and harness for four horses complete.

One U. S. carbine, heretofore delivered to Col. E. J. Roberts, late Adjutant General, has been accounted for by him to the Auditor General. This, with the five remaining on hand at the armory, and the five others reported in the annexed schedule, together with thirty-nine which have been returned to the ordnance department of the government of the United States, and passed to the credit of the State of Michigan, will account for the number (fifty,) originally received from that government in 1843.

Up to this date, the quota of arms to which this state is annually entitled by the provisions of the law of congress of 1808, has not been received. The undersigned, however, is advised, that in accordance with the requisitions of the commander-in-chief, the following arms

and accoutrements have been issued by the ordnance department at Washington, and are on the way to this state, to wit :

Four hundred U. S. pistols,

Four hundred cavalry sabres,

Four hundred sets cavalry accoutrements.

The annual distribution of arms to the states is usually made at a much earlier season of the year, but the undersigned is informed by Col. Tallcot, the gentlemanly, experienced, and efficient head of the ordnance bureau, that it has been impracticable for him to effect an earlier transmission of the arms directed to be sent to Michigan, on account of the demand for cavalry equipments for the public service of the United States, which pressing upon the contractors, rendered it impossible to provide a surplus for distribution to the states at an earlier day.

It will be perceived that the number of pistols is equal to the number of sabres and accoutrements, thereby providing but *one* pistol for each individual, instead of two, or a pair. In 1843, the state received two pistols with each sabre and set of accoutrements, as will be observed on reference to my preceding reports. The issues of arms to the volunteer corps of cavalry, and to individual officers, was in the same proportion. Col. Tallcot informs me, that it has always been customary, in the absence of specific orders, to provide but one pistol, as in the present instance, for each set. What were the reasons which prevailed in the mode of distribution in 1843, I have no means of knowing, but it would seem, that for all practical purposes for discipline merely during a time of peace, a single pistol would fulfil the object. This explanation is deemed necessary, to avoid the suspicion of favoritism or partiality, which might have been engendered, by the issue of a more limited proportion of pistols than heretofore.

The undersigned would respectfully recommend, that the arm-chest containing the the apportionment of the past year, remain unopened until the next spring, inasmuch as they will be kept in a better state of preservation while in that state, and it can hardly be supposed that these arms will be required for actual use at an earlier day..

It was intended that the amount which would be due to this State

for the thirty-nine U. S. carbines, which were returned as hereinbefore stated, should have been received in such infantry accoutrements as would render the issues of 1843 and 1844, more nearly uniform, a subject which will be hereafter referred to. But the orders to that effect were not presented to the Ordnance department until directions had been given to the officer in command at the Troy Arsenal to issue the whole amount of the balance due to the State of Michigan in cavalry equipments, including the value of the returned carbines. Col Tallcot however, is well disposed to receive our orders for the dividend which may be due to the State for the approaching year, at the very earliest opening of Spring navigation, when our acquisition may be made to conform to the exigencies of the State service.

The undersigned further reports, that the following arms and military stores have been issued from the armory since the date of the last report, to wit :

To a Company at Monroe, denominated the Cass Infantry, forty muskets and bayonets, and four artillery swords; severally with accoutrements complete.

To the Scott Guards, belonging to the First Battalion of Frontier Guards, twenty-eight muskets and bayonets, and,

To the La Fayette Guards, attached to the same battalion, twenty muskets and bayonets, severally with like accompaniments.

To the Volunteer Company in the county of St. Clair, called the St. Clair Guards, one six pounder Brass Cannon, with carriage and harness for four horses, with appurtenances complete.

To U. S. Arsenal at Dearbornville, under an arrangement with the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department of the United States; thirty-nine U. S. carbines, with their swivels and slings.

All the foregoing issues are exclusively of arms received under the apportionment of 1843.

To the Ypsilanti Guards, forty muskets and bayonets.

To the Clinton Guards, forty muskets and bayonets.

To the Montgomery Guards, a corps belonging to the First Battalion of Frontier Guards, thirty muskets and bayonets—severally with full and complete accoutrements.

To the Union Greys of the county of Berrien, fifty second hand muskets and bayonets, with new and complete accoutrements.

With the exception of the second hand muskets and bayonets issued to the Union Greys, of the county of Berrien, the foregoing arms, &c. are of the U. S. apportionment of 1844.

I also report as on hand at the armory at this time, eight muskets and bayonets, with accoutrements complete.

Three Cavalry sabres, with accoutrements complete,

Five U. S. Carbines, " " "

All of the distribution of 1843; and, fifty muskets and bayonets, and one hundred and nineteen rifles, respectively, with complete accoutrements—of that of 1844.

Also, seventy-six second hand muskets and twenty-five bayonets, mostly out of repair and useless.

The undersigned would respectfully recommend that these last mentioned arms be sold, as they are of different calibres and length, some having bayonets and others being destitute, and there being no equipments whatever attached to them. To retain them at the armory, without having them put in repair, would be wholly useless, and the cost of repairing would amount to more than their value when repaired.

It will be perceived that I have made a distinction between the apportionments of 1843 and 1844. The statements which follow furnish the reasons for this discrimination.

The muskets are all uniform, being of the same length and calibre, bronzed and having brass pans. Each arm chest contains,

Twenty muskets,

" bayonets,

" wipers,

" screw-drivers,

" spare flint-caps, and

Two spring vices.

The accoutrements furnished with the issues of arms in 1843 comprised the following items, to wit;

One cartridge box and plate,

" do do belt and plate,

" waist do do

" bayonet scabbard with frog,

" gun sling,

" brush and pick.

Those furnished with arms apportioned in 1844, consisted of the following items, to wit:

- One cartridge box,
- “ do belt,
- “ bayonet scabbard,
- “ do belt and plate,
- “ waist do do

This difference, which is obvious, is much to be regretted. It greatly augments the labor of oversight and arrangement—compels different corps of the same class to meet together in different costumes—and, in one instance, (the Montgomery Guards,) the undersigned was under the necessity of issuing to an additional enlistment of members a different description of accoutrements from those previously dispensed to the *same company*.

This is probably attributable to no fault on the part of either the local or general government. The apportionment of 1843 was made by requisitions upon eastern depositories where the accoutrements are entirely of the modern construction, with the bayonet scabbard attached to the waist-belt by a frog, while that of 1844 was made as being more convenient for the War Department, and avoiding the expense of transportation, by requisition upon the “Detroit Arsenal” at Dearbornville, and conform to the old mode of cross-belts for the cartridge box and bayonet, and are moreover destitute of

1st. Plates for the cartridge-box;

2nd. Gun-slings;

3rd. Brushes and picks.

The undersigned has the assurance of Col. Tallcot, that future apportionments shall conform to the issues of 1843, unless otherwise specifically ordered. Col. T. also remarked, that there are no regulations which would interfere with the perfect accommodation of the several states with whatever class of arms they may desire within the value of the muskets required by law to be annually apportioned to the militia.

The accoutrements furnished with each rifle, are as follows, to wit:

One pouch,

“ copper flask,

“ pouch and flask belt, and

“ waist-belt with plate.

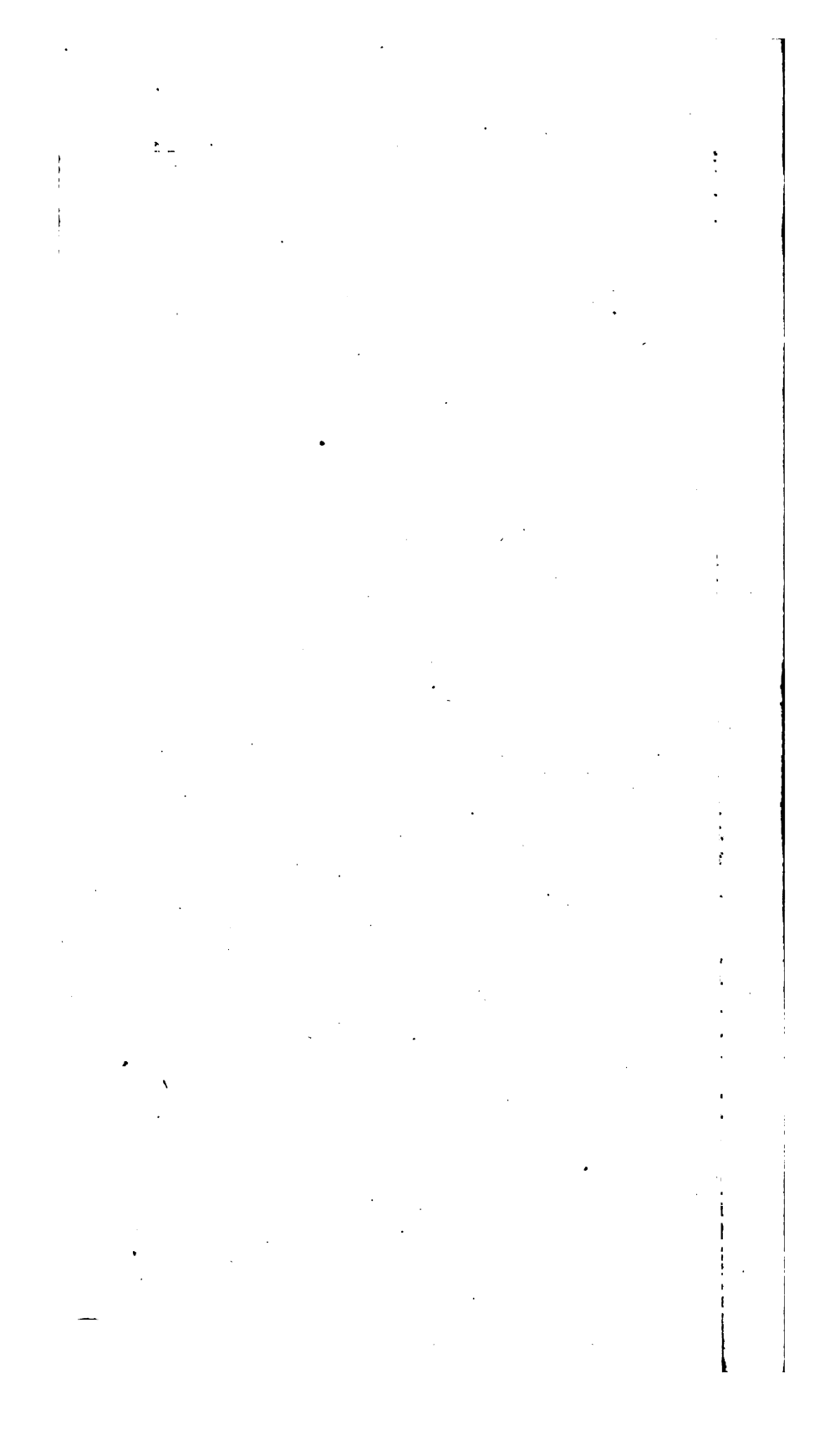
vation. It is also suggested that provision be made for the transportation of military stores, which the state may be liable to pass over the Railroads belonging to the state without charge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EZRA WILLIAMS,
Quartermaster General, M. M.

Schedule of Arms and Acc

	Muskets and Bayonets.	Carbine Slings.
Brady Guards, - - - - -	40	
Scott Guards, - - - - -	83	
Lafayettee Guards, - - - - -	50	
Montgomery Guards, - - - - -	70	
Jackson Guards, - - - - -	50	
Monroe City Guards, - - - - -	47	
Washtenaw Guards, - - - - -	40	
Adrian Guards, - - - - -	40	
St. Clair Guards, - - - - -	32	
Penitentiary Guards, - - - - -	10	
Marshall Guards, - - - - -	30	
Washington Artillery, - - - - -	30	
Wayne Artillery, - - - - -	20	
Lenawee Lt. Artillery, - - - - -	32	
Cass Infantry, - - - - -	40	
Ypsilanti Guards, - - - - -	40	
Clinton Guards, - - - - -	40	
Livonia Riflemen, - - - - -		
Union Greys, (Berrien County,) - - - - -		
Central Guards, - - - - -		
Monroe Lt. Dragoons, - - - - -		
Leoni Cavalry, - - - - -		
Tecumseh Troop, - - - - -		
Brooklyn Horse Guards, - - - - -		
Napoleon Artillery, - - - - -		
Barry Artillery, - - - - -		
Leoni Artillery, - - - - -		
Washtenaw Artillery, - - - - -		
First Batalion Fronteir Guards, - - - - -		
Ninth Division Michigan Militia, - - - - -		
Tenth Brigade, do do - - - - -		
Maj. Gen'l Smith Com'g 5th Division M. M., - - - - -	1	1
Brig. Gen'l Pittman Com'g 10th Brigade M. M., - - - - -	1	1
Maj. I. S. Rowland, Com'g 1st Bat. Frontier Guards, - - - - -	1	1
Col. E. J. Roberts late Adj't General M. M. - - - - -	1	
Col. E. Williams, Quartermaster General M. M., - - - - -		
Brig. Gen'l J. E. Schwarz Adj't General do - - - - -		1
Col. S. McKnight, Aid to Commander-in-Chief M. M. - - - - -		
Capt. F. W. Lawson do Adjutant General do - - - - -		
Brig. Gen'l Southworth Com'g 18th Brigade do - - - - -		1
	748	5



**ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspectors of the State
Prison at Jackson for the year ending October 31,
1845:**

To the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned respectfully submit the following annual report of the condition and transactions of the State Prison, for the year ending as aforesaid.

The general health of the inmates of this institution, for the past year, has been unusually good, which fact furnishes another evidence, if any were wanting, that moderate exercise, regular habits, and a sufficient quantity of coarse, though wholesome food, tend to promote bodily vigor, and to counteract the influence of disease.

But few severe cases of sickness among the convicts have come under our observation, although as is usually expected in this climate during the summer and autumn, many cases of slight indisposition, and temporary derangement of the system have occurred, the most of which, however, have required but a short and mild medical treatment, with a few days suspension from ordinary daily labor. Every requisite attention to the wants and necessities of the sick, has been bestowed by the prison physician, and by those under whose care the invalids are placed, in accordance with the prison regulations. The existing State Prison laws do not make it the duty of the physician to submit an annual report of that branch of the prison service, but in compliance with our request, he has furnished us with a document of that character which is herewith subjoined.

All due regard to cleanliness and regularity in the management of the internal affairs of the prison, is strictly observed and enforced, and instances of insubordination among the convicts, during the past year, have rarely occurred.

In all cases when it has been deserved, punishment in the usual manner has been administered, but in no instance has personal chastisement been inflicted, until other and milder means were found unavailing to reclaim and bring under subjection the disobedient convict.

The usual religious exercises and means of moral culture, authorized by law, continue to be impartially extended to the convicts.—Every Sabbath afternoon the Chaplain attends divine service within the walls of the prison, at which all the convicts are required to be present, together with a sufficient number of the keepers and guards to preserve order and regularity, and the balance of the Sabbath is devoted to the reading of the Bible, a copy of which is given to each convict on his entering the prison. In addition to which, when the convicts request it, suitable and appropriate books are occasionally distributed among them from the prison library, consisting of a selection of religious, moral and historical writings, biographical sketches, tracts and pamphlets.

The privilege of writing to their relations, or on business, if thought necessary, once in every three months or thereabouts, is granted to the convicts, the letters in all cases being placed in the hands of the Agent or deputy keeper for perusal, before they are permitted to leave the prison—also, under similar restrictions, and through the same medium, the convicts are allowed to receive letters from their friends. The intercourse kept up in this way, is productive of much real benefit to the convicts, and renders them more submissive to the wholesome restraints to which they are subjected, by the discipline of the prison. The consciousness that they are remembered by their friends, though cut off from their society, and that those friends still feel an interest in their welfare and moral reformation, lighten the burden of their imprisonment, and keeps alive those peculiar attributes of the mind, which are only brought into action by the social relations of life.

It is not uncommon to witness a good degree of interest on the part of the convicts in improving their moral and mental condition, and with many, a sense of gratitude seems to be manifested for the privileges before enumerated, the effects of which are more or less apparent in their daily conduct, and by a more strict attention to their duty.

The building of the state prison at this place, was commenced in the summer of 1838, from which time to the 31st October, 1845, there have been 327 commitments, of which 15 were the second, and one the third. Of the foregoing commitments, 135 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 26 have escaped, 5 have died, 1 committed

suicide, 1 killed in an attempt to recapture him, and 40 have been pardoned. Other facts in relation to this subject are embraced in the report of the Agent, hereto attached.

During the past year, four convicts have made their escape from Prison, and are still at large. Two of said convicts escaped while engaged with others in completing the yard wall in the early part of the season; the third while employed on the outside of the yard, and the fourth from the stone quarry, which is situated some distance from the prison enclosure. The country contiguous to the prison yard, affords many facilities, during the summer season, for the concealment of prisoners after they have succeeded in reaching the woods and underbrush, and in some instances, a search for them is entirely fruitless. As long as the Prison is in progress of building, it will be necessary to employ more or less of the convicts without the enclosure, though the practice has usually been, to permit none to be so employed, except those committed on short sentences, or whose terms of imprisonment had nearly expired. In all instances of the escape of convicts, the utmost exertions have been used by the prison officer, for their apprehension and return to prison.

The contracts for the employment of convicts at the mechanical trades, remain the same as to number and description, as at the date of our last annual report, there having been since that time, no occasion to open new proposals for the prosecution of additional branches. A statement of the existing contracts will be found hereto annexed, containing all the essential particulars in relation to the same. If thought to be advantageous to the finances of the prison, it is contemplated, during the ensuing winter, to let a number of convicts to be employed at the business of cabinet making, should sufficient inducements be offered for that purpose.

The convicts have been supplied with provisions during the past year, at the rate of 6 3-4 cents per daily ration for each convict, and a contract for the ensuing year has been let for that purpose, at the rate of 6 7-30 cents for the same quantity and quality of the various kinds of provisions.

On examining the Annual Report of the Agent, hereto annexed, it appears there has been received from the treasury for the support of convicts, payment of guards, and for other purposes, on the con-

vid account, the sum of \$8,000, in addition to which, there has been paid out by the State Treasurer, on the warrants of the Auditor General, in payment of officers' salaries, the sum of \$5,133 21; both of which amounts make the total sum of \$13,133 21. The total earnings of all of the convicts during the year past, according to said report, amount to \$11,348 07, which, if deducted from the latter sum, will show that the amount drawn from the treasury, as before stated, exceeds the earnings by the sum of \$1,785 14. The report before mentioned also contains a statement of the purposes for which the above sum of \$5,133 21, has been expended, and embraces the various particulars in relation to the salaries of officers, which by law are paid in that manner, and are not included in the disbursements at the prison. The expenses of conveying convicts to prison from the several counties in which they are convicted and sentenced, are all audited and paid in the same manner, and do not appear in the prison accounts.

The condition of the prison is such that it has been absolutely necessary to appropriate the entire proceeds of the labor of the convicts for the continuation of the buildings, yard wall, work-shops, and for the purchase of and fitting up machinery, in order that the convicts may be kept with a greater degree of safety, and be more profitably and advantageously employed.

The statement of monthly reports, and the Annual Report of the Agent, both of which are hereto annexed, are respectfully referred to for a more particular detail of the several branches of financial and statistical information.

As the present Agent, J. H. Titus, Esq., has signified his intention of leaving the charge of this institution, the management of which, as its principal officer, having been under his direction for nearly four years past, we consider it an obligation resting upon us, which we discharge with cheerfulness, to bear our testimony to the ability and efficiency displayed in the administration of the police and discipline of the prison, and the prudence and economy which have characterized its pecuniary transactions.

All which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servants,

IRA C. BACKUS,
LEWIS BASCOM,
MICHAEL SHOEMAKER.

Inspectors.

STATE PRISON,
Jackson Dec. 1, 1845. }

Statement of the several Monthly Reports of the Agent, to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, for the year ending October 31, 1845:

NOVEMBER.

Received from State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
do " Visitors, in part for past year,	63 56
Balance overpaid per annual report,	\$456 65
Paid John Sumner for 4,601 rations, 6½c.,	225 06
" Guards,	331 42
" for wood,	190 26
" discharged convicts,	6 00
" expenses of fugitives,	25 50
" for sundries,	39 95
Balance overpaid this mo.,	\$211 28

DECEMBER.

Received from State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
Paid Berry & Rice for 3,667 rations, 6½c.,	\$247 52
" Guards,	296 44
" For wood,	113 50
" Discharged convicts,	42 40
" Convicts' deposits,	7 00
" Bill of medicine from May, 1844,	55 00
" For sundries,	19 83
Balance on hand this mo.,	\$7 03

JANUARY.

Received from State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
Paid Berry & Rice for 3,457 rations, 6½c.,	\$233 34
" Guards,	293 64
" For wood,	155 66
" " Oil,	74 02
" " Sundries	27 15
Balance on hand this mo.,	\$223 32

FEBRUARY.

Received from State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
" " Convicts' deposits and wood,	6 50
Paid Berry & Rice for 3,132 rations, 6½c.,	\$211 41
" Guards,	290 64

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[No. 8.]

Paid for wood,	199 44
" Discharged convicts,	3 00
" Clothing materials and shoes,	282 80
" expenses of fugitives,	20 50
" T. H. Eaton, oil, &c.,	149 58
" For sundries,	38 50
Balance on hand this mo.,	\$33 85

MARCH.

Received from State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
" " Convicts' deposits,	3 00
Paid Berry & Rice for 3,440 rations, 6½c.,	\$232 20
" Guards,	276 22
" For wood,	25 06
" Sager & Jones' bill of medicines,	34 68
" For sundries,	31 50
Balance on hand this mo.,	\$437 19

APRIL.

Paid Berry & Rice for 3,416 rations, 6½c.,	\$230 58
" Guards,	198 71
" For wood,	97 50
" Discharged convicts,	9 00
" For sundries,	17 05
Balance overpaid this mo.,	\$115 65

MAY.

Received from State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
Paid Berry & Rice for 3,593 rations, 6½c.,	\$242 52
" Guards,	251 53
" For wood,	35 94
" Discharged convicts,	3 00
" Expenses of fugitives,	17 38
" L. Wilcox, shoes and mending,	103 98
" For sundries,	15 81
Balance on hand this mo.,	\$214 19

JUNE.

Received from United States,	\$5 00
Paid Berry & Rice for 3540 rations, 6 3-4c.,	\$238 95
" Guards,	213 04
" Expenses of fugitives,	6 50

Paid convicts deposits,	10 60
" For sundries,	7 25
Balance overpaid this mo.,	\$258 55

JULY.

Received from State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
" " Convicts' deposits,	3 91
Paid Berry & Rice for 3730 rations, 6 3-4c.,	\$251 77
" Guards,	199 98
" Discharged convicts,	3 00
" H. B. Lathrop clothing materials and manufacturing from July 1, 1844, to May 1, 1845,	758 74
" For sundries,	8 00
Balance overpaid this mo.,	\$476 13

AUGUST.

Paid Berry & Rice for 3704 rations, 6 3-4c.,	\$250 02
" Guards,	201 61
" Discharged convicts,	6 00
" For clothing materials, and shoes,	110 33
" " sundries,	56 77
Balance overpaid this mo.,	\$1,100 86

SEPTEMBER.

Received from State Treasury,	\$1,000 00
Paid Berry & Rice for 3562 rations, 6 3-4c.,	\$240 43
" Guards,	202 23
" Discharged convicts,	19 00
" Expenses of fugitives,	25 77
" For wood,	50 00
" " sundries,	8 38
Balance overpaid this mo.,	\$645 67

OCTOBER.

Received from visitors in part for past year,	\$135 65
" " Convicts' deposits,	5 20
Paid Berry & Rice for 3783 rations, 6 3-4c.,	\$255 35
" Guards,	201 60
" For wood,	109 75
" Discharged convicts,	15 00
" For clothing materials and shoes,	306 40
" Sager & Jones, medicines,	50 74

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[No. 9]

Balance for sundries,		37 65
Balance overpaid this mo.,	\$1,481 27	
Received on account of building department,	\$7,388 93	
Expended do do do,		<u>\$5,691 86</u>
Total receipts,	<u>\$15,611 75</u>	
Total expenditures,		15,395 95
Balance on hand 31 Oct. 1845,		<u>215 80</u>
		<u><u>\$15,611 75</u></u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Jackson, } ss.

Jonas H. Titus, Agent, and Walter Budington, Clerk of the State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement of monthly reports is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JONAS H. TITUS,
WALTER BUDINGTON,

Subscribed and sworn before me, the 1st day of Dec. 1845.

WARREN N. BUCK, Notary Public, Jackson Co.

To the Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson:

My annual report for the year ending October 31, 1845, is herewith respectfully submitted, which will be found to embrace the various branches of information required of me, as Agent of said Prison. The following is a brief synopsis of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending as aforesaid :

CONVICT ACCOUNT.

Balance overpaid per last annual report,		\$456 65
Paid Guards,	\$2,957 06	
" for Rations,	2,859 15	
" " Clothing and Materials,	1,297 82	
" " Wood,	977 11	
" " Hospital Stores (part for former y'r)	159 78	
" " Wool,	80 78	
" " Discharged Convicts,	105 40	
" Expenses of Fugitives,	97 65	
" Agents Travelling Expenses,	78 00	
" Convicts Deposites,	17 00	
" Sundry Expenses and Materials,	617 74	
Total Expenditures,		<u>\$9,247 44</u>
		\$9,704 08
Received from State Treasury,	\$8,000 00	
" " Visitors fund,	198 21	
" " Convicts depositee,	18 61	
" " Sundries,	5 00	
Total receipts,		<u>\$8,222 82</u>
Balance overpaid on this account,		<u>\$1,481 27</u>

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand per last annual report,		\$281 07
Received from contrac'rs for convict labor,	\$6,366 81	
" " Sundry persons for labor,	100 16	
Carried forward,	<u>\$6,466 97</u>	<u>\$281 07</u>

Brought forward,	\$6,466 87	\$281 07
Received from United States for support of convicts year ending 30 June, 1845,	386 15	
" " Rent account,	108 98	
" " State warrants redeemed,	108 27	
" " for Articles sold,	37 49	

Total receipts during the year, \$7,107 86

\$7,388 93

This amount expended per account current
with vouchers herewith submitted and
rendered Auditor General,

\$5,691 86

Balance on hand on this account,

\$1,697 07

SUMMARY.

Expenditures on convict acc't including balance, \$9,704 09

" " building account, 5,691 86

Balance on hand 31 Oct., 1845, 215 80

\$15,611 75

Rec'pts on Building acc't including balance \$7,388 93

do " Convict account, 8,222 82

\$15,611 75

Since making my last annual report, that portion of the yard wall which then remained in an unfinished state, has been completed.— Also during the past year there has been built for the use of the furnace and machine contractors, an additional and commodious brick work-shop, 50 feet by 65, one story high, and in all respects a substantial and suitable building for that branch of business.

The second tier of cells has been advanced as far as was considered necessary for all practical purposes, and so far completed, that new cells for the reception of convicts, can be arranged on very short notice.

With your advice and approval, a temporary apartment has been fitted up on the floor of the second tier of cells, for the accommodation of the sick, which has thus far proved a very great convenience.

This apartment was constructed by temporarily omitting the partition walls which form the cells, for a space of thirty-six feet in length, with the entire width of the block, and separating this space into two rooms, one of which is exclusively appropriated for the use of the sick, and the other for other purposes connected with the hospital department. This arrangement has been found to contribute very materially, not only to the comfort of the invalid, but to the convenience of administering to his necessities and his speedy restoration to health.

The centre building of the main prison was commenced in June last, and the basement story from the foundation, has been erected, including the partition walls, according to the plan heretofore adopted for the continuation of the prison buildings. This building in extent is 61 by 83 feet on the ground, and joins on to the east gable end of the west wing, and when completed will be four stories, or about fifty feet in height from the level of the yard. The first, or basement floor, is intended for the kitchen, mess room, cellars, &c., for the use of the prison, the second floor for the offices, turnkeys' hall, and other conveniences, and the third floor and above the same, for the residence of the keeper of the prison.

This department of the prison buildings, thus far, is constructed of substantial stone masonry, the exterior and partition walls varying from two and a half to three and a half feet in thickness, and placed upon a rock foundation. The front of this building projects about twenty-three feet from the south wall of the two wings, and the face side of the outer wall window and door caps and sills is composed of cut stone, which, for beauty and durability, is not surpassed by any building material in the western country.

The whole work, thus far, during the past year, including the cutting of the stone and setting the same, has been progressed with the labor of the convicts under the immediate superintendence of the prison officers. With ordinary success it is not unreasonable to expect that this building can be nearly or quite completed during another year, should there be no material change in the present mode of employing the convicts, and if such an expectation is realized, the prison buildings will then be sufficiently extensive for the next succeeding several years, with the exception of additional cells, as the in-

crease of convicts may require, and the gradual extension of the work shops, should new contracts be let in the mechanical branches.

The prison has long felt the want of a supply of water, in addition to the quantity afforded from the wells within the yard, which can only be relied upon for ordinary purposes, but should the buildings of the prison take fire, which you are aware has once occurred, they would be found, as they were at that time, wholly inadequate for the emergency.

That difficulty has, however, been obviated by bringing the water from the Ganson spring, so called, the free use of which for that purpose, having been heretofore granted to the state, by the proprietor.

The water from said spring, which is situated about 150 rods from the prison, is conducted the whole distance in logs under ground, and is discharged into a reservoir, located in about the centre of the prison yard. This reservoir is of circular form, 12 feet deep and 13 feet in diameter, and is lined with a substantial brick wall, laid in water-lime, and plastered on the inside with the same material. The entire expense of the work, exclusive of the labor of convicts, has been about \$35.

The earnings of the convicts, whose services have been hired to contractors and others, during the past year, amount to the sum of \$6,922 70, and the estimated earnings of those who have labored directly upon the prison department, to the sum of \$4,425 37, making the aggregate earnings \$11,348 07, as will be observed by reference to the table herewith submitted. This amount shows an excess over the total earnings of the previous year of only \$400 08, but an excess over the amount earned on contracts of \$1,484 58.

The comparison thus instituted, you will perceive, exhibits a diminution in the labor for the prison, and a very considerable increase in that for contractors.

The reasons to be assigned for this undoubtedly are, that contractors have been enabled to furnish more regular and steady employment for the convicts, and that there has been an important reduction in the number of days lost by sickness. For the year ending Oct. 31, 1844, the number of days lost in consequence of sickness and other causes, was 4,400, and during the year past, from the same causes, but 2,882, which is a falling off of over 1,500 days. The table before

referred to embraces the various facts, connected with the foregoing subject.

The accurate average number of convicts supported during the past year, is 125, and of that number from 80 to 85 have been contracted.

After the prison buildings are completed, and the convicts all let on contracts, except the few that may be required for the ordinary duties connected with the prison, it is fair to presume that with 175 able bodied prisoners the institution can be managed so that it will not have to rely upon the treasury for any portion of its maintenance.

The preceding table is a correct exhibit of the receipts and expenditures on account of both departments, and shows a balance of \$215 80 now remaining in my hands.

The attention of the inspectors is respectfully invited to the accompanying tables and statements, all of which have been prepared with considerable care, and will be found to contain many facts and statistics, which have not appeared in any previous report.

I deem it my duty to observe, that the several subordinate officers and guards, who have been placed under my direction, have faithfully and promptly executed the various responsible trusts committed to them.

This is the last annual document that I shall be called upon to submit, as Agent of this institution, as my official connexion with the same will terminate with the expiration of my present legal term, and I must be permitted to take this occasion to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Board of Inspectors, for the uniform kindness and forbearance which, for so long a period they have manifested towards me—for their advice and co-operation so freely extended, on all occasions when difficulties were encountered in the discharge of my duties—and for the care and consideration exercised by them in selecting faithful and competent officers to aid me in the management of the various departments of the prison affairs. For all of these favors, gentlemen, I shall cherish through life a grateful remembrance, and an ardent wish for your personal happiness and welfare.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. H. TITUS, Agent.

STATE PRISON, JACKSON, }
Dec. 1, 1845. }

Statement of the number of days' work performed, and the amount earned by Convicts during the year ending 31st Oct. 1845.

	No. of days.	Price.	Amount.
For contractor in Shoe Shop,	2345	40c	938 00
" " " " "	1758	38	667 28
" " " " "	373	25	93 25
" " " " "	265	20	53 00
" " " " "	66	15	9 90
" " in Coopers Shop,	2448½	38	930 43
" " Furnace and machine shop,	5577½	30	1673 32
" " " " "	102½	25	40 60
" " in Wagon Shop,	3065½	33½	1021 91
" " in Woolen manufactory,	5287	25	1321 75
" " " " "	686½	10	68 67
" " in Cabinet Shop,	275	30	82 50
" " in Tailors Shop,	44	50	22 00
" State Carpenter's Shop,	206	50	103 00
" " Tailor's Shop,	957	50	478 75
" " Weave Shop,	645	50	322 50
" " Stone Quarry,	1263	50	631 50
" " Yard Wall,	255	50	127 50
" " Grading Yard,	872	37½	327 00
" " Prison Buildings,	1824	50	912 00
" " Stone Cutting,	593½	75	444 37
" " Cooking, washing, driving team and other work about the prison,	4315	25	1078 75
Lost by reason of sickness, bad weather and old age,	2882		
Total of earnings,			<u>\$11,348 07</u>
Amount of labor for Contractors,	\$6,922 70		
" " State,	4,425 37		
			<u>\$11,348 07</u>

Synopsis of the several contracts now existing for the employment of convicts at the mechanical trades :

George H. Wilcox, contractor for from 15 to 20 convicts at shoe-making, at 40 cents per day, for able bodied men ; contract to continue five years from April 1, 1845.

J. B. Eaton & Co., contractors for from 10 to 15 convicts at cooping, at 38 cents per day for able bodied men ; contract to continue 5 years from April 1, 1845.

Harmon De Graff, contractor for from 18 to 30 convicts, at manufacturing iron machinery, stoves and other castings, at 30 cents per day for able bodied men ; contract to continue five years from November, 1843.

H. B. Lathrop, contractor for from 20 to 50 convicts at manufacturing woolen goods, at 25 cents per day for able bodied men, and 10 cents per day for the aged and infirm ; contract to continue five years from April 1, 1844.

J. E. Beebe, contractor for from 6 to 15 convicts at wagon making and blacksmithing, at 33½ cents per day for able bodied men ; contract to continue five years from April 1, 1843.

Highest number above contracted,	130
Lowest do do do	69

Statement of the number of Convicts received, discharged, &c, during year ending October 31, 1845.

Remaining in prison October 31, 1844,	122	
Received during year ending October 31, 1845,	<u>37</u>	
		159
Number discharged, &c, during the year ending Oct. 31, 1845, by expiration of sentence,	28	
By pardon,	9	
Escaped,	4	
Died,	<u>1</u>	
		40
Number remaining in prison Oct. 31, 1845,		<u>119</u>

EMPLOYED AS FOLLOWS:

For Contractors in Coopers shop,	19	
" " Furnace and machine shop,	20	
" " Shoe shop,	19	
" " Wagon shop,	14	
" " Woolen manufactory,	22	
" State Carpenter's shop,	3	
" " Tailor's shop,	4	
" " Stone quarry,	7	
" " Washroom and Kitchen,	5	
" " Cutting stone,	2	
" " Mason work, &c.,	5	
" " Hospital.	1	
" " Teamsters, 2, Barber, 1,	3	
Females, 2, aged and infirm, 3, (unemployed)	<u>5</u>	
Total,		<u>119</u>
White persons,	102	
Colored "	<u>17</u>	
		<u>119</u>

Statement of the number of Convicts received into Prison, the crimes for which they were convicted, and the Counties in which they were severally sentenced, during the year ending Oct. 31, 1845 :

Crimes.	No.	Counties.	No.
Larceny,	17	Washtenaw,	5
Arson,	2	Baton,	1
Keeping house of ill fame,	2	Jackson,	1
Passing counterfeit coin,	1	Wayne,	16
Assault and battery, with in-		do U.S. Court,	1
tent to murder,	2	Calhoun,	2
Burglary and larceny,	4	Cass,	2
Aiding prisoners to escape,	1	Branch,	1
Uttering forged note,	1	Oakland,	2
Having in possession counter-		Lenawee,	3
feit money, with intent to		Macomb,	1
pass the same,	3	Kalamazoo,	1
Counselling burglary and lar-		St. Joseph,	1
ceny,	1		
Murder, [sentences commuted]	2	Total,	37
Burglary and larceny, and			
breaking jail,	1		
Total,	37		

SENTENCES OF THE ABOVE.

One year,	5	Five years,	6
One year and 6 months,	2	Seven years,	1
One year and 8 "	1	Seven years 6 mo's and 1 day,	2
Two years,	1	Eight years,	3
Two years 6 mo's and 1 day,	1	Ten years,	2
Three years,	3	Life,	1
Four years,	5		
		Total,	37

Statement of the whole number of commitments during each year, respectively, from March, 1839, to October 31, 1845, also in what counties convicted, and the number discharged, died, escaped and pardoned during said time:

Received year ending Octo- ber 31, 1839,	33	Discharged by expiration of sentences,	135
do do 1840,	56	do do pardon,	46
do do 1841,	47	Escaped,	26
do do 1842,	50	Died,	5
do do 1843,	43	Committed suicide,	1
do do 1844,	61	Killed in an attempt to re- capture him,	1
do do 1845,	37		
Total,	327		208
In prison, October 31, 1845.			119
Total,			327

IN WHAT COUNTIES CONVICTED.

Wayne county,	156	Kalamazoo,	8
do U. States court,	17	Cass,	5
Lenawee,	20	Saginaw,	2
St. Joseph,	8	St. Clair,	3
Berrien,	11	Van Buren,	1
Jackson,	14	Branch,	6
Washtenaw,	26	Hillsdale,	5
Monroe,	12	Mackinaw,	2
Oakland,	13	Eaton,	1—327
Macomb,	3	White males,	271
Calhoun,	6	do females,	4
Kent,	4	Colored males,	31
Ottawa,	1	do females,	1—327
Genesee,			

When received into Prison, their ages were as follows :

Under the age of 15 years,	4
Between the age of 15 and 20 "	28
" " 20 " 30 "	155
" " 30 " 40 "	74
" " 40 " 50 "	39
" " 50 " 60 "	18
" " 60 " 70 "	13
" " 70 " 80 "	1
Total,	<u>327</u>

RECAPITULATION OF PARDONS.

During the year ending October 31, 1840, by the Governor,	5
" " " " " " " President,	1
" " " " " 1841, " " Governor,	7
" " " " " " " President,	3
" " " " " 1842, " " Governor,	4
" " " " " " " President,	1
" " " " " 1843, " " Governor,	7
" " " " " " " President,	1
" " " " " 1844, " " Governor,	2
" " " " " " " President,	-
" " " " " 1845, " " Governor,	6
" " " " " " " President,	1
Total,	<u>40</u>

*Statement of Money received from Visitors, during the year ending
November 17, 1845.*

Balance on hand, Nov. 17, 1844,	\$104 28
This amt received during the year ending Nov. 17, 1845,	198 24
	<hr/>
	\$302 50
Paid H. M. Roberts, Chaplain,	\$100 00
Charged Agent in cash account,	135 65
“ H. L. Russel, late Ass't Keeper,	8 00
	<hr/>
	\$243 65
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Balance on hand, 17 Nov. 1845,	<u>\$58 85</u>

Statement of Officers salaries, as per accounts rendered to the Auditor General, and paid by the State Treasurer, during the year ending October 31, 1845.

J. H. Titus, Agent, from Sept. 1, 1844, to March 1, 1845,	\$375	00
W. Budington, Clerk, " 8, " " 8, "	300	00
L. Goodell, Dept. keeper, " Oct. 5, " April 5, "	250	00
J. D. Davis, Physician, " Aug. 1, " Feb. 1, "	100	00
T. A. Swift, Ass't keeper, " Oct. 1, " April 1, "	200	00
E. Dixon, do. " Oct. 1, " April 1, "	200	00
H. L. Russell, do. " Oct. 1, " Dec. 1, "	66	66
B. H. Curtiss, do. " Sept. 1, " March 1, "	200	00
Smith Titus, do. " Sept. 8, " March 8, "	200	00
J. C. Backus, Inspector, " June 8, " April 9, "	46	00
L. Bascom, do. " Oct. 7, " June 2, "	40	00
J. H. Titus, Agent, " Mar. 1, " May 1, "	125	00
W. Budington, Clerk, " Mar. 8, " " "	88	76
M. Dorrill, Dept. keeper, " Ap'l 14, " " "	23	28
J. D. Davis, Physician, " Feb. 1, " " "	50	00
T. A. Swift, Asst. keeper, " April 1, " " "	33	33
H. H. Gilbert, do. " " 17, " " "	15	34
P. B. Ring, do. " " 10, " " "	23	01
Smith Titus, do. " Mar. 8, " " "	59	18
E. Dixon, do. " April 1, " " "	33	33
B. H. Curtiss, do. " Mar. 1, " " "	66	66
B. F. Rathbun, do. " Dec. 1, 1844, " "	166	66
J. H. Titus, Agent, for quarter ending July 31, "	187	50
W. Budington, Clerk, " " "	150	00
M. Dorrill, Dept. keeper, " " "	125	00
A. Sager, Physician, " " "	50	00
B. H. Curtiss, Asst. keeper, " " "	100	00
E. Dixon, do. " " "	100	00
Smith Titus, do. " " "	100	00
H. H. Gilbert, do. " " "	100	00
T. A. Swift, do. " " "	100	00
D. Titus, do. " " "	100	00
P. B. Ring, do. " " "	100	00

M. Shoemaker, Inspector, from April 8, to Sept. 1,	"	16 00
J. H. Titus, Agent, for quarter ending Oct. 31,	"	187 50
W. Budington, Clerk, " " "	"	150 00
M. Dorrill, Dept. keeper, " " "	"	125 00
A. Sager, Physician. " " "	"	50 00
B. H. Curtiss, Asst. keeper, " " "	"	100 09
E. Dixon, do. " " "	"	100 09
Smith Titus, do. " " "	"	100 00
H. H. Gilbert, do. " " "	"	100 00
T. A. Swift, do. " " "	"	100 00
D. Titus, do. " " "	"	100 00
P. B. Ring, do. " " "	"	100 00
J. C. Backus, Inspector, from April 8, to Oct. 31,	"	18 00
L. Bascom, do, " June 6, "	"	12 00
Total,		<u>\$5,133 21</u>

Inventory of property remaining at the State Prison, and belonging to the State, October 31, 1845:

WITHOUT THE YARD.

Three dwelling houses, one barn, two double, and one single wagon, three carts and harness, four horses and harness.

IN THE OFFICE.

One iron safe, two stoves and pipe, one clock, two book cases, one desk, ten chairs, one table, one settee, one cupboard.

IN THE YARD AND SHOPS.

One steam engine, shafts and bolts, two single carding machines, one picking machine, one spinning jack, five looms, one engine lathe, one stocking loom, one copper kettle, warping bars, spools and bobbins, five stoves and pipes, two tailors' tables, barbers' tools, two keepers' desks, kitchen furniture and bedding sufficient for 124 convicts, wash-room fixtures and implements, carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, three sett stone cutters' tools, 9 wheel-barrows, 15 shovels, 6 picks, 9 crowbars, 12 stone hammers, 12 trowels, 1 buck saw, 3 axes, one bell and hangings, one cook stove and furniture in hospital, 10 muskets and accoutrements, 5 pistols, one large grindstone, four large stoves and pipe in the prison, one medicine case and contents, 1,000 pounds wool in the fleece, 100 cords wood, 200 pounds cotton batting, 600 pounds cotton yarn, 100 yards convict stripe, 60 yards sheeting, 9 pounds linen thread, 30 thousand brick, 300 feet cut stone, 200-bushels lime.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Jackson, } ss.

J. H. Titus, the Agent, and Walter Budington, the Clerk of the Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statements and inventory are correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JONAS H. TITUS,
W. BUDINGTON.

Subscribed and sworn before me the 3d day of December, 1845.

WARREN N. BUCK, Notary Public, Jackson Co.

Physician's Report.

To the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary :

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with established usage, the following brief report of the health of the convicts in the Penitentiary is respectfully submitted :

During the six months which have elapsed, since the commencement of my charge of the Medical Department, the general health of the convicts has been good. The total number of prescriptions during the period, is about four hundred and twenty, being an average of nearly three daily—the number of convicts prescribed for, about fifty, or nearly one half of the whole number—a proportion, which, considering the generally bad habits of the convicts prior to their incarceration, is believed to be somewhat less than occurs in general practice. Many of these cases, moreover, were of so slight a nature that without the walls of the prison, they would have been treated only with domestic appliances.

In none of the cases, can the influence of the discipline or hygienic regulations of the prison be traced—on the contrary there can be no doubt that the regularity of habits induced by the discipline, and the simplicity and wholesome nature of the diet and regimen exert a highly salutary influence upon the health of the convicts.

A reference to the hospital register shows that by far the greater number of diseases occurred during the latter part of summer and the earlier autumnal months, a fact which finds its explanation in the greater intensity of the endemic influence at that period—yet such has been the general healthfulness of the season, that comparatively few cases of remittent, none of continued fever, and not a single death, have occurred.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. SAGER, M. D.

Physician to the Penitentiary.

Jackson, 10 Dec., 1845.

Names of Convicts D

was.

No.	Names.	Age.	Complexion.
1	Isaac Underwood,	22 years.	Light.
2	John Godfroy,	22 do	do
3	Martha Stilson,	Female.	
4	Samuel Clay,	20 yrs.	Dark.
5	James Carlo,	18 do	Light.
6	James Johnson,	21 do	do
7	Thomas Friend,	27 do	do
8	Edgar Buryman,	60 do	do
9	Howland Hastings,	39 do	do
10	Riley Blodgett,	34 do	do
11	William Chamberlain,	22 do	do
12	Isaac Williams,	32 do	do
13	Peter Prestage,	35 do	do
14	M. D. Springsted,	64 do	Dark.
15	Henry Conklin,	36 do	do
16	Arch'd McClary,	25 do	do
17	Daniel Thompson,	22 do	do
18	Henry Crawford,	31 do	Mulatto.
19	P. R. Myers,	21 do	Light.
20	Seneca D. Fish,	33 do	do
21	John Staunton,	59 do	do
22	Jason Philbrick,	21 do	do
23	Charles J. Sheppard,	19 do	do
24	William Moore,	24 do	Light.
25	Robert Bailey,	57 do	Dark.
26	Patrick Feeney,	23 do	Light.
27	Irvin Stearns,	35 do	do
28	James Tobias—alias James Smith.	38 do	do
29	Adam Poggen,	40 do	Negro.
30	John Hill,	34 do	Light.
31	William Jackson,	46 do	Negro.
32	David Miles,	35 do	Light.
33	Mary Young,	26 do	do
34	Washington White,	23 do	do
35	Henry Fargo,	22 do	do
36	Joseph Read,	25 do	do
37	Henry Morgan,	36 do	Sandy.
38	John L. Cheeny,	44 do	Dark.
39	Virgil M. Rose,	36 do	do
40	Orrin B. Bromly.	25 do	Light.

JOINT Doc. No. 8—Sig. 4.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of State Auditors:

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Detroit, Dec. 12, 1845. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned have the honor to submit the following Report of their doings as a Board of State Auditors since the close of the last fiscal year, with their settlement with the various state officers who have been connected with the receipts and disbursements of the public monies. The principal part of the claims presented to the Board during the past year have been for right of way upon the Southern Railroad, which had not been previously presented to and allowed by any of the State authorities.

The Board have been governed in their action by the same rules and principles during the past, as during previous years, and do not, therefore, deem it necessary to enter into a particular statement of the evidence given in support of each claim. Such evidence will always be found on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

There have been allowed upon the Central Railroad during the past year, the following claims:

William Sloss,	\$120 00
Thomas G. Davis,	774 25

This claim was referred to the board by resolution of the past legislature, and in determining the claim, the board endeavored, while they should do no injustice to the claimant, to guard against improper charges, and it is believed their award is based upon equitable grounds, and is strictly in accordance with the authority vested in them by the resolution referred to.

Townsend E. Gidley,	\$350 00
Harriet Martin,	200 00
David W. Smead,	98 00
John Dean,	253 45
John Dearin,	257 70

Upon the C. & K. Canal.

Smith Scudder,	214 00
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Upon the Northern Railroad.

White & Harrington,	300 00
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There have been allowed upon the Southern Railroad, as follows:

Isaac French,	\$100 00
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A. S. Berry,	65 00
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Wm. H. H. Vanaliken,	500 00
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John A. Wendell, executor, &c.,	62 00
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Hiram Stone, administrator, &c.,	50 00
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Charles Millard,	66 00
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Guy Carpenter,	21 00
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William Tennant,	44 00
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Joel Haywood,	44 00
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A. & O. Hecox,	44 00
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Warner Hodge,	22 00
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William Aldrich,	1 00
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Merit Aldrich,	11 00
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Comfort Rodgers,	22 00
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E hf of s e qr, sec. 7 T7 S. R. 5 e,	22 00
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Guy Carpenter,	21 00
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John Teft,	75 00
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J. Wilcox,	44 00
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A. Clark,	44 00
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Waburton,	22 00
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B. Burch,	88 00
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W hf n e qr sec. 9, 17 s r 5 e,	22 00
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J. Lapointe,	22 00
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G. Cannon,	22 00
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R. Burnet,	44 00
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G. Ferguson,	58 00
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A. B. Pratt,	22 00
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G. Saull,	44 00
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J. Jermain,	162 37
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Oliver Marsh,	10 00
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John K. Kinman,	36 00
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Jervis C. Buck,	46 00
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Alvin Buck,	50 00
Bradford Harrington,	71 00
Norman B. Carter,	38 00
J. Heminway,	44 00

The board of State Auditors, on the sixth day of December, 1845, settled with Digby V. Bell, commissioner of the land office, and upon an examination of the abstract of the books of said commissioner, together with the abstract returns of the recorder of the land office, and a comparison of them with the books of the State Treasurer, so far as payments had been made into the treasury, it was found that said commissioner had paid over the several amounts passed to the credit of the several funds or accounts kept on the books of his office, with the exception of six hundred and seventy-three 8-100 dollars, which was left in his hands.

Upon an examination of the accounts of receipts and expenditures by Oliver C. Comstock, jr., Commissioner of Internal Improvement, and a comparison of them with the books in the Auditor General's office, it was found that he had accounted for, and paid over to the treasurer of the state, the amount of money received by him during the past fiscal year, and the amount left in his hands at the last annual settlement, except the sum of one thousand seventy-six 75-100 dollars, which remains in his hands.

J. H. Cleveland, superintendent of the Southern Rail Road, exhibited his account and vouchers, and upon an examination of the same, it was also found that he had accounted for and paid over all monies received by him as such superintendent, during the past fiscal year, except the sum of \$267 05, left in his hands for current expenses.

J. H. Titus exhibited to the board his account as agent of the State Prison, for the building and convict department, and upon an examination of the same it appeared that he had accounted for all monies received during the past year, except \$165 92, which was retained by him for use of said prison.

R. P. ELDREDGE, *Sec. of State*,
GEO. REDFIELD, *State Treasurer*,
H. N. WALKER, *Att'y Gen'l.*

The State Treasurer, George Redfield, exhibited his books and monies on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, when the books were examined and the money counted, and there was found in his hands \$17,640 in state scrip, and \$1,252 81 cents in coin, &c.

R. P. ELDREDGE, *Sec. State,*

J. J. ADAM, *Aud. Gen'l.*

H. N. WALKER, *Att'y Gen'l.*

ANNUAL REPORT of Trustees State Assets.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES STATE ASSETS, }
Detroit, Dec. 1st, 1845. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

The undersigned, in obedience to the requirements of law, have the honor to submit the following report for the past fiscal year in regard to the assets put under their charge.

By the accompanying abstract of receipts and disbursements, it will be seen that the balance on hand on the 1st of December, 1844, was

	\$492 61
Receipts during the year,	3,101 21
	<hr/> 3,593 82

The am't paid into the State Treasury,	\$3,157 94	
Disbursements on account assets,	405 28	3,563 22
	<hr/>	<hr/>

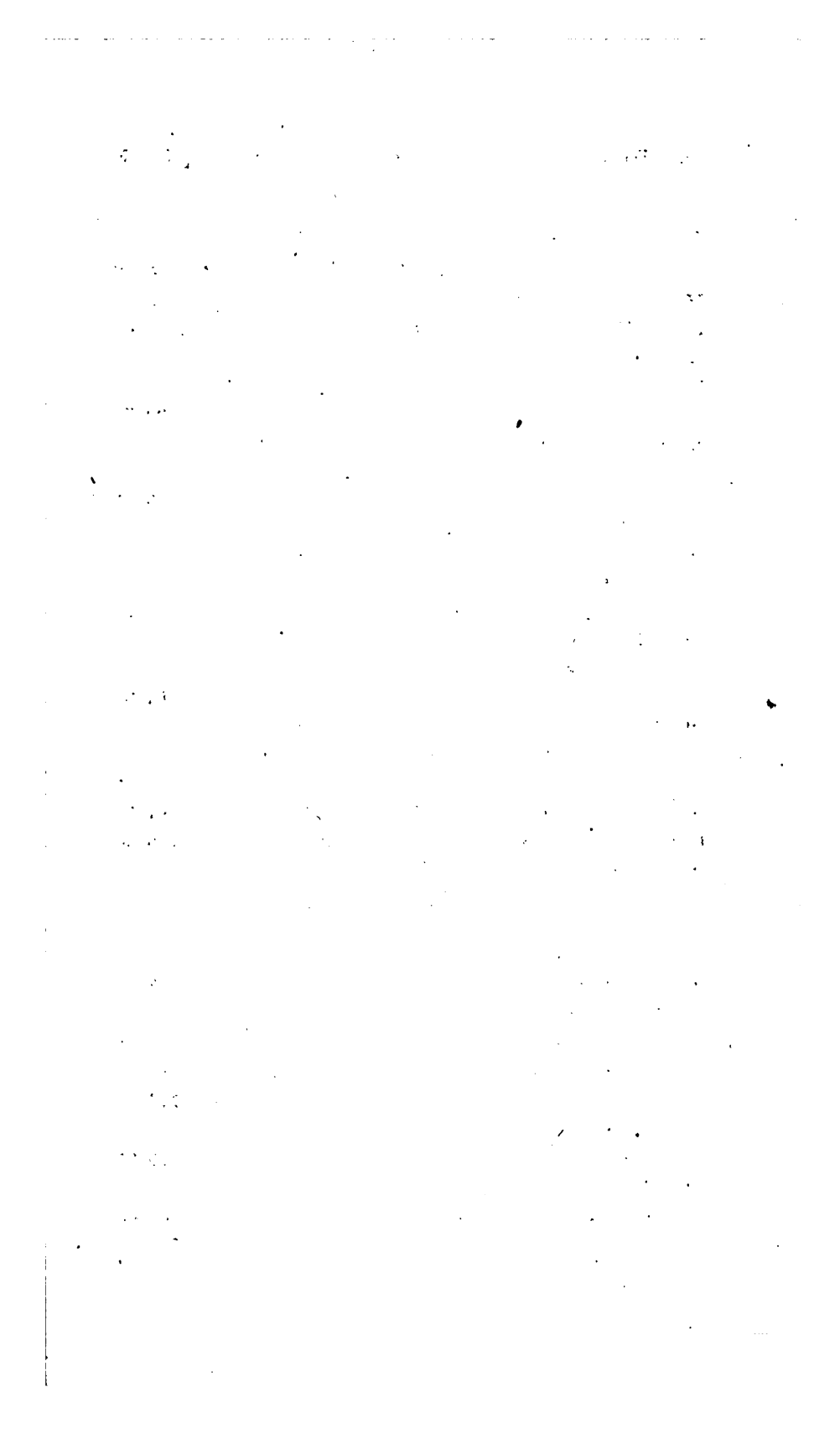
Leaves the balance on hand, Dec. 1, '45,		<u>\$30 60</u>
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During the past year, there have been appraised and put into the Land Office, over \$30,000 of farming lands and village and city property, of which only about \$2,250 had been sold at the close of last month, leaving over \$28,000 still on hand and for sale there at the minimum prices, as appraised by the Commissioner and Trustees.— In May last, the Attorney General was instructed by the Trustees to agree to enter into an amicable suit with Z. Platt, late Attorney General, in regard to his claims or account for services in regard to state assets in his hands, upon condition of his delivering up all such assets and papers in relation to them, as were in his hands, other than his receipts on account of the same, until the determination of said suit; but at the last advices, no such arrangement had been made.— The value of such assets as remain in the hands of said late Attorney General, cannot therefore be estimated, nor can the Trustees proceed to take charge and dispose of them, until possession of them can be had by means of the proposed amicable suit, or some other course.

The assets now in their hands, (other than lands for sale at the State Land Office,) it is not supposed, will realize probably over five thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ADAM, <i>Aud. Gen'l,</i>	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
GEO. REDFIELD, <i>State Treas'r.</i>		
R. P. ELDREDGE, <i>Sec'y of State.</i>		



Trustees of State Assets in Account

1844.	DR.	
Dec. 1.	To balance from acc't rend'ed Nov. 30, '44,	\$492 61
1845.		
Feb. 12.	To balance of E. B. Spencer, in full for w hf of s e qr 34, t 1 s, r 10 e,	28 75
March 1.	To this amount refunded by H. H. Com- stock for taxes paid on lands conveyed to trustees on his account,	30 00
May 19.	To am't rec'd E. P. Hastings, late A. Gen.,	129 76
" 22.	" received of J. H. Hatch on lands sold,	1,015 59
" "	" interest overpaid on warrant Nov. 15, 1844, not then credited,	1 06
" 23.	" taxes refunded by city of Detroit, for taxes paid by Crane & Wesson on lots owned by state on Croghan street,	51 00
" 30.	" refunded by L. S. Humphrey, on ac- count of taxes paid on lands deeded by him to trustees,	92 16
" "	" do. do. for lot sold for taxes of 1838,	47 84
June 9.	" received of J. H. Hatch, on lands sold,	296 50
" 13.	" received of P. & J. J. Godfroy, for mortgage on lot No. 143, Wadsworth & Navarre plat, Monroe, \$100 less \$3,66 taxes,	96 34
" 17.	" received on Ford bond,	558 42
Aug. 19.	" received of H. H. Comstock, for taxes advanced by trustees,	7 45
Sept. 11.	" received of H. Chamberlain on sale of lot of land in St. Clair county,	209 45
Nov. 1.	" received of C. W. Smith, for 6 mo's. rent of half of house on Cass street,	18 00
" 10.	" received in June of Norris, in part pay- ment of house and lots in Ypsilanti,	360 00
Carried forward,		<hr/> \$3,535 64

with the State of Michigan.

CR.

1845.		Voucher.	
January	23. By paid taxes on lands conveyed for H. H. Comstock,	98	\$30 09
	25. By paid O. D. Richardson, services appraising lots in Pontiac, &c.,	99	5 00
March	1. By paid Crane & Wesson for dis- charge of tax title on lots 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67, Mullett farm, south of Croghan street,	100	116 85
	1. By paid taxes on lot 3 east of Cass st,	101	15 39
	1. " on village lot in Marshall,	102	5 78
	1. By paid Register Washtenaw co.,	103	2 25
	31. " taxes on lot No 10, old claim, city of Detroit,	104	5 33
	31. By paid exch'ge on scrip to pay above,		0 25
April	2. By bal due Mich State Bank, and Joy & Porter,	105	96 79
	11. By paid G. Woodruff, I. Tillotson, postages, &c.,	106	47 14
	14. By taxes paid on sundry village lots in Marshall,	107	17 17
	17. By paid Sheriff Calhoun co.,	108	5 02
May	22. By paid State Treas'r on acc't of assets,	109	1,015 59
June	2. " Register Wayne co.,	110	3 25
	2. " Clerk Calhoun co.,	111	7 00
	2. " W. T. Young, Dep'y Regis- ter Wayne co. in 1841,	112	5 88
	17. By paid travelling expenses of C. G. Hammond, late Aud. General, to Jackson,	113	5 00
	17. By paid State Treas'r on acc't of assets,	114	654 89
Carried forward,			<hr/> \$2,038 67

Trustees of State Assets in Account

Brought forward,	\$3,535 64
Nov. 10. To premium on part above paid in land warrants,	52 18
" 29. " received of C. W. Smith, two months' rent, ending Nov. 30, 1845,	6 00

\$3,593 82

1845.

Dec. 1. To balance from old account,	\$30 00
--------------------------------------	---------

with the State of Michigan.

Brought forward,		115	67
June 27. By paid taxes on lands convey'd to H.			
	H. Comstock,	115	7 45
July 9. By paid Register Calhoun co,		116	0 37
	18. " taxes on asset lands,	117	23 27
	29. " State Treasurer on account of		
	assets,	118	783 00
Nov. 7. By paid B. C. Farrand, for profession-			
	al services,	119	6 00
	10. By paid State Treasurer,	120	704 46
	29. By balance to new account,		30 60
			<hr/>
			\$3,593 82
			<hr/>

JOHN J. ADAM,

Auditor General and Ch'n Board of Trustees, &c.

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1905

ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of State Auditors on Land Claims.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The Board of State Auditors established by act No. 102, approved March 24, 1845, in compliance with the requirements of law, respectfully submit the following report of their proceedings during the last year.

Under the provisions of that act, and of joint resolution No. 21, of 1845, applications for relief were filed with the Board by the under-mentioned persons, all of which have been disposed of as is hereinafter stated:

Thomas G. Davis, of Washtenaw County.

Lucius Warner, of Lenawee

"

E. G. Fuller, of Branch

"

Job Brookfield, of Berrien

"

Isaiah J. Hudson, of Oakland

"

Gould Richardson, of Kalamazoo

"

Ebenezer Davis, of Kent

"

Stephen J. Morse, of Monroe

"

Eli Annis, of Livingston

"

Oliver P. Colt, of Kalamazoo

"

Benjamin Lapham, of Wayne

"

George Allen, of Wayne

"

The claims of Thomas G. Davis, Lucius Warner, Gould Richardson, Oliver P. Colt, and a part of that of Benjamin Lapham, have been allowed by the Board, all approved by the Governor in accordance with the laws above mentioned, and the several awards accepted by the several claimants.

The following applications, upon deliberate consideration were ~~disallowed~~; and the nature and substance of each claim, and the reasons for rejection, in the exercise of a discretion allowed the Board, are hereinafter briefly stated:

In the case of Eli Annis.

This applicant was the purchaser of a certain 40 acre lot of school land, in the year 1841; and he, or his assignee represents that the description of it as contained in the certificate of purchase issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction is erroneous, and is not the same intended to have been entered by the original purchaser. He claims to have the amount paid, being \$25.40 refunded or applied to another purchase. The following resolution was adopted and expresses the opinion of the Board, as formed from the facts in the case: *Resolved*, That Eli Annis and his assignees, in the purchase described in certificate No. 938 in the south-west quarter of north-west quarter, section 16, township 1 south range, 4 east, having failed to pay either principal or interest due for two years, and by reason of such non-payment suffered the same to become forfeited, and having made no application during that time for the correction of the error in the said description, is evidence in the opinion of this Board, of their intention to forfeit the purchase, even though the land had been correctly described. The purchase must, therefore, be considered as forfeited without remedy, and the claim is disallowed."

In the cases of Benjamin Lapham and George Allen.

These were applications from purchasers of school lands for a further reduction in the price of the lands held by them, after having received the benefit of the 40 per cent. reduction, provided by the act No. 27, of 1842.

In these cases, the board *Resolved*, That the said applicants having availed themselves of the benefits of the laws reducing the price of the school lands, this board, in its opinion, has no power to grant their applications for a further reduction of the price of the lands purchased by them."

In the case of Isidiah J. Hudson.

The applicant in this case purchased in 1837 four 80 acre lots of school land, at \$5 per acre, and paid the first ten per cent of the purchase money. He afterwards suffered the purchase to become forfeited, and in 1842 and 1843 he re-purchased three of said lots at \$5 per acre, and without additional charge for the value of the improvements upon them. He now claims to be allowed the amount paid on the original purchase, and its application to the credit of the subsequent one. Mr. Hudson, it seems, did not choose to avail himself of

either of the modes of relief provided by the said act of 1842, but preferred to forfeit and re-purchase at a less price. The board believed there was no equity in the claim, and that its allowance under any circumstances, would induce the resuscitation of hundreds of similarly defunct cases of forfeiture. The board therefore "Resolved, that the application of Isaiah J. Hudson, who originally purchased certain school lands, and afterwards forfeited the same, involves no equitable claim for present relief, he having already been allowed to re-purchase at a less price and without charge for the value of the improvements thereon. The board cannot allow said claim without inflicting injury upon the school fund, and establishing a precedent dangerous to its interests. The said claim is therefore disallowed."

In the case of Stephen J. Morse.

This claim was *especially* referred to the board by act No. 104, of 1845. From the papers presented, the nature of it is briefly stated as follows :

In 1838, Mr. Morse settled on a tract of land belonging to the United States, on the "Macon Reserve," in Nonroe County, "with the intention of securing a pre-emption right thereto," whenever by the laws of Congress he should be enabled so to do. Under the act of June 28, 1838, he failed to establish his right, his settlement, as to time, not being in accordance with the requirements of the law. No other pre-emption law was passed until June 1840, previous to which, time, in December 1839, the state selected the said land with other public lands on the said "reserve" for school purposes, under the provision of the acts of Congress of May 20, 1826, and June 23, 1836.

He avers that he would have been enabled to purchase the land upon which his settlement is made, under the pre-emption law of 1840, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, had not the state selected it at the time and for the purposes above stated, and claims now to be allowed to purchase the same at the said price of \$1 25 per acre.

The board, after a careful consideration of this claim, were constrained to disallow it, for the reasons, first : That they doubted their power to authorize the sale of any of the public lands, at a price below the respective minimums fixed by the laws regulating their disposal, and which provide that "no such land shall be sold for less" than the prices so established.

Secondly, If they had such power, the necessity for its exercise in the allowance of the claim, was not clearly perceived, as the facts show that the applicant had no *legal pre-emption right* to the land at the time of its selection by the state, and that he has been in the uninterrupted possession of the same, and in the enjoyment of its proceeds for over seven years, without having invested any capital in its purchase, and without having paid either rent, taxes or interest during his occupancy. The following resolution was therefore adopted:

Resolved, That upon consideration of the claim of Stephen J. Morse, as submitted, pursuant to the provisions of the act No. 104, of 1845, the board is of opinion that he is not equitably entitled to enter the land he applies for, at a less price than the *minimum* established by law for the unimproved school lands; the said claim is therefore disallowed."

In the consideration of the several claims presented, the board have endeavored to dispense "just and equitable relief, having in view the interests of the different appropriate funds," as enjoined upon them by the act under which their proceedings were had.

In their determination on the cases *disallowed*, they may nevertheless have erred in judgment, and if so, failed to administer the relief intended to be afforded by law, but as their action is not conclusive, and as the corrective power lies with the legislature, it is a matter of satisfaction to know, that by their proceedings the rights and privileges of the claimants feeling aggrieved thereby, are in no wise abridged, but that they may still seek from the legislature what they claim as equitable relief, but which the board have been constrained to deny them as such.

The consideration of the claims of Job Brookfield, Ebenezer Davis and E. G. Fuller, was necessarily postponed to the next session of the board in February ensuing. All of which is respectfully submitted:

D. V. BELL,

Commissioner State Land Office.

HENRY N. WALKER,

Attorney General.

GEORGE REDFIELD,

State Treasurer.

Detroit, Dec. 1, 1845.

Report from Geological Department.

OFFICE OF STATE GEOLOGIST, TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT, }
Detroit, 7th January, 1846.

To the Hon., the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to report the completion of the catalogues and maps of the school lands contemplated by the act approved March 1st, 1845, which is as follows:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That the State Geologist be and he hereby is authorized and directed to ascertain the quantity of land the State of Michigan is authorized to select in addition to, or in lieu of the sixteenth section under the act of Congress entitled "an act to appropriate land for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not provided for, approved May 20, 1826, and the act of June 28, 1836, admitting this state into the Union, and report to the next session of the Legislature."

It will be seen by the report of M. E. Van Buren, Esq., to whom this work was given in charge, that the quantity of land the state is entitled to in lieu of fractional section sixteen, and for townships deficient in section 16, of the lower peninsula, is twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine acres. And to this amount must be added such deficiency as may be found in sixty-nine unsurveyed townships which remain.

In the statement under the head of "available school lands," and following remarks, the total of school lands of the lower peninsula, amount to seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and eighteen acres.

If to this we add the school lands of the upper peninsula, which will amount to nearly half a million acres, we have a truly noble fund.

As in consequence of the lamented death of Dr. HOOGSTON, late state geologist, some legislative action will be called for in relation

to the future disposition of the state survey, and in the absence of the annual report from the head of that department, I have deemed it proper to accompany this report with some observations which may be important under present circumstances. With this view I applied to Bela Hubbard, Esq., late assistant to Dr. Houghton, in the department of geology proper, and have received from him such information as was deemed of most importance. Mr. Hubbard had undertaken in part the preparation of the final report on the geology of Michigan, under the direction of Dr. Houghton, for which purpose all the field notes and other information collected during the progress of the state surveys, were placed in his hands, and he is now engaged, at the request of the administrators, in the supervision of the geological portion of the returns of the late surveys made by Dr. Houghton, under contract of the U. S. government.

It is doubtless well known to your honorable body, that the period originally contemplated by the act for accomplishing a geological survey of this state expired in 1843; since which time the state geologist, under a greatly reduced appropriation, has been actively engaged in carrying forward the work to its completion, more particularly in that portion of the state denominated the upper peninsula, in the prosecution of which work he has fallen a martyr to his zeal, perishing at his post, and when almost in full view of the attainment of objects so anxiously sought, and so dear to the interests of Michigan. The immense amount of labor required to be performed in the progress of this survey, and its great importance to the people of the state, as also the important results it was developing in the region on lake Superior, necessarily retarded the completion of the work beyond the period first contemplated. This delay, however, so far from prejudicing the work, has only tended to perfect the information already obtained, as well as to add to its amount.

The annual reports from the geological department, have from time to time given information of the progress of the survey, together with some of the practical results; though necessarily in a very partial and imperfect manner, it being intended to combine, in a condensed form, the whole amount of information collected into the final report, at the close of the whole work.

So far as regards the lower peninsula, all the field work has been

for some time completed, and all the field notes, specimens and other materials are on hand, the results of an extended and laborious research, and forming a mass of materials, which are now in readiness to be compiled for final publication.

Materials are also on hand for the final report on the Upper Peninsula, so far as the surveys have extended, in that very complex and interesting region, and the whole is far advanced towards completion.

A large amount of engravings and lithographs for the final report are completed, and the whole, it is thought, can be finished within another year. Most of these are, in a style of art, superior to anything of the kind ever executed in this country.

The great importance of this work, so worthy of an enterprising, enlightened and free state, is no doubt fully realized by your honorable body. That by it the varied resources of the state are better developed and made known, and in particular the character of its superior agricultural and mineral advantages, and the manner in which those advantages can be best secured and perpetuated. While the knowledge now shut from the public eye, or confined to but few, will thus become widely disseminated among the people who are rightly interested in its possession, and additional inducements will be offered to new settlers, such a work will form a noble monument of enterprise and liberality which Michigan will be the first of the western states to achieve.

Connected with this subject are other considerations, showing the value of the materials which have been amassed, by those associated in this department, and the importance of their preservation in such form as to continue to be made available to further the interests of the state. I will only now allude to the completion of the locations of state lands, under the appropriation by Congress, a portion of which it has been proposed to locate in the mineral district, under the direction of the state geologist; the furnishing of information to the legislature relative to the lands, minerals or other resources and interests of the state, in matters of importance annually arising, (of which the information herewith presented relating to the school sections is an example,) and for which annual calls have generally been made upon the department; the completion of the series of state and county maps,

which had been commenced under the direction of the head of this department, the drafts for many of which are now in the hands of engravers, and the materials for all of which are drawn in a good degree from the private notes and maps of those engaged in the survey, and are now in readiness for publication. Under proper direction, the department will be constantly receiving accessions of information, and of geological and other specimens, and it will be at once perceived that the suitable, systematic, preservation and arrangement of all these materials will, of itself, be of exceeding importance to the people of the state, and will demand the continued consideration of your honorable body. All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. W. HIGGINS.

Principal Assistant, and Topographer of the Geological Survey.

DETROIT, JANUARY 5th, 1846.

To S. W. HIGGINS, *Principal Assistant, and*

Topographer of the Geological Survey:

SIR :—By the act of March 1st, 1845, the State Geologist was authorized and directed to ascertain the quantity of land the State of Michigan is entitled to in addition to or in lieu of the sixteenth section, and to subdivide fractional sections sixteen into such lots and fractions as may be suitable and convenient for sale, and to make maps of the same.

In compliance with the instructions of the late Doct. Douglass Houghton, I took charge of the work above referred to. His melancholy decease makes it proper, that to you, his principal assistant, I should report the result. Though this, as every other work in which he was engaged, lost in Dr. Houghton its directing mind; yet I believe the results as given in the accompanying books, maps, tabular statements, &c., are correct, and embody all the information desired upon this subject.

My attention has been confined entirely to the lower peninsula, and the accompanying statements have reference to it alone. The survey of the upper peninsula, is but commenced, and although an immense amount of work was done the past season, under the direction of the late Dr. Houghton, and the energetic Surveyor General, Hon. Lucius

Lyon, yet a vast amount remains unsurveyed, and it was therefore deemed advisable not to include it in these statements.

The books, maps, &c., above referred to, comprise the following, viz :

1. Two registers of all the school lands of Michigan.
2. Two volumes of maps, each containing one hundred and seventy maps of fractional sections sixteen, sub-divided,*
3. A tabular statement of all the townships of the lower peninsula, with reference to section sixteen, marked A.
4. A tabular statement of all the school lands of the lower peninsula, marked B.
5. A tabular statement of the available school lands of the lower peninsula, marked C.
6. A condensed tabular statement of the quantity of land the state is entitled to in lieu of fractional sections sixteen, and for townships deficient in section sixteen, of the lower peninsula, marked D.
7. A statement in detail of the same, marked E.
8. Letter from the Hon. Jas. Shields, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, relative to Indian reservations, marked F.
9. Letter and statement of "locations," in lieu of fractional sections sixteen, &c., from Hon. D. V. Bell, Commissioner of State Land Office, at Marshall, marked G.

The registers are duplicates, and are intended, one for the office of State Geologist, and the other for the State Land Office. They are calculated for all the school lands of the State, whether *sections sixteen* or *locations made in lieu*, and are divided into *two parts*—the *first* is headed "Description of section sixteen in *all* the townships of the State of Michigan;" the *second*, "Fractional townships deficient in section sixteen, and fractional sections sixteen, in the State of Michigan." Under the *first head* are exhibited:

- 1st. Each township in the State, (completed for the lower peninsula.)
- 2nd. Quantity in each township—whether it is a "*full*" township or "*three-quarters*," or "*half*," &c.
- 3d. Quantity in section sixteen.

*One volume not finished, yet to be lettered and bound.

4th. Deficiency in section sixteen.

5th. Amount to which entitled to in lieu.

6th. Deficiencies, where located.

7th. Deficiencies, (locations in lieu of,) when confirmed.

Under the *Second Head*, all the fractional townships deficient in section sixteen, and all the fractional sections sixteen, are recapitulated, with the same details of quantity, &c., as given under the first. When the deficiencies now reported are located, and the survey of the Upper Peninsula finished, and the deficiencies there ascertained, and locations made in lieu, and all entered, these registers will comprise complete catalogues of all the school lands of the State.

The two volumes of maps are also duplicates, and are designed, one to accompany each of the registers. They contain each, one hundred and seventy maps of fractional sections sixteen, exhibiting the meandered lakes and streams, and the contents of each fractional subdivision. The meanders of the lakes and rivers, and the calculations of the contents of the sub-divisions, are all based upon the original field-notes in the office of the Surveyor General, in this city.— These calculations were a work of great labor and care, not only from the important interests involved in them, but also from the careless and imperfect manner in which many of the early surveys were made. In your report of 1840, you had occasion to remark that the “fairest portion of the State was sub-divided with evident want of skill, and with a carelessness in the first surveyor, (Wampler,) which has already resulted in a vast amount of trouble and absolute loss to a portion of our citizens. This carelessness and want of skill is very evident in the meanders of the rivers and lakes; in many instances, “the variation between the actual and proposed course is so great, as “to render it nearly impossible to make the work close.”*

The Tabular Statement marked A., shows the whole number of full and fractional townships of the Lower Peninsula to be *twelve hundred and sixty-eight*, and the statement of “all the school lands” is made up from that table according to the following provisions of the act of Congress of May 20, 1826 :

“There shall be reserved and appropriated for the use of schools—

“For each township or fractional township, containing a greater

Dr. Houghton's Report, 1839.

quantity of land than *three quarters* of an entire township—one section.

“For a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than *one half* and not more than three quarters of a township, *three quarters of a section*.

“For a fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than *one quarter*, and not more than one half of a township, *one half section*.

And for a fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than *one entire section*, and not more than one quarter of a township, *one quarter section of land*.”

The quantity of land the state is entitled to in lieu of fractional sections sixteen, and for townships deficient in section sixteen, of the Lower Peninsula, is *twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine acres and sixty-eight one hundredths*, as shown by statements D and E. To this amount must be added such deficiencies as may occur in *twenty-eight* townships not yet sub-divided, and *forty-one* townships of the surveys of Riley & Rosseau, which, if they were ever made, have been found so incorrect, that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has ordered them to be cancelled and the ground re-surveyed.

The statement of “Available School Lands” includes, of course, such as may have been sold and the fractional sections sixteen which have heretofore been withheld from sale as they were not sub-divided, all difficulty on that score being now removed. They amount to *six hundred and eighty-six thousand one hundred and nine acres*.

By reference to the statement (B,) it will be seen that the whole amount of school lands of the Lower Peninsula is *seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and eighteen acres and 69-100ths*, and when those of the Upper Peninsula, which are estimated at fully one half as much, or about *three hundred and eighty thousand, four hundred and eighty-one acres*, and *31-100ths*, are added, we have for the total school lands of the state, *one million, one hundred and forty thousand acres*, (1,140,000,) which, at the minimum price as fixed by law, of five dollars per acre, would produce the sum of *five millions and seven hundred thousand dollars*, and that again at the legal interest of *seven per cent.* would yield an *annual income of three hundred*

and ninety-nine thousand dollars. Although these lands may not all bring the fixed price of five dollars per acre, yet as nearly all of them are of the first quality for agricultural purposes, or valuable for their timber or mineral resources, their product may be anticipated to approximate very nearly to the sum named, and it must afford high satisfaction to the hardy pioneers who first reared their cabins amidst the uncultivated wilds of the "beautiful Peninsula," and endured all the hardships and privations incident to new settlements, to see their children thus amply provided for in that great essential under a free government—*education*; and the enterprising emigrant from the eastern states, accustomed to look upon the advantages of school house and academy as more than counterbalancing the disadvantages of a stubborn soil and rigorous climate, may turn with confidence to Michigan, satisfied that from her prolific and easily tilled soil, he will receive an abundant return for his labor—that in her richly endowed schools and university means of education are provided for all.

A great deal of the work was done in the office of the surveyor general, and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the kindness of the late and present surveyor generals, and the clerks in the office, who afforded me every facility in their power.

M. E. VAN BUREN.

[A.]

Statement of all the townships of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan,
with reference to section sixteen:

	East of the Meridian		West of Meridian.		Total.
	South of Base line.	North of Base line	South of Base line.	North of Base line	
Townships containing sec. 16 <i>full,</i>	66	315	116	428	920
Townships containing sec. 16 <i>fractional,</i>	12	42	33	83	170
Full townships deficient in sec- tion 16,	2	1		1	4
Fractional townships deficient in section 16,					
Containing <i>three quarters</i> or more of an entire township,		1			1
Containing more than <i>one half</i> and <i>not</i> more than three quarters of an entire town- ship,		3		2	5
Containing more than <i>one</i> <i>quarter</i> and <i>not</i> more than one half of an entire town- ship,	4	10	1	16	31
Containing more than <i>one</i> <i>section</i> & <i>not</i> more than one quarter of an entire town- ship,	10	20	7	16	53
Containing <i>less than one sec.</i> , Entire townships <i>not sub-divi-</i> <i>ded,</i>		9	1	5	15
Fractional do do		40		28	68
				1	1
	94	441	158	575	
Total number of townships of lower peninsula,					1,268

(B.)
STATEMENT of the whole Amount of the School Lands of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

	East of the Meridian.		West of the Meridian.		Total.
	South of Base Line.	North of Base Line.	South of Base Line.	North of Base Line.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Contents of full sections 16,	42,240	201,600	74,240	270,720	588,800
do of fractional do	4,871.63	20,379.58	17,759.42	41,388.28	84,398.86
Amount located for deficiencies,	5,790.37	3,457.35	3,038.38	624.05	12,910.15
Entitled to in lieu of fractional section 16,	192.61	4,049.32	459.34	8,868.41	13,569.68
do for towns deficient in section 16,	320	6,400	320	9,120	16,160
do in towns not sub-divided,		25,600		18,080	43,680
	53,414.61	261,486.25	95,817.14	348,800.69	759,518.69

[C.]

STATEMENT of the available School Lands of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan:**South of the Base Line and East of the Meridian.**

	Acres.
Contents of full sections "sixteen,"	42,240.00
do of fractional do	4,871.68
Am't located in lieu of deficiencies,	5,790.37
Total,	52,902.00

North of Base Line and East of Meridian.

Contents of full section "sixteen,"	201,600.00
do of fractional do	20,379.58
Am't located in lieu of deficiencies,	3,457.35
Total,	225,436.93

South of the Base Line and West of Meridian.

Contents of full sections "sixteen,"	74,240.00
do of fractional do do	17,759.42
Am't located in lieu of deficiencies,	3,038.38
Total,	95,037.80

North of Base Line and West of Meridian.

Contents of full sections "sixteen,"	270,720.00
do of fractional do do	41,388.23
Am't located in lieu of deficiencies,	624.05
Total,	312,732.28

Total available school lands of Lower Peninsula,	686,109.01
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[D.]

A condensed statement of the quantity of Land the State is entitled to in lieu of fractional sections sixteen and for towns deficient in section sixteen, of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

	In lieu of fr. section 16	For towns de- ficient in s 16	Total.
	Ac's 100ths	Acres.	Ac's 100ths
South of base line & east of meridian,	192.61	320	512.61
North of base line & east of meridian,	4,049.32	6,400	10,449.32
South of base line & west of meridian	459.34	320	779.34
North of base line & west of meridian	8,868.41	9,120	17,988.41
Total,	13,469.54	15,520	29,729.68

[E.]

STATEMENT showing in detail, the quantity of Land the State is entitled to in lieu of Fractional Sections sixteen, and for Townships deficient in Section sixteen of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan :

Townships.		Quantity of land each own.	Quantity of land each section sixteen.	Quantity of land to in lieu of, and for deficiencies.	Remarks.
Town.	Range	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	
1 S	3 E	640	627.80	12.15	Small Lake.
2	10	640	545.55	94.45	Military Reserve.
2	13	160		160	Detroit River.
4	9	640	611.09	28.91	Huron River.
5	10	640	619.50	20.50	Do do.
5	11	160		160	Detroit River.
7	4	640	603.46	36.60	River Raisin.
1 N	13	640	634.48	5.52	Private claim.
3	16	640	639.74	26	Do do.
5	4	640	616.96	23.04	Shiawassee River.
7	6	640	543.11	96.89	Reserve.
8	7	640	632.91	7.09	Flint River.
8	8	640	625.40	14.60	Do do.
9	3	640		640	Reserve.
9	5	640	622.19	17.81	Flint River.
10	5	640	508	132	Reserve.
11	1	640	620.80	19.20	On the Meridian.
11	5	640	616.50	23.50	Cass River.
11	8	640	85.03	554.97	Reserve.
12	1	640	632.16	7.84	On Meridian.
13	1	640	616.64	23.36	Do do.
13	3	640	616.11	23.89	Titabawassee River
13	5	640	225.84	414.16	Saginaw Reserve.
14	1	640	606.32	33.68	On Meridian.
14	4	640	277.81	362.19	Reserve.
14	5	640		640.00	
14	7	480		480.00	Saginaw Reserve.
15	1	640	589.48	50.52	On Meridian.
15	5	160		160	Saginaw Bay.
16	1	640	601.96	38.04	On Meridian.
16	9	320		320	Saginaw Bay.
16	16	160		160	Lake Huron.
17	1	640	590.32	49.68	On Meridian.
17	5	160		160	Saginaw Bay.
17	9	160		160	Do do.
18	6	160		160	Do do.
18	10	160		160	Do do.
18	11	480	257.50	222.50	Do do.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Townships.		Quantity granted for each town.	Quantity in sec- tion sixteen.	Quantity entered to in lieu of, and for deficiencies.	Remarks.
Town.	Range.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
19 N	15 W	640	616,77	23,23	A Lake,
19	18	640	25,75	614,25	Big Sable Lake,
20	5	640	606,45	33,55	Muskego River,
20	14	640	637,05	2,95	Lakes,
20	18	320		320,00	Lake Michigan,
22	17	160		160,00	Do do,
23	1	640	500,50	139,50	A Lake,
23	4	640	216,43	423,57	Do,
23	16	480	326,80	153,20	Lake Michigan,
24	3	640	495,43	144,57	A Lake,
24	16	480	41,30	438,70	Lake Michigan,
25	9	640	638,50	1,50	A Lake,
25	16	320		320,00	Lake Michigan,
26	3	640	475,09	164,92	A Lake,
26	4	640	305,65	334,35	Do,
26	10	640	515,70	124,30	Do,
26	15	640	28,60	611,40	Cap Lake,
27	5	640	596,24	43,46	A Lake,
27	8	640	622,68	17,32	Do,
27	12	640	243,92	396,08	Do,
27	15	480		480,00	Lake Michigan,
27	16	160		160,00	Do do,
28	10	320		320,00	Grand Traverse B.
28	11	320	163,90	156,10	Do do do
28	15	160		160,00	Lake Michigan,
29	8	640	373,63	266,37	A Lake,
29	9	480	207,34	272,66	Grand Traverse B,
29	13	640	386,98	253,02	A Lake,
29	14	480		480,00	Do
29	15	160		160,00	Lake Michigan,
30	1	640	637,36	2,64	A Lake,
30	8	640	605,15	34,805	Do
30	9	320		320,00	Grand Traverse B,
30	10	160		160,00	Do do do
30	12	480	331,94	148,06	A Lake,
30	13	160		160,00	Lake Michigan,
31	9	160		160,00	Grand Traverse B.
31	12	160		160,00	Lake Michigan,
32	6	640	521,63	118,17	A Lake,
32	7	640	632,44	7,56	Do
32	9	320		320,00	Grand Traverse B,
32	10	160		160,00	Do do do
32	11	320	18,73	301,27	Lake Michigan,
33	5	640	630,00	10,00	A Lake,
33	7	640	563,30	76,70	Do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Townships.		Quantity granted for each town.	Quantity in sec- tion sixteen.	Quantity entitled to in lieu of, and for deficiencies.	Remarks.
Town	Range	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
33N	9W	320		320	Lake Michigan,
34	6	640	461,83	178,17	A Lake,
34	8	320		320	Lake Michigan,
35	3	640	132,98	507,02	A Lake,
35	4	640	557,50	82,50	A Lake,
35	6	320		320	Little Traverse Bay
36	2	640	306,64	333,36	A Lake,
36	3	640		640	do
36	7	160		160	Lake Michigan,
37	1	640	546,11	93,89	River,
37	3	640	544,98	95,02	A Lake,
37	7	160		160	Lake Michigan,
38	1	320		320	Straits of Mackinac
38	6	160		160	Lake Michigan,
39	3	320		320	Straits of Mackinac
39	4	320		320	do do
39	5	320		320	do do
			Total	29,729.68	

[F.]

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
October 18, 1845. }

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have to inform you that I have caused an examination to be made of *all the township plats* which have been returned to this office, for the state of Michigan; also, the files, &c., having relation to *Indian reservations*; and that the office is unable to find any other townships than those mentioned below, in which the sixteenth section is covered, in part, by an Indian reservation:

Township 6 South, Range 7 East.

A portion of the sixteenth section in this township is covered by the "Indian reservation at Macon," for the Catholic Church at St. Anne. Reserved by treaty of 29th September, 1817.

Township 9 South, Range 8 East.

On the sixteenth section, in this township, is the reservation for Wansonoquette, (160 acres,)—Ottawa treaty, 18th Feb., 1833; also, a small portion of the reservation for L. Guion, under same treaty; a part, also, covered by the private claim of A. Lamar, No. 439.

Township 7 North, Range 6 East.

96 89-100th acres of the sixteenth section, covered by the reservation of the "Eleven sections at and near the Grand Traverse of Flint River." Reserved by the 3rd Article of Saginaw Treaty, 24th September, 1819.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JA'S SHIELDS, *Comm'r.*

M. E. VAN BUREN, *Esq., Office of State Geologist, Detroit, Mich.*

NOTE.—One of the reservations mentioned in the foregoing letter, viz: that lying in town 9 south, of range 8 east, is within the state of Ohio. There are other cases besides those given, in which section sixteen is in part covered by reservations.

M. E. V. B.

[G.]

STATE LAND OFFICE, }
Marshall, Sept. 23, 1845. }

DEAR SIR :—Herewith, I transmit a copy of the list of school lands selected in lieu of the 16th section, and for fractional townships as reported to this office by the Commissioner General Land Office.

The list comprises, most probably, all the selections made of the kind ; at all events, it contains all the information that this office possesses on the subject, and I think it will be found such as is requested in yours of yesterday.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. V. BELL, Com'r.

M. E. VAN BUREN, Esq., }
Office of State Geologist, Detroit. }

School Lands in the State of Michigan, selected under the provisions of the act of Congress, May 20th, 1826, and 23d June, 1836, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Date of approval.	Township for which selected.	Selected under Act.	Tract Selected.	Sec.	To'n	R'ge	Quantity Acres.
10 M'y '37	1 S	4 w	M'y 1826 East half	17	1 S	4 w	320
do	5	8	do w hf of nw qr	15	5	8	80
do	3	12	do n e qr	21	3	12	160
do	6	12	do n w frl qr	15	6	12	129.94
do	8	13	do s w frac of s w qr	9	8	13	86.40
do	2	14	do w hf of n w qr	15	2	14	80
do	1	15	do n e qr	21	1	15	160
do	4	15	do s e frl qr	17	4	15	147.60
do	1	17	do sw $\frac{1}{4}$ & w $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	15	1	17	240
do	3	17	do south hf	9	3	17	186.92
do	2	18	do s e qr	36	2	18	160
do	3	18	do Fractional,	15	3	18	487.70
do	4	19	do south hf	12	4	19	168.72
do	6	20	do n w qr	25	6	20	160
do	7	21	do s e qr	26	7	20	160
do	2 n	9	do e hf of n e qr	17	2 N	9	80
do	2	10	do w hf of n w qr	15	2	10	80
do	3	10	do w hf of s w qr	15	3	10	80
do	1	13	do e hf of s w qr	9	1	13	64.05
do	1	14	do n w qr	15	1	14	160
do	1	17	do n w qr	22	1	16	160
7 Dec '39	9 s	8 e	do s e fraction	36	5 S	6 e	10.50
do	9	2	do e fraction	1	6	6	54
do	9	4 w	do e fraction	12	6	6	53.44
23 Aug. 1837.	3	7 e	J'ne 1836 frl (except n e frl of				
7 Dec '39	9	2 w	J'ne 1836 n w $\frac{1}{4}$ c'g 570-100	5	3	7	622.25
do	9	1	do s fraction	31	5	7	127.06
do	9	1 e	do s fraction	32	5	7	130.60
do	9	1 e	do s fraction	33	5	7	118.70
do	4	1	J'ne 1836 n hf frl	4	6	7	301.53
do	9	7	M'y 1826 s e frl qr	4	6	7	78.13
do	9	6	do s w frl qr	4	6	7	92.60
do	9	5	do s e frl qr	5	6	7	92.60
do	9	4	do s w frl qr	5	6	7	92.72
do	7	9	J'ne 1836 n hf frl	5	6	7	326.92
do	6	8	do fractional	6	6	7	621.73
do	6	7	do n w frl qr	7	6	7	155
do	7	8	do s hf & n e frl qr	7	6	7	425.15
do	9	8	M'y 1826 s e fraction	17	6	7	26.24
do	9	3	do s e frl qr	18	6	7	83.44
do	6	9	J'ne 1836 n hf frl	18	6	7	289.10

Continued.

Date of ap- proval.	Towns' lots for which selected.	Selected un- der Act.	Total Selected.	Sect.	To'n	R'	g's	Quantity A- cres.
23 Aug '37	4S 11e	M'y 1826	S e t & s e t of sw t	1	4 S	10e		240
do	4 11	do	w h f of n e q r	12	4	10		80
do	2 11	J'ne 1836	e h f & s w q r	6	2	11		480
do	4 11	M'y 1826	w h f of n e q r	6	4	11		80
do	4 11	do	w h f of n e q r	7	4	11		80
do	14n 16	do	s e q r & s w q r	2	6 N	14		320
do	15 16	do	s w q r	12	6	14		160
do	4 17	do	n e q r	12	6	14		160
do	1s 13	J'ne 1836	n e q r	6	6	15		150.92
do	13n 16	M'y 1826	e h f of n e q r	7	6	15		80
do	2s 12	do	n w q r & s w q r	5	6	15		319.84
do	2n 13	J'ne 1836	n w q r, s w frl q r & n w q r of n e q r	7	6	15		333.68
do	5 17	M'y 1826	s w q r	2	7	15		160
do	8 17	do	s e q r	3	7	15		160
do	9 17	do	s w q r	4	7	15		160
do	10 17	do	s w q r	26	7	15		160
do	3s 13	J'ne 1836	n w t & w t of sw t	27	7	15		240
7 Dec '39	3 11	do	e h f of s w q r	27	7	15		80
23 Aug '37	1 13	do	s e q r	28	7	15		160
do	1 13	do	n w q r & n e q r	33	7	15		320
do	6n 13	M'y 1826	s e q r & s w q r	17	8	15		320
do	2 15	do	s e q r	19	8	15		160
do	2s 11	J'ne 1836	n e q r	19	8	15		160
do	3n 15	do	s e q r & s w q r	20	8	15		320
do	8 17	M'y 1826	n w q r	32	8	15		160
do	2 14	J'ne 1836	Entire,	33	8	15		640
do	2 16	M'y 1826	n w frl q r	32	3	16		163.67
								Acres, 12910.15

(Copy.)

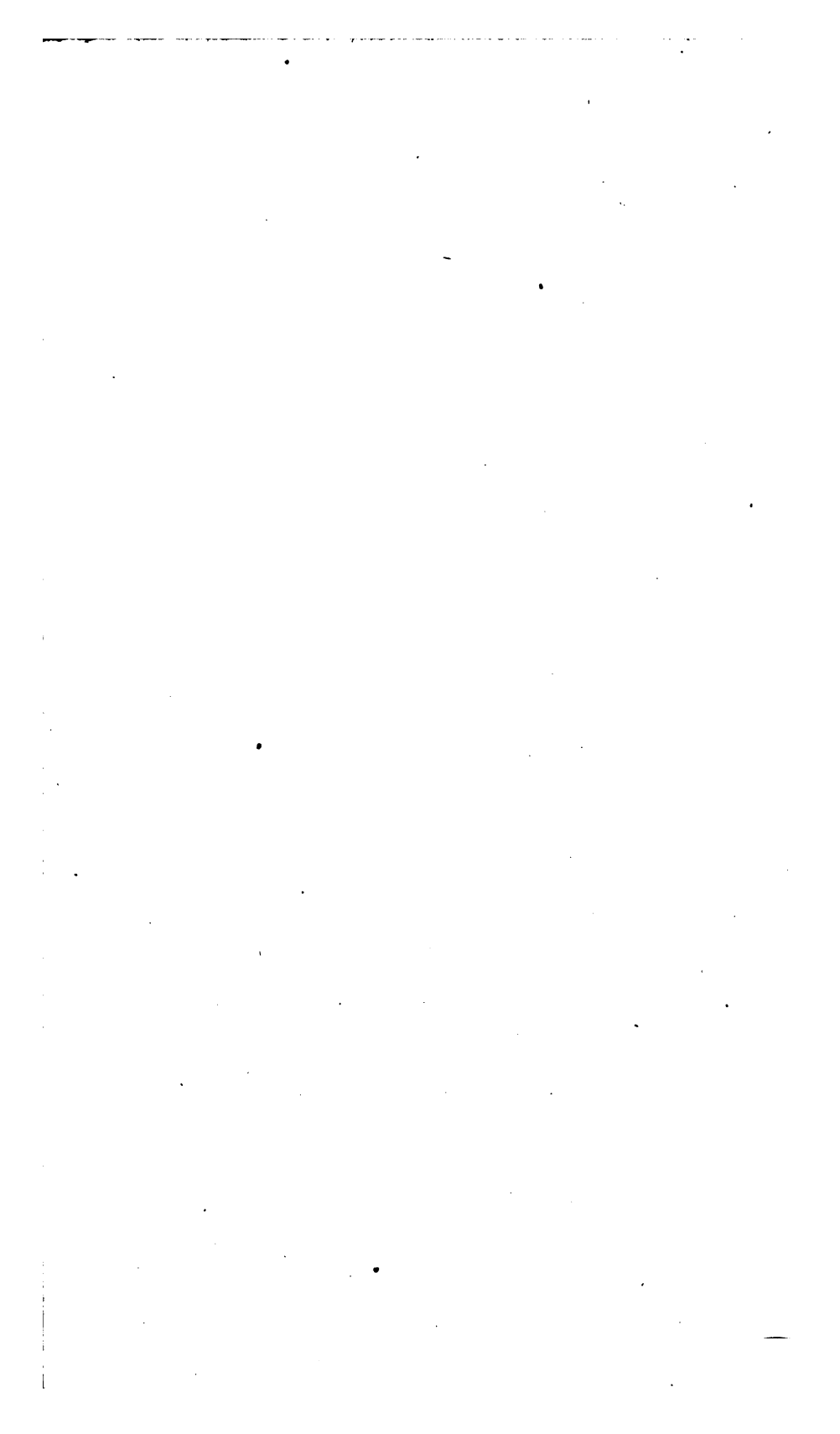
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

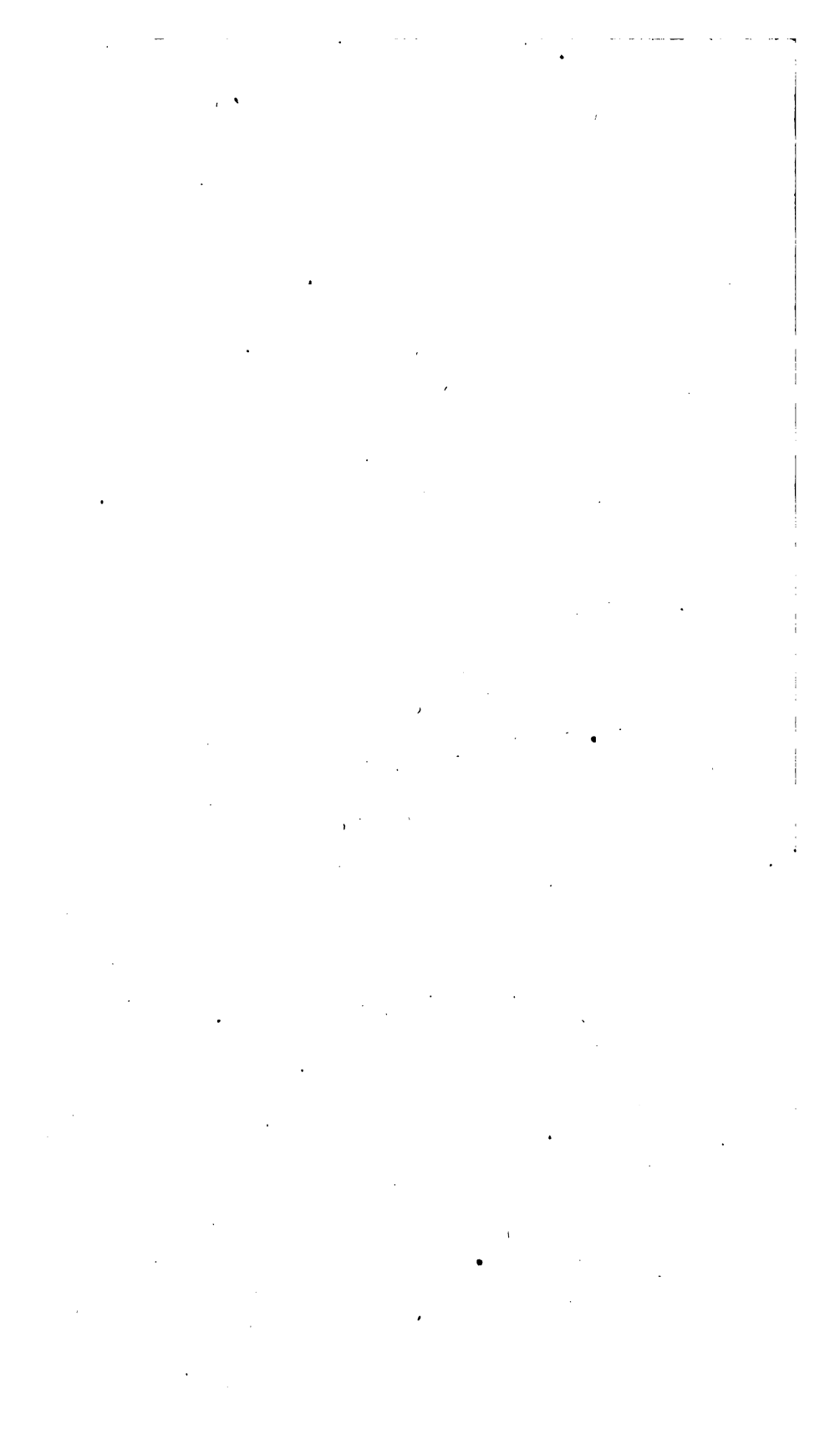
I hereby certify that the foregoing on pages 1, 2 and 3[of the original list] are correct lists of the tracts of land in Michigan, selected by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by him under the provisions of the act of 20th May, 1826, entitled "an act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships, and fractional townships not before provided for," and the act of 23d June 1836, entitled "an act supplementary to the act entitled 'an act to establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, on certain conditions.'"

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name
(L. s.) and caused the seal of the General Land Office to be affixed at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of March, 1844.

(Signed)

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner.





LEGISLATURE, }
1846. }

} JOINT DEC.
No. 13.

Communication from the Commissioner of Revision.

DETROIT, }
January 12, 1846. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

The Commissioner appointed in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1844, as amended by the act of March 12, 1844, to consolidate and revise the general laws of this State, has the honor to submit the following report :

By the first above mentioned act, provision was made for creating a council of revision, to consist of the Chancellor, the Presiding Judge of the first circuit, and a Commissioner to be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chancellor. Under the direction of such council, the Commissioner was required to prepare and arrange the laws, with such modifications, amendments and additions, as the council should agree upon and adopt, and to report the same to the legislature, at the commencement of its annual session in the year 1846.

Immediately after the passage of that act, the legislature was advised that the important official duties incumbent upon the Chancellor and Presiding Judge of the first circuit, respectively, would preclude them from devoting the necessary time and attention to the work of revision.

The amendatory act above referred to was thereupon passed, providing that if those officers should consider it impracticable, or inconsistent with their official duties, to act as members of the council of revision, the Commissioner should prepare and arrange the laws, without the aid or direction of such council.

The office of the Commissioner is made to terminate on the second Monday of the present month, when it was expected his final report would be made, and his labors as such Commissioner closed.

The undersigned received the appointment of Commissioner of revision, on the 13th day of March, 1844, and was, at the same time, apprized that it would be impracticable for the officers named in the law under which the appointment was made, to act with the Commis-

stoner as a council of revision, and that consequently, the whole labor and responsibility of the work must devolve upon the Commissioner alone.

With a deep, and almost overwhelming consciousness of the magnitude and importance of the duties thus imposed upon the Commissioner, the undersigned has, from that day to the present time, unremittingly devoted all the energies he could command, to the preparation and arrangement of the general laws of the state, with such modifications, amendments and additions, as seemed best adapted to the present and prospective condition and circumstances of the people of the state, and calculated to secure their permanent happiness and prosperity.

Assuming as cardinal principles in legislation, that all laws enacted for the government of a people, should be equal and just in their operation upon all; that they should be made as clear and intelligible as possible; that all unnecessary forms and machinery in legal proceedings should be abolished; and that the utmost economy in the administration of the government and laws should be regarded and enforced; an attempt has been made in the proposed revision, to meet the just expectations and wishes of an intelligent people in these respects; with what success, the wisdom of the legislature will determine.

By a joint resolution, approved March 24, 1845, the Commissioner was required to have the proposed revision printed in bill form, and to have a sufficient number of copies for the use of both branches of the legislature at its then next session, done up in book form, with proper marginal notes and references, for the use of the members. In pursuance of that resolution the printing was commenced in July last, and has been prosecuted as rapidly as the work could be prepared. About eight hundred pages of it have been printed in bill form, convenient for binding, with marginal notes and references.

In consequence of the large amount of additional labor imposed upon the Commissioner by the resolution of last winter, those portions of the work which relate to the limitation of actions; the imprisonment and relief of debtors; costs and fees; the repealing of the statutes revised; and to crimes and misdemeanors, and proceedings in criminal cases, have not been completed, and four or five weeks further time will be required to complete them. It is believed,

however, that no delay need result from this circumstance, as the committees of the respective Houses, to whom the subject of the revision of the statutes has been referred, will be immediately furnished with copies of so much of the proposed revision as has been printed, and by the time they will have had an opportunity to examine that portion sufficiently to be prepared to report upon it, the remaining portions will probably be completed; and by the time when the whole shall be reported by the committees, and the legislature will be prepared to take up the revision for action, a sufficient number of copies may be done up in book form, with an analytical table of contents, and a general index, for the use of the members.

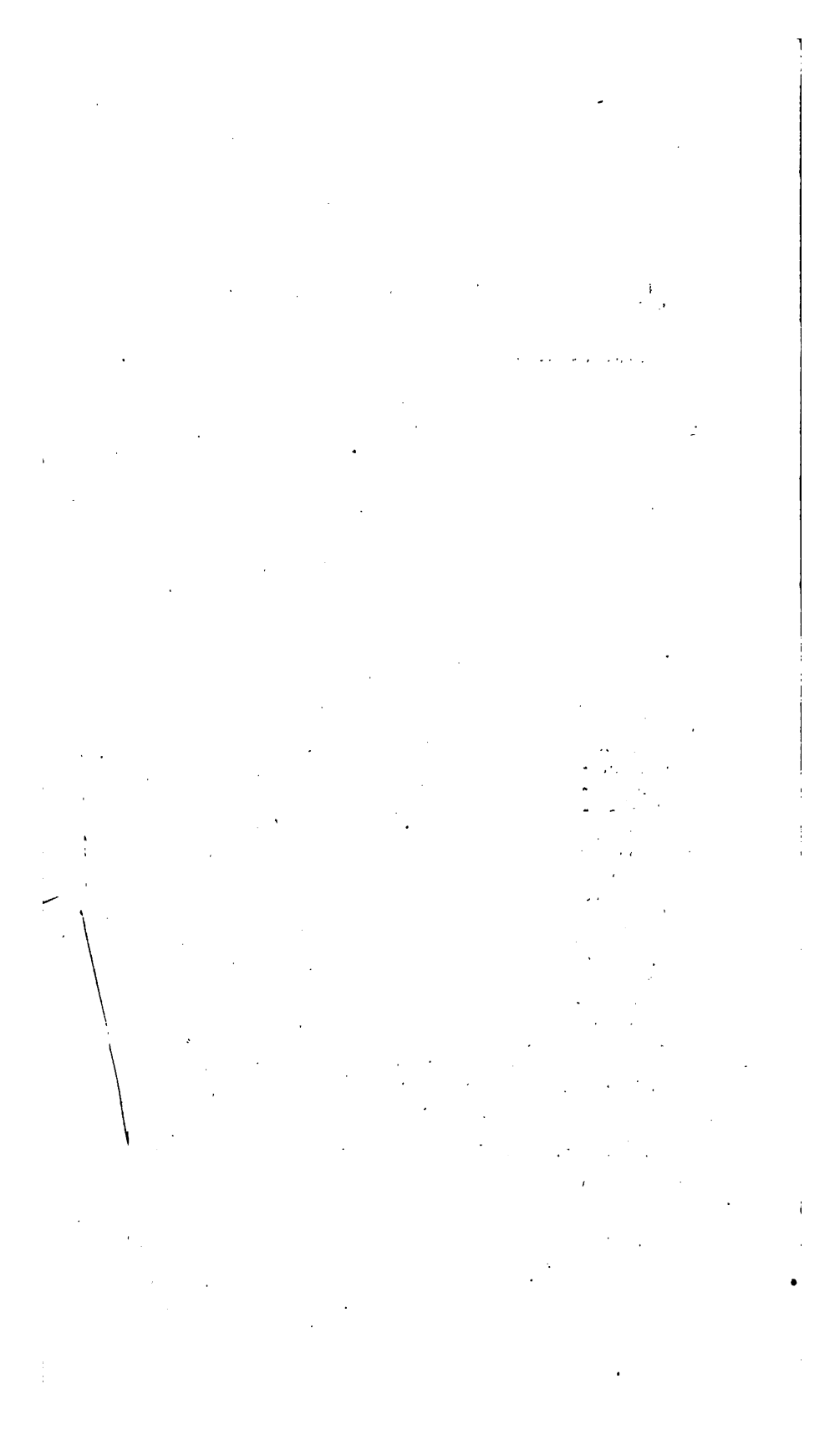
S. M. GREEN,
Comm'r of Revision.

2.

The first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the
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Amount paid to Keepers of poor,	Aggregate amount of costs of supporting the poor during the year, exclusive of the value of the labor performed by them,	Estimated amount saved in the expense of supporting the poor by their labor,	No. of poor probably made so by interperance of themselves of others,	No. of Poor-houses,	No. of acres of land attached to poor house,	Estimated value of poor house establishment,
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Report of the Joint Committee relative to the Geological Survey.

The select committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, to whom were referred that portion of the Governor's message relating to the Geological Department, and so much of joint document No. 12, as relates to the same subject, report, that to present a full view of the subject committed to them, they have prepared, and submit the following statement of the history and condition of the Geological Department, to which they respectfully solicit the attention of the legislature :

By the act of 1838 there were constituted a Geological and Mineralogical department proper, and Topographical, Zoological and Botanical departments; the whole to be included under one survey, and under the general supervision of a State Geologist.

Under the former of these was projected a plan which was intended to develop all the natural resources and advantages of the state ; to aid her citizens in the prosecution of works of internal enterprise by affording them more full and accurate information of her rocks fitted for building and manufactures, her clays and sands for bricks, glass and pottery, her timber for the various arts of construction, her water power for mills and machinery, her ores and her beds of coal, gypsum salt, lime-stone, marl, &c., for the arts and for domestic uses, which was to unfold to the agriculturist the true character and capabilities of his soils, their adaptation to the various crops of the husbandman, the principles upon which their fertility depends, and the means of preserving their fertility; to point out to him the stores which nature has provided for future supply of manures, the means necessary for drainage of his marshes and wet ground, for procuring water from concealed water courses—in fine, for laying before the people an amount of practical and scientific information which would tend both to prove the uncommonly great advantages which our state possesses, and enable us to turn them to the best account.

The duties of the topographical department extended to the con-

struction of accurate geographical maps for the delineation of the geology and topography of the state, the correction of the inaccuracies in the returns of the U. S. survey, and the general compilation of all such topographical and other information obtained during the survey, as would serve more fully to illustrate the reports, and to give value the projected series of state and county maps.

Through the aid of the zoological and botanical departments it was hoped to obtain a more full knowledge of the whole natural history of the state, at a time when it abounded in many plants and animals that desert or become extinct with the progress of settlements. They had in view the investigation of the character, habits, office and influence of every animal and plant native to our state, with the view of discovering their relation to the interests of man. These sciences form but a part of the one great science of nature, and lend to each other mutual support.

The collections made in these departments were to be applied to enriching the cabinets of the University and its branches, and for that purpose one fourth of the whole annual appropriation was to be contributed by that institution.

Information obtained through the investigations of science is to be judged of, not by its immediate and palpable results merely, but by its operation through all future time. It is to the state what education is to the many—a source from which we may draw, throughout life; furthering not barely a particular end, but directing and aiding through all its ever varied pursuits. It enlarges our bounds of knowledge, and therefore our means and sources of profit, it stimulates inquiry and directs it into the proper channels. It has also a negative benefit, by preventing the worse than useless, yet so common, waste of capital and industry, in the ignorant pursuit of objects that science would teach were to be sought in vain. To these every liberal and intelligent mind will add another and most noble end of scientific enterprise, and worthy of an enterprising state, the addition made to the general stock of knowledge, to be appropriated as occasion may require, for the common benefit of the whole human race.

These and similar objects have been already in part obtained under the charge of the late lamented and distinguished State Geologist.

By an act approved March, 1840, so much of said act of 1838, as

provided for the appointment. and fixed the compensation of state zoologist and state botanist was repealed.

The act itself expired in 1842. The annual reports from the department have exhibited in part the results obtained, and they contain a large amount of information of great interest to the state, though necessarily disconnected, as well as general, in its character; it being intended to compile the whole, at the close of the work, into the 'Final Report;' a work originally contemplated by the act, as well by every subsequent legislature, and which formed the ultimate object of the survey.

Progress of the Work.

A large portion of the investigations into the geology of the state had necessarily to be carried on in those portions which were as yet but sparsely settled. At their commencement, the United States surveys had been extended over a comparatively small portion of our territory. This made necessary an amount of labor, privation and endurance, which was unknown to the geologists of the eastern states.

The almost unbroken wilderness had to be explored, streams and swamps to be waded, and without those aids and comforts which a high compensation would have afforded. These expenses had nearly all to be borne out of the salaries of those engaged. Nothing but that enthusiasm which stimulates the explorer of nature could have carried through such an investigation, or have accomplished such important results, with so limited means.

It was fortunate, in one respect, that the surveys by the United States had but just begun over the whole region north of Grand River, for the department was enabled to secure information, and to direct the attention of the surveyors to subjects relating to the character of the country, which otherwise could not have been obtained, or would have been sent beyond the state. Nearly all of the United States surveyors entered warmly into the measure, and the geological office was made a depot by them of the results of their surveys.

In the more settled portions of the state, the work was more easily performed, and nearly all the materials relating to this and the other portions of the Lower Peninsula are on hand, in readiness for the final report. Little, if any, more field work remains to be accomplished. It was hoped to have completed the whole work contemplated, within the four years fixed by the act, but this was found not to be

practicable entirely, even with regard to the Lower Peninsula; and the surveys in the Upper had at that time progressed but little beyond a single season. The results of the report of 1841, in regard to that country, and the great importance of the survey in that region, are so fully made known by the movements of the last two years, as to need no further allusion.

Since 1842, no officers in the geological department have been continued in active employment, except the state geologist and state topographer, and they at greatly reduced salaries. That the means employed may be fully appreciated, and compared with the character and magnitude of the results obtained, as well as that it may be seen whether the work has been conducted with economy under the direction of Dr. Houghton, a statement is appended, exhibiting the several amounts appropriated, and the amounts actually drawn from the treasury, for the service of the geological department. It will be seen that the total amount actually expended is \$32,829 03, which falls short of the amount appropriated by \$7,170 97. If from this we deduct, for collections for the use of the University, as contemplated by the act of 1838, \$3,000 only, the amount to be refunded the state, during the two years preceding the abolition of the zoological and botanical departments, there will be left the sum of \$24,829 03, as the entire cost of the survey to the state. This is enough to have constructed two miles of Railroad! And it may be safely said, when we compare the expense with the labor accomplished and the benefits to be derived from it, that the result is almost unprecedented.

Collections.

The collections made are large in all the departments. It was the aim of those engaged in the work, not only to comply with the requisitions of the act, but where practicable to do far more, and many specimens were obtained with the view of making foreign exchanges; a mode by which scientific cabinets are most usually enlarged and enriched. Nearly one hundred casks and boxes of minerals were collected with this view; with a labor and care that would hardly be credited by those uninterested in the results. Of these, as many as a hundred specimens were often obtained of a single kind. In the Zoological and Botanical departments, the collections are also large, amounting to many thousand specimens, which are invaluable to the

state. It is believed that these collections taken together, are larger and more varied, if not more valuable, than have been made in any other state of the Union.

Maps.

Early in the survey it became necessary to provide all explorers in the field, with maps copied from the returns of the U. S. Surveyors, which were chiefly used as guides through the country, and for the purpose of platting the Geological data obtained. Information was also sought to be obtained from the inhabitants of the state, both by a printed series of questions, propounded and circulated in the pamphlet form, and by personal application. Bringing this in aid of actual observation, the Geologist and his Assistants in that department, were enabled to fill up the skeleton maps furnished as above mentioned by the State Topographer, with a vast amount of minute information, relating both to the geology and topography, and to the improvements of the country. In this way were obtained the materials for the series of state and county maps, a work not originally contemplated by the legislature, but which was superinduced upon the other labors of the Geologists in the field and office. It is but just, to state, that from the information thus on hand, the Topographer has been enabled to construct, in part, and will have in his power fully to complete a suite of maps of the state, and the several counties, which for accuracy, extent and value of the information afforded by them, over so extended a district, have never been equalled in this or any other country.

Unfinished Work.

The duties remaining to be performed relate mainly to the compiling and superintending the publication of the final report, for which the materials in reference to the lower Peninsula are mostly on hand. They extend also to the completion of the Geological investigations yet unfinished in the upper Peninsula, and which it was proposed by Dr. Houghton to finish in connection with the linear surveys of the United States, now going on, under a system, devised and thus far successfully prosecuted by him. A system which, at little additional expense over that of the ordinary surveys of the United States, combines, by the simplest and cheapest means, all the advantages of the immensely expensive surveys by triangulation and instrumental ob-

servations, carried on by many of the Governments of Europe, and which with scarcely any expense to this state, will enable her to obtain both minutely correct topographical and geological maps of that interesting country, and such other information in the way of notes and specimens, as are necessary to form the basis for the final report on that portion of our territory.

The attention of the legislature is more particularly desired to this unfinished portion of our geological survey, from the fact that the present most favorable opportunity for acquiring all this information will be lost, if the conduct of these surveys, so far as relates to this State, be suffered to pass into the hands of those who have no connection with the state, or personal interest in her concerns, as would most probably be the case, were this department to be now suspended. Upon the obtaining, and with as little delay as practicable, the results of the surveys now commenced in that region, and which will without doubt be prosecuted by the United States, depends also the success of the state in making to the best advantage, location of her unselected lands.

Character of the Materials belonging to the Department.

In addition to the collections in the several branches of natural history, already mentioned, are very voluminous collections of notes, maps, diagrams, engravings, &c., made during the progress of the survey, and designed for the state and county maps and the final report.

A wall-map of the state and maps of 15 counties are in the hands of an engraver, and in addition to the 4 already published, others are nearly if not quite completed, and their reception has been delayed only by the failure on the part of the engraver employed, to fulfil his contract. Negotiations had been commenced with other engravers, which were pending at the time of the death of the late state geologist. Besides notes and other necessary matter, there are in the hands of the state Topographer, plats on a large scale, of all the towns in the state, ready to be reduced to the scale adopted for the published county maps, so as to complete the plan desired and already in part executed.

To execute the engravings for the final report, the services of a wood engraver of great reputation and skill had been secured, on such terms, as to make the cost far below what is ordinarily charged

for such services. These have been cut by him from drawings by the State Topographer. In addition to these are many lithographs executed on stone by the latter officer, and it may be said without exaggeration that all these are in a style of art far superior to any that have ever been produced to illustrate a work of the kind in this country, more than two thirds of all these are now finished.

It was the ardent wish of Dr. Houghton to produce a work which should be an honor to his state, both in its matter and its execution. It needed but the power of his directing genius and the influence of his name, to make the geological report of Michigan rank first amongst the scientific works of our country.

In addition to the above suggestions, the importance of preserving the department in its present form, until its plan of operation can be fully completed, will be obvious, when we consider that otherwise a great part of the information and materials obtained after so much labor, will become scattered and finally lost, the expense, labor and study of years will be thrown entirely away, our citizens will be deprived of the benefit of the undertakings just at a time when they had approached their full accomplishment, and a source of frequent information in matters affecting the interests of the state will probably be cut off forever.

The committee therefore earnestly recommend the continuance of the present organization of this Department, and the appropriation of the sum of \$1000 for the salary of the state Geologist; \$800 for that of the State Topographer, and the sum of \$500 for the completion of the engravings for the final report, and incidental expenses.

J. N. CHIPMAN, *Ch'n Senate Com.*

G. W. PECK, *Ch'n House Com.*